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 lempereur. **U**nt apres seoir
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 du front de la sale. **U**nt apres
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des romains. Et auoit autant de distance
 du Roy au Roy des romains come du
 Roy a l'empereur. Et auoient l'empereur
 le Roy et le Roy des romains chascun se
 parment un pel de drap dor borde de velin
 au aus armes de france. et par dessus ceulz

*On the Instructions of A Crown Charity, members of the Aristocracy, and
others*

**A Sale
by Auction
of Lordships of the Manor
and Feudal Barony**

*To be held at 2pm Tuesday,
20th May 2008
at
Stationers' Hall
Ave Maria Lane
London EC4M 7DD*

Catalogue: £15.00 or US\$40.00

All prices are subject to a buyer's premium plus VAT:
please see "conduct of the Sale", infra

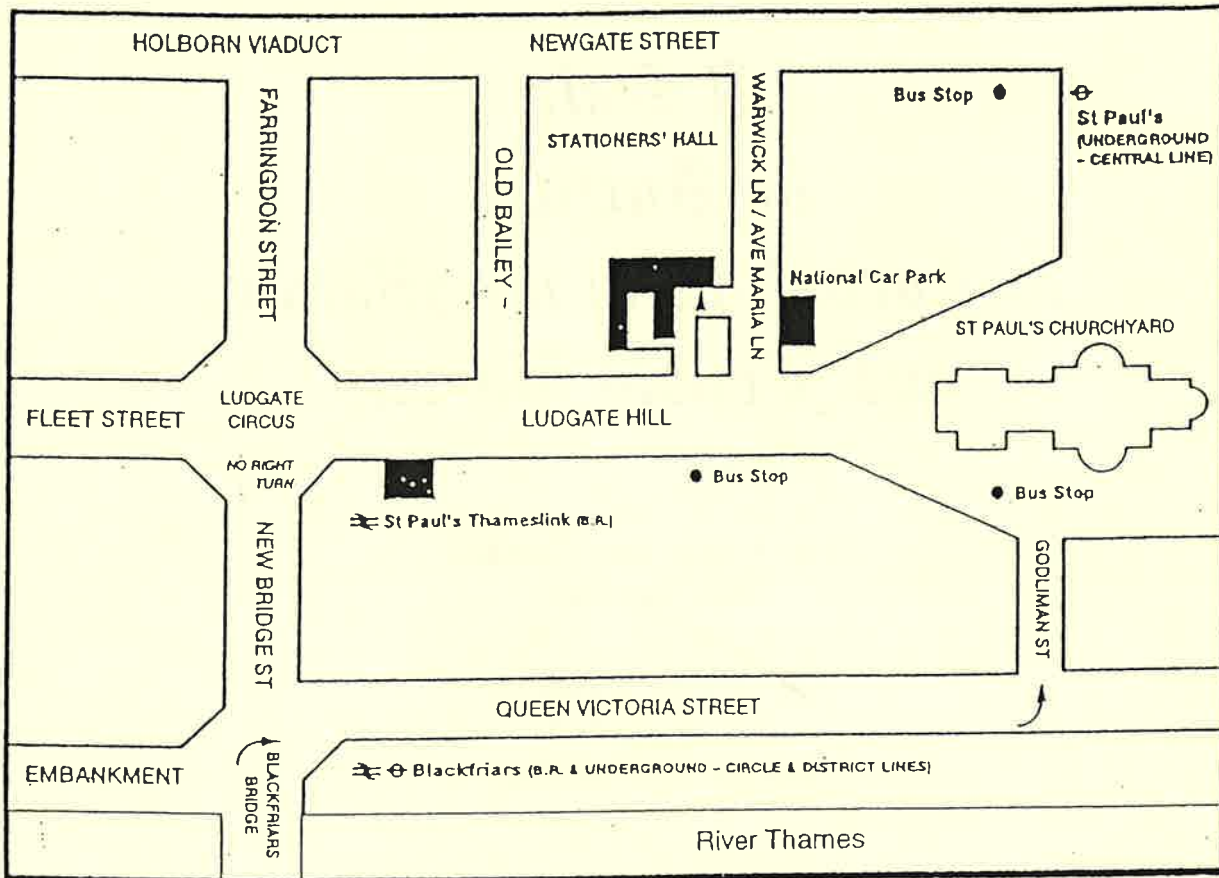
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How to get there



Stationers' Hall is located in the City of London, close to St Paul's Cathedral. It is a few minutes walk from St Paul's and Blackfriars underground stations and there is ample car parking space in the vicinity of the Hall.



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CONDUCT OF THE SALE

The Auction

The Auctioneers mean Manorial Auctioneers Limited, 104 Kennington Road, London SE11 6RE.

The Solicitors mean the Solicitors to the Vendors and Purchasers.

The Auction will be held at 2.00pm o'clock at Stationers' Hall, Ave Maria lane, London EC4 on Tuesday 20 May 2008.

Conduct of the Sale

This will be in accordance with the Standard Conditions of Sale (4th Edition), except as varied by the Special Conditions of Sale, Special Conditions of Sale, Draft Conveyance, and Title to the Lordships being offered may be inspected at the offices of the Auctioneers or the Solicitors and will be available for inspection an hour before the start of the Auction in the Auction Room. Solicitors *only* to intending purchasers will be sent Special Conditions of Sale, Conveyance and Title on *written* request. The highest bidder shall be the buyer at the hammer price and any dispute shall be settled at the absolute discretion of the Auctioneer. Every bidder shall be deemed to act as principal unless arrangements by an agent have been made in advance with the Auctioneers. Manorial Auctioneers Limited shall be agents to the Vendors for the purpose of signing the Memorandum of Contract. The Auctioneers will not be responsible for any costs incurred by intending purchasers if a Lot has been withdrawn, or sold prior to the Auction. It is well to check a day or two beforehand to make sure that a lot in which you are interested is still available.



Deposits

A deposit of 20% (twenty per cent) (not subject to Value Added Tax) shall be paid to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, and the Memorandum of Contract shall be completed and exchanged immediately after the Auction.

Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commission

The buyer shall pay to Manorial Auctioneers Limited a premium of 20% of the price, upto £10,000, and 15% of the price over £10,001 together with Value Added Tax at the prevailing rate at the same time as paying the deposit and part payment. Each Manor is zero-rated for Value Added Tax; therefore, VAT does not apply to the price of the actual Lordship or Barony acquired.

The vendors have also agreed to pay the Auctioneers a commission of 15% of the hammer price, or price agreed and contracted for if a lot is sold prior to the auction.

Pre-Auction Offers

The Auctioneers are happy to receive offers in advance of the Auction. If an offer is accepted before the Auction, the purchaser must pay to Manorial Auctioneers Client Account, as agents to the Vendors, a deposit of 20% of the price, together with the buyer's premium as set out above, which forms the Contract as if the Contract had been signed in the Auction Room. If you would like to make an offer before the Auction, please telephone the Auctioneers on 0207-582-1588 (international code: +44 207-582-1588). Fax 0207-582-7002 (international code: +44 207-582-7002)

Absentee, Telephone, and Postal Bids

The interests of intending purchasers are best served by attendance at the Auction, but if this is not possible, the Auctioneers will, if so instructed, bid on their behalf. *This service is free.* Lots will be bought as cheaply as allowed by such other bids and reserves as are on our books, or in the room. In the event of identical bids, the first will take precedence. Always indicate "top limit" - the amount you would bid yourself if you attended on the Auction. NB "top limit" does not mean that this is what you will spend. If the Auctioneer can buy cheaper, he will. A postal bid form is enclosed with this Catalogue.

If you prefer, a telephone bidding service is available. Please contact the Auctioneers. Intending purchasers who cannot attend the Auction and do not wish to bid by telephone, or on commission, may bid by Proxy. The Proxy must be a solicitor, or a Fellow, Member, or Associate of the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors, or other qualified person.

Credit Cards

The following cards may be used: Access, American Express, EuroCard, MasterCard, Switch and Visa. The Auctioneers will charge a handling fee which shall not be more than the commission deducted by the credit card company.

Other payments

Payment may be made by personal UK cheque (or building society cheque), or UK company cheque, or solicitors' client account cheque; bank transfer; and cash. Overseas cheques (checks) will not be accepted except by prior arrangement with the Auctioneers.

Currency Conversion

The Auctioneers will credit foreign monies at the prevailing rate on the day that they are converted into sterling. Any shortfall shall be paid to the Auctioneers on demand, and any excess will be applied to the purchaser's account of the Lot bid for immediately.

Solicitors

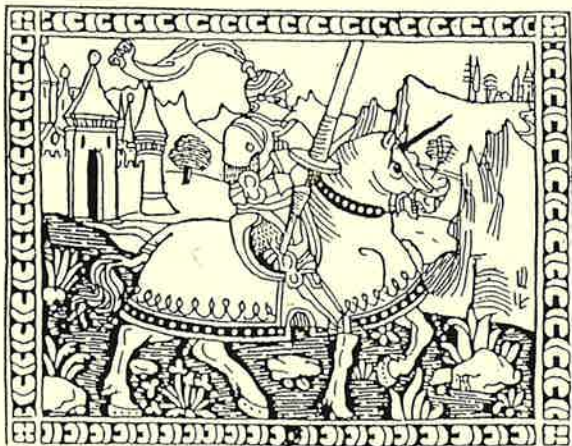
All intending purchasers are advised to consult a solicitor. If you do not use a solicitor regularly, or would like to consult a solicitor well-versed in the law as it applies to Lordships of the Manor and Manorial Rights, the Auctioneers can advise. As a general guide, *Halsbury's Laws of England, vol 8, title Copyholds*, glosses the subject well.

Attendance at the Auction

Admission to the Auction is by this Catalogue. Everyone is requested to sign the Auction Book, together with their name, address, and telephone number. To assist the progress of the Auction, you will be issued with a bidding paddle which will have an individual number on it. If you bid successfully, the Auctioneer will call out the number after he has brought down the hammer. You do not have to shout your name. Please make sure that the Auctioneer can see your paddle, and that its is your number that is called out. If you mislay your paddle, inform one of the attendants immediately. Please return your paddle at the end of the Auction. The Auctioneers, at their absolute discretion, reserve the right to refuse entry to the Auction premises to any person, and to refuse any bid without giving a reason.

Estimates

Estimates are intended as a guide for prospective purchasers. Any bid within the listed figures would, in our opinion, offer a fair chance of success, but all Lots, depending on the degree of competition, can fetch higher or lower prices than the estimates. We may also update our estimates as the Auction Day approaches.



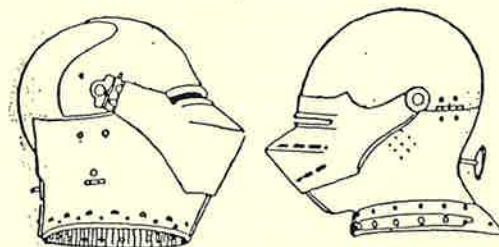
The Catalogue

The Auctioneers have gone to some lengths, as they hope readers would agree, to ensure accuracy in the Particulars of the Lots that follow, but even so no responsibility can be accepted by the Auctioneers, the Vendors, or the Vendors' Solicitors for any errors that may have inadvertently occurred. The statements and descriptions contained in these Particulars are given in good faith and as a general outline only for guidance of intending purchasers, and do not constitute any part of an offer or contract and, while they are believed to be correct, any intending purchasers should not rely on them as statements or repre-

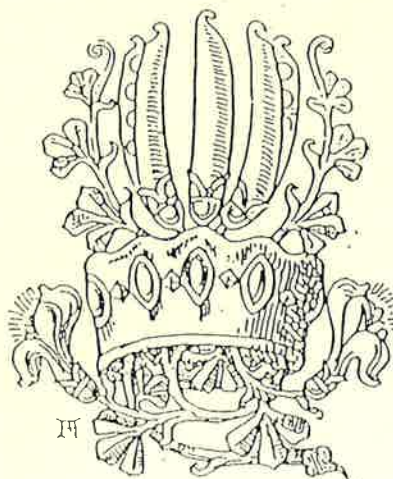
sentations of fact, and their accuracy is not guaranteed. Intending purchasers should satisfy themselves by their own investigations, inspections, searches, and otherwise as to the correctness of each of them. References in these Particulars as to the geographical extent of a Lot is given for historical interest. Any rights referred to in these Particulars being part of or any rights which may be associated with these Lordships are to be taken as historical. The operable historic rights associated with their purchase must be established by each new owner.

Manorial Documents

Some of the Lots include valuable manorial documents. Where these are to hand, as opposed to in archives, they may be inspected at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers by appointment, and will be on display in the Auction Room one hour before the sale. More are in County Record Offices where they can be viewed.



The Lots in this Catalogue are offered for sale subject to the Manorial Documents Rules 1959 (No 1399); the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1963 (No 976), and the Manorial Documents (Amendment) Rules 1967 (No 963), copies of which may be applied for from the Auctioneers in return for a *self-addressed and stamped envelope*. These Rules, made by Statutory Instrument, are mainly concerned with the safe custody of the documents. Where documents are associated with Lots, their location and where they may be inspected by appointment, are given after the Particulars for further historical research. Most archives have photocopying and facsimile facilities, which are available at the expense of purchasers or intending purchasers. While there is no ban on foreign ownership of Manorial Documents, overseas purchasers should note that such documents cannot be removed from Great Britain without the consent of the Master of the Rolls.



LORDSHIPS OF THE MANOR

LORDSHIPS of the Manor are the oldest land titles in England and pre-date the Norman Conquest, begun by William I at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

Historians are not agreed on how the word Manor originated. It has been suggested that it was a French import, *manoir*, or perhaps even older, from the Latin, *manerium*. Nor are historians sure whether it was a purely Saxon concept, its origins lying in the need for self-defence down the east coast particularly against succeeding incursions by Germanic tribes and later Vikings.

They are agreed, however, that the Manor was the pivot of the Feudal System, "by certain ecclesiastics who propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, the *bellatores*, and the *laboratores*: those who protected it with their prayers and their swords, and those who tilled the earth to support the other two classes" (Dr A P M Wright, Senior Assistant Editor, VCH writing in the *Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain*, 1981).



By the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), the Lord of the Manor, be he the local leader, or some great suzerain, such as Earl Godwinson of Mercia, was the most important person in village or regional affairs, whether it be collecting taxes for the King or dispensing "high justice", the power to inflict death in his courts.

Historians are also agreed that the Normans institutionalized the Manorial System and set down its landed and service components in Domesday Book, compiled for William the Conqueror in 1086 and listing 13,418 Manors and their owners. It was an inventory of the wealth of the new kingdom and, as such, is still a Government document, housed at the National Archives where it is known as Public Record No 1. The conquerors also introduced the word *feudum*, from *feuum* (the Latin form of the Old English *feoh*, cattle, money, possessions in general); either a landholder's holding, or lands held under the terms of a specific grant.

It took the 18th century, however, to come up with the expression "Feudal System" which is made to have uniform operation in the High Middle Ages. Few things could be further from the truth. The Feudal System was versatile and diverse, which is why its form of landholding survived in many parts of England and Wales until the 1920s, and many rights survive in the 21st century.

In return for his protection and the land he gave them, the people on the Manor, from slaves to freemen, owed their Lord certain

services, ranging from money rents to working so many days a week on the Lord's "home farm", or *demesne*, without pay (week-work).

In theory, most men held their land "at pleasure", though in practice the "customary tenants", or villeins, were fairly secure, provided they undertook their services: week-work, the harvest boon (*precaria*) when they helped the Lord get his corn in, used the Lord's mill to grind their corn and his fold for their animals so that he might benefit from the manure on his land.

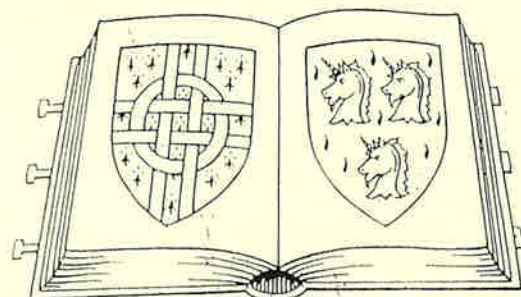
If the tenants of the Manor disagreed, they went before the manorial court, presided over by one of the Lord's officers, usually the Bailiff, who decided and imposed fines often called "arbitrary" though, in fact, usually determined by custom. If there were some crime committed, the Lord could arrest, try, and punish upto "pit and gallows", gibbet, and mutilation.

In the High Middle Ages of the 12th century, a Lord could simply say: "it is my will" and there is surely no better basis for prestige than this. Indeed, the great "nobles" of the period expressed their power through the number of Manors they held, many becoming barons by tenure and, by the reign of Edward I, barons by writ of summons to Parliament.

Throughout the Middle Ages, the English nobility was a caste whose power was based on the ownership of land through the Manor. Their peerages, unlike those on the continent, were purely honorific and they lost them if they lost their landed status.

Nothing is immutable and in time the powers of the Lord were diminished. For example, no self-respecting King of England could permit any other than his own appointed officials to have power of life and death over the King's subjects. From the reign of Henry II, the royal itinerant justices began a long battle with the Lord of the Manor over his powers of criminal jurisdiction. Of course, the kings eventually won, but when Henry III instituted justices of the peace, it was the Lord of the Manor to whom he looked to fill this post as they had the status and local knowledge necessary to win respect. Manorial Lords are by no means missing from the lists of justices, deputy lieutenants, or even lords lieutenant today.

At the economic level, the medieval period saw changes. A substantial increase in the population in the 13th century meant that the irksome duty of week-work from a reluctant peasantry became increasingly unproductive. Agricultural science did not improve much until the 18th century so that land that had been waste at Domesday was being taken under the plough by the 14th century.



The result was the evolution of paid labourers (men no longer tied to the land through the Lordship and, importantly, free to move around) and the reclamation (*assarting*) of waste which was granted out by Lords on very favourable terms to people who became copyholders, effectively freeholders who held title to their land by copy of the manorial court roll in return for a half-yearly rent payable at the Lord's court. The customary tenants gradually benefitted from this process too and became copyholders. Land tenure became more secure as services were commuted for fixed money, or money-equivalent, fines. Although the process accelerated after the Black Death in the middle of the 14th century, commutation of services is found in Domesday Book.

Although frequently strict in the application of their manorial rights, the Church, the largest landowner, tended to be a revolutionizing institution, its priesthood, right up to the highest prelates, originating in the vast majority of cases from the peasantry.

Lords would often apply to the King for special rights within the Manor. The most valuable of these was the monopoly to hold a market and fair in the Manor and these are the most common among Royal Charters to Manorial Lords: there were virtually no shops as we know them, apart from London, Norwich, and York, and retailing was done at markets, the Lord usually being granted in his Charter a Pie Powder Court by which he regulated the activities of buyers and sellers. He derived a financial benefit, first, from letting booths and stalls, and, second, from the profits of the justice his officers meted out.

There are charters for foreshore rights, rights of wreck, treasure trove, free warren (sporting rights), riparian and piscaries rights (river banks and fishing). These are special rights.

Droit de seigneur, or *jus primae noctis*, the right to have the bride on her wedding night, is a fiction. It was an alleged right of feudal lords in medieval Europe to sleep the first night with the bride of any of his vassals. There is some evidence of such a right in some primitive societies. 'The only evidence of its existence in Europe is of payments by a vassal in lieu of enforcement of the right, and it is probable that it was merely a kind of tax like the avail or redemption payment in lieu of the lord's right to select a bride for his vassal.' (*The Oxford Companion to Law*, ed. David M Walker). The myth has perhaps been perpetuated in the novels of Jane Austen and Anthony Trollope. The technical term for licence to marry was a fine of *Merchet*.

General rights were the copyhold income from the tenantry, manorial waste, common land, the profits of justice in the manorial court, *heriots* (payment of 'the best beast or chattel') on death and inheritance, *murage* and *scutage* (a 'tax' for self-defence), *pontage* (a 'tax' for bridge repair), mineral excavation rights, and many others.

It is easy to judge, from this plethora rights, how important the Lord of the Manor was, not only socially, but economically.

LAW OF PROPERTY ACT (1922)

In 1922, the Government of the day enacted the most thoroughgoing legislation touching property in England and Wales. So far as the Lord of the Manor was concerned, the Law of Property Act abolished copyhold tenure, taking away his right to be Lord of the soil save that which he owned directly. He was compensated and the copyholds were converted on 1 January 1926 into freehold, or 999-year leasehold.



But the Act went on to confirm many of the historic rights long enjoyed by the Lord of the Manor: the right to market and fair, mineral excavation (subject to the enfranchisement of the copyhold, the subsoil still belongs to the Lord of the Manor), fishing rights, sporting rights, manorial waste (principally the verges of the road and those areas in rural Manors which do not appear to belong to anyone), common land rights (subject to the Common Land Registration Act 1965), even the village green.

Some Lords today charge a manorial wayleave and are paid by British Telecom annually for every telegraph pole planted in the roadside verges. Others operate markets which require planning consent. Still others, in conjunction with the freeholder, employ mineral excavation companies to take out gravel, or sand if the subsoil contains a commercially exploitable deposit.

LAND REGISTRATION ACT (2002)

The Land Registration Act (2002) has implications for Lords of Manors and the MSGB held a conference at Merton College, Oxford, in 2005, and published the verbatim *Proceedings* in a report. One lecture is given in this Catalogue at page 21, together with further information about this conference. Intending purchasers are urged to read this section.

The operable historic rights associated with their Manor must be legally established by each purchaser. Those relating to Manors in the past included:

The right to hold market and fairs

The right to common land and manorial waste

The right to all the usual manorial incidents such as merchets, heriots, wardships, tolls, and escheats, pickage, stallage, turbary, and pannage

The rights to mines and quarries within the Manor

Fishing rights

Rights of free warren, free chase, and free forest

Timber rights

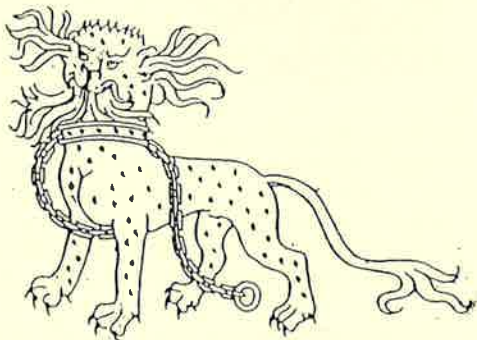
Rights over rivers and foreshore.

STATUS

The essence of a Baron's status, according to Professor Sir Frank Stenton (*The First Century of English Feudalism*, Oxford University Press, 1932), was his direct personal relationship with

his Lord, and there can be no closer relationship in medieval society than the swearing of fealty to the King himself. The Lords of Manors, or "mesne tenants", as Professor Stenton describes them, 'appear as a body of very important people' in the 12th century. 'There can be no doubt of their identity, as a class, with the honorial barons of 12th century charters... It is an important element in... the Anglo-Norman state'. Such mesne tenants who held Manors in the 12th century were honorial barons, or territorial peers. Professor Stenton adds that these early references to a lord's barons 'are valuable, historically, for they show that the barons who appear at a later time in Shropshire, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Durham did not owe their style to a near analogy between their position and that of a tenant-in-chief of the Crown, but that they were representatives of men regarded as barons already in the Norman period. Their titles come, in fact, before the conception of baronage was specialized... a specialization that was not to begin to take shape until the late 13th century with barons by writ and, much later still, by letters patent'.

Many of England's most ancient titles of what we are now pleased to call nobility are based on baronies by tenure: eg Earl Ranulph de Meschines grants the Barony of Greystock, Cumbria, to Lyulph, and Henry I confirms this landholding. Lyulph, whose ancestors are completely unknown, is ancestor to eight generations of feudal Barons of Greystock, before the ninth generation, in Ralph, is summoned to Parliament as a baron by writ in 1295. The difference between the baron by writ, or patent, and the honorial baron, or baron by tenure was that the latter would not expect to sit in the councils of the realm unless summoned beyond the reign of Henry III; 92 of the former can now sit in the House of Lords as of right.



The present Duke of Norfolk, is feudal Earl of Arundel (besides being parliamentary earl), a feudal title which, like Lord of the Manor, is protected in the 1922 Property Act. The Duke's ancestor, William de Albi (Albany), married Adeliza, widow of Henry I and daughter of Godfrey Duke of Lorraine. Adeliza had in dower Arundel Castle, Sussex, and William became Earl of Arundel in 1139 by this marriage. The feudal Earldom of Arundel came into the Howard family in 1480, but it was not until the passing of an Act of Parliament in 1628 that Thomas FitzAlan-Howard, 20th feudal Earl of Arundel, also became parliamentary Earl of Arundel. The Duke's feudal Earldom, like a Manor title, is vested in property. The parliamentary earldom would descend to the Duke's successors as specified in the Act and subsequent Acts and patents; but, presumably, were the family to part with Arundel Castle, there would be a feudal Earl of Arundel in addition to a parliamentary earl of the same name.

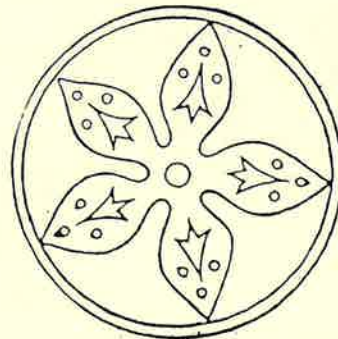
Helen Cam, in her Introduction to *Law-Finders and Law-Makers in Medieval England* (Merlin Press, London), says: 'Whilst the King's vassals fulfilled their responsibilities and vindicated their rights in his courts, all over England, their own sub-vassals, the baron's barons, were acting as judges in their Lords'

courts, and helping to adjust the conflicting claims of the old and new tenants of the honour and the manor.'

In describing thegnship, that Saxon Lordship with which Domesday is scattered, Professor FW Maitland (*Domesday Book and Beyond*, Cambridge University Press, 1897), calls wealthy thegns *barones maiores* and "less-thegns" *barones minores*. 'The household of a great man, but more especially the King's household, is the cradle of thegnship... Then the King... begins to give land to his thegns, and thus the nature of thegnship is modified. The thegn no longer lives in his lord's court; he is a warrior endowed with land. Then the thegnship becomes more than a relationship; it becomes a status.'

Right into the early Angevin period (*circa* 1160), the King's barons, Professor Stenton writes (*op cit*), 'remained a large and indeterminate body, defined by a rough equality of rank and a general similarity of territorial position, but by nothing that even approximated to any rule of law'. The word Baron is used by historians and writers today in a way that it is safe to assume that the author is thinking of a tenant-in-chief of the King. 'In a general survey of constitutional history,' Professor Maitland remarks, 'it is convenient to use the term in this limited sense. But the usage receives no support from the private charters of the Norman period, in which earls, bishops, and many lords of lesser status continually speak of their own tenants as *barones*.'

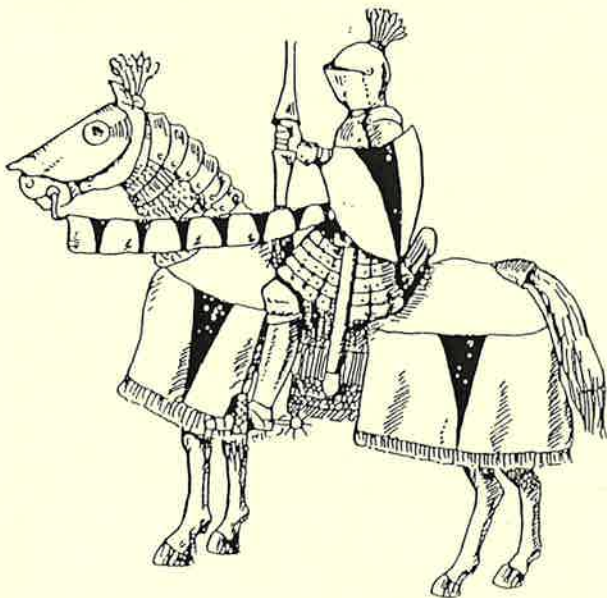
'Dark as is the early history of the manor,' Professor Maitland writes in *The Constitutional History of England* (Cambridge University Press, 1926), 'we can see that before the Conquest England is covered by what in all substantive points are manors, though the term manor is brought hither by the Normans.' Since this is so and since, as already observed, there can be no surer basis of prestige than to say, 'it is my will', the status conveyed by Manorial Lordship, or Feudal Barony pre-dates the peerage of England, as it is understood today, by at least 200 years. The former is vested in jurisdiction over land, the second in the will of the sovereign and is purely honorific.



The military aristocracy of the early 12th century would, probably laugh at the later concept of nobility through pedigree. Most would probably not have known who their grand parents were. Nothing is known of the family of Hugh the Great, Duke of France, who ruled that cradle of the chivalric ideal in the 10th century. William the Conqueror's principal followers were opportunistic thugs, most of whom are never heard of again after Domesday Book; while even of those who went on to become earls and bishops later, we know virtually nothing of their antecedents. Early pedigree charts are fragmentary. The Anglo-Norman period was one of great rises to, and falls from, fortune. There was no time to consider such niceties as "nobility", or pedigree. A great family is suddenly there: take the celebrated house of Bellême, who rise to instant prominence; their "ancestor" of one generation seems to have been a crossbowman. He becomes a Lord of Manors and, being practical, it was this wealth that was all that mattered. The Anglo-Norman and early Angevin monarchs were only interested in a man's

landholding and territorial power, and the money and services they could extract.

In the French or German sense of the word, medieval England had no nobility; that is to say that among the freemen there was no intrinsically superior class enjoying a privileged *legal* status of its own, transmitted by descent. In appearance, English society was an astonishingly egalitarian structure. That said, essentially, it was based on the existence of an extremely rigid hierarchic division, though the line was drawn at a lower level than elsewhere in Europe. It meant that on English soil, the freeman was in law scarcely less distinguishable from the nobleman. But the freemen themselves were an oligarchy. Yet England had an aristocracy as powerful as any in Europe - more powerful perhaps because the land of the peasants, through the Manor, was still more at its mercy. It was a class of Manorial Lords, of warrior chieftains, of royal officials, and of knights of the shire - all of them men whose mode of life differed greatly and consciously from that of the common run of freemen. At the top was the narrow circle of earls and barons. During the 13th century, this highest group began to be endowed with fairly definite privileges, but these were almost exclusively political and honorific in nature; and, above all, being attached to the *fief de dignité*, to the Honour, they were transmissible only to the eldest son. In short, the class of noblemen in England remained as a whole more a social than a legal class.



Naturally, although power and revenues were as a rule inherited, and although, as on the continent, the prestige of birth was greatly prized, this group was too ill-defined not to remain largely open. In the 13th century, the possession of landed wealth was sufficient to authorize the assumption of knighthood, in fact made it obligatory. Something like a century and a half later, it officially confirmed the right (always restricted by the characteristic rule to free tenure) to elect in the shires the representatives of the Commons of the land. And, although in theory, these same representatives - they were known by the significant name of knights of the shire and had originally, in fact, to be chosen from among the dubbed knights - were required to furnish proof of hereditary armorial bearings, it does not appear that in practice any family of solid wealth and social distinction ever encountered much difficulty in obtaining permission to use such emblems. There were no 'letters of nobility' among the English at this period - the creation of baronets by the needy House

of Stewart was only a belated imitation of French practices. There was no need for them. The actual situation was enough.

We must wait until the 14th century, or possibly the very late 13th, before the idea of chivalry, or *prudhomme*, or pedigree begin to become important in England as concepts, setting some men apart from others, and reflecting, among other things, a more settled state in society. Edward III inaugurates the 'Round Table' in the Order of the Garter. Parliament, in 1351, in the Statute of Labourers, attempts for the first time to restrict the acquisition of land and Manors by wealthy merchants from impoverished 'old money'. Parliament tries again and again in the 14th and throughout the 15th centuries to stop commercial new money from wearing certain furs and velvets, or owning more than 40 acres in the country.

Such efforts were thwarted by economic realities and the Kings of England themselves, the Tudors particularly, preferring new wealth and the cleverness that spawned it, to the old wealth and jealousies that sustained it.



Badges, banners, flags, seals were originally intended as means by which a man might be identified in time of battle, perhaps, or on papers which the illiterate, many of whom included the nobility, could recognize. Henry V established something approximating to a formalization of these devices. Richard III in 1484 established the College of Arms which contains a number of Household officers: the three Kings of Arms, Garter, Clarenceux, and Norroy and Ulster; a number of Officers in Ordinary (Heralds); and Pursuivants and Officers Extraordinary. They have granted arms to men and women of virtue for more than 500 years, despite conceits, which have appeared in every generation since 1484 - even to this day - which would ossify the institution.

It has been mainly by keeping close to the practical things which give real power, and avoiding the paralysis that overtakes social classes, which are too sharply divided and too dependent on birth, that the English aristocracy acquired the dominant position it retained for centuries, and to some extent still does socially.

In purchasing a Manor, therefore, one inherits the status that this form of tenure implies and becomes the successor in title to a line of men and women, many of whom have had a pronounced influence on the history of the British Isles.

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The Origin and Evolution of English Manors

by A P M Wright

IN THE early 11th century, certain ecclesiastics, unwitting precursors of functionalist sociology, propounded the theory that human society was divided into three orders, the *oratores*, *bellatores*, and *laboratores*: those who protected it with their prayers and their swords, and those who tilled the earth to support the other two classes. When the Manor was first recorded by that name in England, in 1086 in the pages of Domesday Book, social developments, including the revival of commerce and town life, were already beginning to make such a classification inadequate, though it applied fairly well to Western Europe over the previous half millennium.

During that period, the poor state of communications made it difficult to transport what small surplus the primitive and inefficient agricultural techniques in use produced, and made self-sufficiency in each locality necessary. The same difficulty obliged rulers to delegate their powers to local potentates who found it only too easy to convert such authority into hereditary, private possession. Money was in use, but it was rather a measure of value than a regular means of exchange. The silver penny introduced by the Carolingians (Kings of France in the ninth century) was of quite high value in terms of corn and livestock. The Manor, therefore, proved the most convenient institution for obtaining from the peasantry the resources needed to maintain the higher orders of clergy and warriors. Just as men of the warrior order held land in return for fighting for their king or lord, so the peasants paid for the land which the wealthy and powerful gave them, or allowed them to keep, with their labour in cultivating the fields or carrying the produce to palace or monastery. Some of the men subject to such obligations were probably descended from bondmen whom their masters had settled on small holdings, to make them self-supporting in food, while retaining their services. Others, legally free, had surrendered their holdings to a powerful neighbour, to receive them back burdened with services, in return for assistance in times of scarcity and protection from oppression by others than himself.

Although England during the Anglo-Saxon period is poorly documented for economic history, glimpses can be obtained of the development of Manors there also. It has been suggested that the medieval England Manor was directly derived from the Roman-British villa, English chieftains taking over ownership, as Frankish and Gothic invaders did from Roman landowners elsewhere, while their serfs were thought to descend from a subjugated British peasantry. Such a transfer of lordship could have occurred in regions where Romano-British society survived relatively intact at the moment when the English overran it. In other parts, where the population consisted mainly of English settlers, a social hierarchy existed which could involve dependent landholding on a manorial system.

Apart from slaves and surviving Welshmen, free men were differentiated *eorls* of noble rank, and *ceorls*, or peasant husbandmen. Many villages names, in which an Anglo-Saxon personal name is combined with "tun" or "ham" probably indicate places where leaders of tribes settled, surrounded by followers whose subjection to them, expressed through yielding produce or services, could be made progressively more burdensome. By 700, thegns in Wessex, who had settled men on newly cultivated land, could make them in return work on the donor's land. If the thegn provided a house as well, the recipient was bound for life to his service.

Manorialism also spread through the alienation of the English kings' rights over land and its inhabitants. Scattered over the various Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms during the Heptarchy (see map) were "king's tuns", to which the men of the surrounding district customarily delivered amounts of bread and ale, meat and poultry, butter, cheese, and honey, sufficient to provision the king for a day and a night as he journeyed around his realm. They might also come in for a few days each year to plough and harvest any farmland that the king had there. His reeve might also collect there the sums due to him upon breaches of the law.

From the 7th century, for the safety of their souls and their kingdoms, kings steadily gave away such estates, or fractions of them, often comprising whole villages, to their bishops, abbots, and nobles in perpetuity. Each such grant implied the right to draw revenues and services from the husbandmen there and often to exercise jurisdiction over them for the grantee's profit. By the 10th century a great mass of the peasantry, even apart from the numerous serfs, was mostly still tied. On many estates their obligations included, besides for various renders in kind and the ploughing of a portion of their lord's lands, working for him every week, as villein, did later, in whatever way they were commanded. In much of eastern England, however, where Danish invasion and settlement had disrupted the old English social structure, the cultivators were less subject to Manorial lordship. Those regions contained until after 1066 many sokemen, whose main duty to their lord was to "seek" the jurisdiction of his court. In many villages there, no substantial landowner had any large area in hand, the land being divided among the resident peasants.

In organization of lordships, as in other fields, the Norman Conquest produced, despite the forcible dispossession of the English aristocracy, not so much a cataclysmic transformation, but a sharper and more systematic development of existing institutions. The name of the Manor, from the lord's manoir, or residence, was indeed an innovation. The parcelling out of the land into Manors, where they did not already exist, was moreover required by the enforcement of feudal tenure, as the Conqueror and his barons distributed land to their vassals, to be held by providing knights. The Manor became the economic unit supplying the knight with the income to maintain him and to pay for his arms and horse. Since Manors varied in size and value there was no correlation between them and the knight's fee, the amount of land theoretically sufficient for the support of a knight. The new Norman lords did perhaps make use of the villagers on their Manors somewhat more than their predecessors had done: Domesday Book sometimes indicates that the amount of income obtained was higher than those paying it could comfortably yield. Manorialization was extended in areas, as in the east, where it had been weak in 1066. Many free men and sokemen were degraded from their previous partial independence to the status of the *villani*, ordinary villagers, and may have incurred more obligations as a result.

It is in the records from the early 12th century, after those changes, that the "classic" type of English Manor becomes clearly visible. The land within it fell into two portions: the lord's *mesne* under his immediate control, and whose produce was for the support of him and his household; and the *tenanted* land, from which services were provided to cultivate the *demesne*. In 1086, many Manors had had serfs who probably worked con



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tinuously on the demesne, but chattel slavery died out soon. Thereafter, the lords drew the necessary labour, partly from their tenants, partly from a small group of permanently hired men, some specially skilled as ploughmen or shepherds. Such farm workers received, besides a small money wage, yearly payments in corn. The demesne usually included a Manor house or farmstead, where some permanent agent, if not the lord himself, lived, surrounded by enclosures of meadow and pasture larger than those of other landholders on the Manor. In the arable open fields too the lord had much of his land lying together in largish blocks, saving him the trouble of moving his ploughs about the fields as frequently as the peasants had to, with their small strips of an acre or less.

The tenanted land was usually held partly freely, partly in villeinage. The freeholders paid their dues to the lord mainly in money rents, but might owe some labour services at special times of year, often of a more honourable kind, such as supervizing other workers in harvest. The villein tenements were less secure and more heavily burdened. Legally, they were held entirely at the lord's will. In practice, they passed from father to son, for such land was unprofitable without men to farm it. But a villein tenant ejected or denied succession by the lord had no legal redress. Most villein holdings owed some money rents, perhaps a commutation of ancient renders in kind, or a continuation of a yearly levy, called before the Conquest *gafol*, perhaps once due to the king. Each holding sent a man to work on the demesne for two or three days a week, and at the relevant seasons to plough and harrow so many acres of it, and to mow the lord's meadows. The tenant also had to use his cart and draught beasts to carry the lord's crops to his house or to neighbouring markets. During the harvest, villein tenants had to come once or twice with several men, or with their whole households, to reap and carry the lord's crops, to get them while favourable weather lasted. The name *precaria*, or harvest boon, given to that service, probably recalls a long distant past when men had voluntarily given their lords and neighbours such assistance from goodwill. Such tenants also had to send their sheep to the lord's fold, giving him the advantage of their manure, and to grind his corn at the lord's mill: the toll went to the lord through the miller's rent. The lord in his turn in times of bad harvest, would subsidize the poor from his barn.

The distinction between freemen and villeinage holding was not based on the tenant's personal status. Free men could hold land in villeinage, performing the labour due from it, without necessarily forfeiting their freedom, although a family once free whose members did so for several generations risked losing its free status. A freeman's children born on such a holding to a villeinage woman, perhaps its heiress, were moreover reckoned as unfree. Over those who were villeins by birth, also styled *nativi*, the lord had even greater authority. He might, and sometimes did, sell or give away a villein and his offspring, though usually only with the land they occupied. Villeins might not depart from the Manor without their lord's leave. If, at a price, he allowed them to live elsewhere, they must still pay every year chevage, head money, as evidence of their continuing in bondage. Villeins had to pay the lord "merchet" on giving their daughters in marriage. Their personal goods were supposed to be his and at his will he might exact from them as much as he chose, as *tallage*. In practice, however, *tallage* was often taken from villeins as a group as an annual payment, not varying greatly in amount. When a villein died, the lord took his best beast as a heriot. The term had once referred to a thegn's arms returned at his death to the lord who had given them. Its use among the peasantry perhaps recalls a period at which a lord, when giving land, had also supplied the livestock to work it.

The divergence in standing which thus gave the Manorial lord far more power over some of his men than over others was probably in some cases caused by some families retaining an ancestral freedom from before 1066. Elsewhere, descendants of some of the undifferentiated *villani* of 1086 had acquired by prescription a freedom of tenure and status in time to be protected by the developing Common Law; while many others, of similar origins, saw themselves subjected more firmly to their lords, as the king's judges established clearer definitions of freedom and serfdom, and declined to extend to more than a minority of the peasantry that protection from arbitrary treatment by their lords which the Common Law offered to acknowledged freeholders. In doing so, the courts were influenced partly by Roman Law doctrines about slavery, partly perhaps by unwillingness to determine every petty dispute between lord and tenant throughout England. The tests adopted for deciding whether a peasant held freely or in villeinage were not clear cut. Liability to merchet and tallage were considered strong evidence of villeinage, although free men also occasionally owed them. The most important criterion was not simply the type of render due to the lord, money or labour. Although most freeholders paid the money rents, considered more honourable, some owed not inconsiderable works. The issue turned rather on the certainty or otherwise of the services rendered. To hold freely a man must only have to do yearly a fixed amount of work. If a lord were entitled to demand as much work for a holding as he chose, the courts reckoned that it was villein land. In practice, indeed, the level of labour services imposed was regulated by tradition on each Manor; but the courts would not protect admitted villein tenants from attempts by their lords to increase it.

Some villeins sought to escape their disabilities by buying from their lords charters of enfranchisement. Such purchases were not very frequent, for the line between freedom and villeinage was one of legal status, not of material well-being. Some freeholders owned more land than most villeins, but many others had only minute holdings: free hand was often divisible between heirs. The lords usually insisted that the villeins' holdings, typically full, half, and quarter yardlands, of 30, 15, or 7.5 customary acres, be preserved as units, so that the services due from them in proportion to their size could be more easily exacted. Many free men, therefore, were no better off than at lowest stratum of Manorial tenants, the cottager. They probably derived from the bordars and cottagers, holding five acres or less each, recorded in 1086. Mostly unfree personally, they usually owned only their cottage and the croft around it, sometimes a few open-field acres. Being hardly able to live by cultivating their own land, they furnished a reserve of labour for hiring by those more prosperous peasants who had holdings too large to be worked solely by their family, and in particular by the lord. He had naturally an advantage in bargaining over wages with men who could not easily seek work elsewhere without his leave.

Such was the organization of the Manor, as it was recorded on the estates of the large Benedictine monasteries and some other great landowners. But it was not typical of all Manors, the extent to which that model prevailed varying in space and time. There were parts of England where villeinage was of little importance. In Kent, the peasantry were almost all personally free, and owed only money rents and some seasonal services. Over much of East Anglia, besides a class of full freeholders already flourishing in the 12th century, there were many molemen, who, although personally unfree, held their land for permanently fixed rents. In the pastoral uplands of the North, much peasant tenure involved mainly renders of cattle and a form of military service to repel raids across the Scottish border. In Cornwall, by 1300, much land was held on a purely contractual basis: men took it

up from the lord for terms of years at rents partly determined by market forces. Even in the Midlands and the South of England, the heartland of the "model" Manor, there were exceptions to its dominance. Many villages contained several Manors so that no single lord had exclusive control of the peasants. The smaller Manors belonging to knights and franklins often also differed from the model just described. On many of them, week work was not customary, and their villein tenants performed only the seasonal tasks of ploughing, haymaking, and harvesting. Some Manors had, besides their demesne, only free tenants, others only a few villeins, whose services would not be sufficient to work the demesne. A few Manors contained no demesne at all, but only rights of lordship over freeholders and villeins, so that their revenue could only be received in cash.

From the 11th century, moreover, the Manor was placed in a changed economic environment. Coinage was becoming relatively plentiful, witness the thousands of silver pennies exacted from England as Danegeld, a fraction of which has been discovered in buried hoards in Scandinavia. The lords thus had the option of drawing their income from the peasantry, not in kind or labour, but mainly in cash. In Domesday Book, most Manors have a money value on them, which probably represents the sum obtainable by renting them out. On many estates, lay and ecclesiastical, they were by 1100 leased to middlemen as *firmarii*, farmers, who undertook their management, for a fixed or "farm" rent. Such leases then usually included the stock and seed needed to cultivate the demesne, with the right to call on the tenants' labour services, but lords often reserved their money rents to themselves. The convenience of farming out Manors was balanced by risks. Leases were usually made for life and, if allowed to pass in the same family, might easily become *de facto* hereditary, making it hard for the lord to regain possession at their expiry. Farmers, too, were often willing to connive with a preference from the peasantry for paying their dues in money rather than by labour, and thus achieving a tenure that could be claimed as freehold, and for those remaining in villeinage, knowledge of what works they owed might be obscured.

The practice of farming Manors was eventually abandoned when in the 12th century, England was afflicted with its first serious recorded inflation. The farmers could take the profit from rising prices, while the unchanged rents which they paid yielded many lords too small an income to meet the increasing expense of a noble or knightly lifestyle. By 1200, many lords were responding by taking their Manors back under their personal control. They were then run, sometimes by reeves drawn from the unfree tenants, sometimes by salaried bailiffs, who might have professional experience of farm management. The monasteries, whose exemption from military pursuits gave their rulers more leisure for supervising their estates, were especially prominent in undertaking such direct management of their demesne. For almost 200 years, landlords continued to develop their Manors intensively themselves, aiming no longer simply at subsistence, although some produce was often delivered to their households, but at financial profit by selling corn, wool, and cattle on the market. Their seignorial rights over their tenants were revived for the purpose. Freeholders, whose rents were fixed, escaped the heaviest pressure, but villeins were often faced with demands for their performing anew traditional labour-services, which their lords might try to increase, under the guise of defining them. The peasants naturally resisted, sometimes by passive noncooperation, sometimes by lawsuits. Before the king's judges, they often claimed to belong to the ancient demesne of the Crown: the privileged villein tenants on it were entitled to royal protection in holding their land securely and in rendering only fixed customary services. The courts, however, decided that only those Manors named as the king's in Domesday Book could claim

those privileges, and the villeins' lawsuits usually failed, leaving them to the uncertain protection of a Manorial custom that the lord might well override.

Some lords met peasant resistance with open force, exercising their admitted right to imprison their villeins, confiscating their land, or fining them to the uttermost for their defiance. Such repression was assisted by the economic situation. Until the early 14th century, the population was steadily rising, and even land on the margin of profitable cultivation had to be brought under the plough to feed the growing numbers. There was, therefore, a strong demand for villein land, even on burdensome terms, while the competition of many labourers, landless or nearly so, kept down agricultural wage rates. A man who, finding his lord's demand too heavy, fled from the Manor without leave, must leave behind the land and cattle which had been his livelihood; and even if he escaped recapture, and in some distant borough or village achieved a *de facto* freedom, he was likely, lacking training in a craft, to be reduced to penury. So it did not matter too much to lords that the legal burden of proving that a man, ostensibly free, was really their villein, came to rest on them. Most villeins perforce stayed on their holdings, though no doubt grumbling and sometimes, at the risk of occasional fines, shirking as much of the labour imposed on them as they could.

The lords did not, in any case, invariably demand that such services be performed in full. Besides being perhaps aware of the relative inefficiency of forced labour, they might find that the value of a particular work was less than the return customarily expected for it in food or other perquisites; especially the hearty meals due to harvesters. Lords were often therefore ready to "sell" or commute works for cash payments, usually 1/2d. to 2d. for ordinary week work, double for the especially useful harvest works. The figure chosen was probably originally equivalent to the cost of hiring substitute labour. Lord and villein might agree to commute a whole year's work in advance, making the villein temporarily a near rent payer. More often, perhaps, only those individual works not required on the demesne were commuted one by one. The choice whether to commute rested with the lord and the process was not entirely to the villein's advantage. Although spared the indignity of compulsory labour and able to devote more time to his own land, he had to raise the necessary cash by selling a larger proportion of the crops of a holding that might even in good years be barely sufficient to support himself and his family.

By such exactions, the lords substantially increased their real incomes over the 13th century at the expense of the peasantry. On many Manors, half or more of that income came not from demesne farming, whether using villeins' works or hired labour, but immediately in money, from rents, including some for leasing out small pieces of demesne, commutation of works, mills, "sales" of the right to use the lord's grass and woodland, and the profits of his courts. The increasing intensity with which lords exploited their rights is reflected by changes in the type of records concerned with Manorial management. In the 12th century, when economic change was slow and hardly noticed or expected, the lords had surveys made at long intervals, showing the extent of the demesne, the amount of stock employed on it, and the numbers and size of the tenants' holdings with the services they owed. William the Conqueror had had Domesday Book compiled as a once-for-all record of the wealth and landholding in his new kingdom. By the mid 13th century, such surveys were supplemented by new kinds of document, the account and the court roll. The account, which enumerated in detail all receipts and expenditure, was designed less to help the lord estimate the profitability of his demesne farming, although some landowners

came to use it for that purpose, than to ensure that his agent running the Manor answered for every penny due. Court rolls enabled a lord to check the occasional income arising from his men's land dealings and law breaking, besides providing a record of proceedings in his court.

A Manorial court was, in theory, held every three weeks, and usually met frequently until the 15th century when its business was often concentrated into two sittings in spring and autumn. Although it was held in the lord's name by his steward, he was not, formally at least, judge in his own cause. The court's judgments were made by the assembled body of tenants, styled the homage, or a jury drawn from them. Such juries also, when necessary, swore that the special customs of that Manor were, whether over their obligations to the lord or the rules for inheritance of unfree holdings. The authority of those courts derived from several origins. Before the Conquest, kings had allowed landowners a wide jurisdiction over their peasants, reserving only serious cases of robbery and violence. Feudal custom gave any lord the right to try, in a court composed of his tenants, disputes arising between them. So the peasants regularly sued one another in the Manor court in minor cases of debt and contract, assault and trespass. The court also enforced the lord's rights against those neglecting to render their dues to him or encroaching on his property, and recorded his admission of men to holdings and the "fine" exacted for their entry upon them. Lawyers later styled courts handling such business customary courts or courts baron: only the latter were supposed to have authority over freeholders. But such distinctions were not made in medieval times.

Many Manorial lords also had higher rights of jurisdiction, which became those of courts leet. The king's lawyers held that they were possessed by delegation of royal authority, but in practice they were admittedly enjoyed by long established custom "from a time beyond human memory". The principal jurisdiction was view of frankpledge. It entitled a lord to check that his unfree tenants, freemen being exempt, all belonged to the groups, called tithings, into which the peasantry was divided to help maintain public order: tithings were collectively liable to be fined for their individual member's offences. Courts leet had, too, a form of police jurisdiction, with the power to punish bloodshed, scolding, and similar breaches of the peace. From the 14th century they usually named the constables responsible for leading the villagers in repressing crime. Most lords also had the right to enforce the assize of bread and of ale, by which the price, measure, and quality of those basic foods, when produced for sale, were controlled. The courts regularly appointed ale-tasters to do so in practice, the lord simply took the fines imposed on the villages ale wives and bakers, as a kind of licensing fee, without trying to make them mend their ways. To some Manors also belonged the right to take the forfeited goods of tenants convicted of felony, or that of infangthief. The latter entitled a lord to hang thieves caught red-handed on his land. The Manorial gallows was, however, rather a token of its owner's standing than a frequently used instrument of justice.

The decline of the Manor as an economic institution began with economic changes in the late 14th century. The slow fall in population resulting from the Black Death and the recurrent plagues that followed reduced the pressure that lords could exert upon their tenants. Prices fell, and wage-rates, despite attempts to hold them down by legislation, slowly but steadily increased, doubling by the end of the 14th century. There was reduced demand for villein holdings from a less numerous peasantry, who could more easily find land or employment elsewhere. The demands put forward during the Peasants' Revolt for personal freedom for all and the right to hold land solely for rent reveal the under-

lying resentment still felt against villeinage and compulsory labour. Lords found that men would not accept holdings liable to such burdens. If they were not to be left vacant, such tenements had to be let out at rent. At first, such leases were for short periods, the lords still hoping eventually to restore the old order. From the 15th century, however, the renting out of former villein land became permanent and its tenure hereditary: and the rents as fixed as those for freeholds had been since the 12th century. The class of customary tenants was gradually transformed into one of copyholders, so named from their receiving as title deeds copies of the court roll entries recording their admission. The inferior status of their tenure, the freehold of it remaining with the lord, was marked by the ceremony used in transferring it. Heirs or purchasers of copyhold must come into the court and receive possession from the steward "to hold at the will of the lord, according to the custom of the Manor". Villein status as such, however, was never formally abolished. In 1381, the landowners when asked in Parliament, emphatically repudiated the proposal that they should free their bondmen. Even in the 16th century, wealthy townsmen of unfree ancestry might be coerced by a lord under colour of his right to confiscate or tallage their goods. The Crown, too, raised small sums by granting commissions for the compulsory enfranchisement, at a price, of bondmen on royal Manors. But for the great majority of the peasantry, custom assisted by a more rapid turnover of village populations and the dying out of known villein families had lifted the ignominy of servitude by 1500.

Higher wages and the loss of villein works also helped to end the lord's farming their demense themselves. Between the 1380s and the 1420s most landlords, to stem the decline in farming profits, turned to leasing them out at rents which, fixed at least for a time, would protect their incomes. A few kept some demense as home farms to supply their households. Some demenses were leased to the body of villagers who would probably share them out in proportion to their previous land holdings. Mostly, however, they were let as units, at first often to prosperous villagers, drawn from the class of men who had run them for the lord as reeve or bailiff. From the late 15th century, demesne leases were more often acquired by neighbouring small gentry or merchants from nearby towns. Such men, by close personal supervision or specialization, might make demesne farms pay, where more remote owners could not. The lord usually reserved to himself the cash income from tenants' rents and his courts. So the English aristocracy and gentry finally withdrew from the direct exploitation of their lands, becoming, as it remained later, primarily rentiers.

Manorial Lordships still, however, gave a landowner certain advantages over his tenants. Copyholders were forbidden to impair the value of their holdings by letting buildings there fall into disrepair, to cut down trees, or to let their land for more than a year without their lord's leave. If they did, the tenement was formally forfeited, though usually restored on payment of a fine. More important was the copyholder's relatively precarious right of succession. By the late 15th century, the king's courts were indeed willing if a copyholder could afford to appeal to them, to protect him against outright eviction by his lord, but a son was often vulnerable when his father died. In the West of England copyholds were commonly held for the lives of two or three named members of the tenant's family. In the East, they were usually heritable like freehold. In either case, the lord was entitled to an entry fine from heirs seeking admission. On some Manors that fine was fixed by custom, often at a year's rent. On most its amount was arbitrary, at the lord's discretion, and was steadily increased throughout the 16th century. By setting it too high for the heir to afford to pay, the lord could in effect frustrate his claim to inherit. Many copyholders, especially those

for lives, were thus compelled to renounce hereditary right in their ancestral lands, though sometimes they received leaseholds for lives instead. By 1600, however, the royal courts had largely blocked that loophole. They decided that a fine must be 'reasonable', which was defined as not being more than two year's real value of the property. Thereafter, copyhold tenure, though still subject to special rules and practices, was nearly as secure as freehold.

Until the 17th century, the Manor also remained important in village life through the activity of its court. During the 15th century, its police jurisdiction and later its hearing of ordinary lawsuits over money gradually fell into disuse. But much business remained. Since the 14th century, the court had regularly noted and published breaches of the customary practices of open-field husbandry, especially those related to common pasturage. It appointed haywards and common herdsmen to enforce those rules. It also dealt with the many small nuisances, digging up roads for clay, not scouring watercourses, or fouling streams and streets with domestic refuse, with which villagers might incommode their neighbours. The frequent repetition of orders and punishments in such matters suggests that the court's efforts were more persistent than successful. By the 15th century, such rules were regularly recorded on the roll as "bylaws" or ordinances, made in legislative style "by the assent of the lord and the tenants, for the common weal of the township". In villages containing more than one Manor, it was usually through the court of the largest, sometimes styled the chief manor, that the villagers thus managed their communal business.

From the mid-17th century, however, the courts mostly ceased to concern themselves with such matters. The country lawyers who ran them as stewards confined the recorded business mostly to reciting, in formalized detail, successions to, and transfers of, copyhold land: it was only in that that the lord had a financial interest. Agrarian bylaw were still occasionally repeated in stereotyped form, but any attempt to enforce them apparently ceased. Where once the whole body of tenants had been expected to attend, on pain of fines, one or two farmers represented them. Control of villages passed to other bodies, such as the parish vestry.

Such courts saw, however, their activity revived through special circumstances in certain of the new industrial towns which grew up in the 18th century, such as Birmingham and Manchester. Despite their increasing population, they had not obtained a chartered corporation, but remained legally mere townships. There courts baron might provide a forum conveniently close at hand for litigation over small sums. The process of the court leet to repress public nuisances were the only ones available to preserve a minimum level of urban decency. So shopkeepers and manufactures took up ancient offices as bailiffs, constables, and headboroughs to help manage their new cities. If, as often happens, the right to hold a weekly market belonged to the Lord of a Manor, the manor's court appointment of searchers of food and other goods offered for sale provided a means to ensure trading standards.

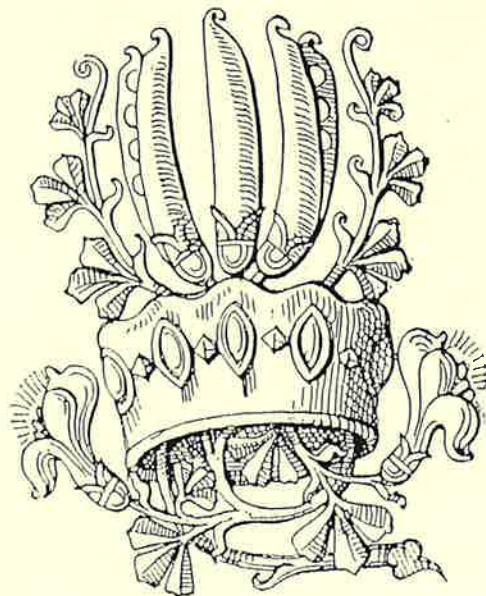
Over most of rural England, however, the Manor had declined by 1800. Its remaining rights of supervizing open-field farming vanished with the steady enclosure of open-fields and commons in the 18th and the early 19th centuries. In those wider regions, where extensive common land survived, the court might still be occasionally called formally into action. The enfranchisement of copyhold into freehold, the lord taking a capital sum for renouncing his right to rents and entry fines, proceeded steadily encouraged by a series of statutes, from the mid-19th century. From 1926, copyhold tenure itself was abolished. There-

after, the only potentially profitable right attached to a manorial lordship was that over minerals under remaining commons, and in some cases under former copyhold lands, and manorial wastes. The name of the Manor, in common usage, often come to refer to the complex belonging to a landed estate, so that appointing a gamekeeper over sporting rights was the lord's most obvious activity.

The surviving substances of the Manor, the leased demesne farm, however, continued from the 16th century to the early 20th, as a principal support of the landed classes. Historians trying to discover the proportion of land owned by different sections of those classes, peerage, gentry, and yeomanry, have found it convenient to count the number of Manors held at different periods by such groups. The ties between landlord and leasee, moreover, long remained not simply commercial. It retained traces of that seignorial systems, involving authority and protection on one side, respect and service on the other, which had been more clearly shown in the medieval Manor. In the 16th century, landowners fully expected their dependants' backing in feud with neighbouring gentry, in the 18th and 19th century their support at parliamentary elections. Just as customary tenements had in practice been heritable, so leasehold might remain for generations in the same family. Until the mid 17th century, most leases of demesne or former copyhold were made for two or three lives at relatively low rents, seldom changed, but subjected to high "fines" when they fell due for renewal.

Within the village, too, the demesne, where it survived undivided, gave the lord who owned it the opportunity to dominate local life. Some lords might be descended from medieval knights, others the successors of merchants or lawyers or rising yeoman who had bought the manor in Tudor or Stuart times. In either case, they were well placed to buy up smaller landholdings. In those villages where, in the 19th century, most of the farmland was in the hands of one or two families, they will usually be found to be the heirs in title of the medieval Lords of the Manor. It was not until after the First World War that the flood of land sales converted much of England from a regime of landlord and tenant to one of owner- occupation.

This essay was first published in 1981 in the Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain. Dr Wright was at the time, Senior Research Assistant at the Victoria History of the Counties of England, University of London Institute of Historical Research.



LAND AND POWER: THE NORMAN CONQUEST TO THE LAW OF PROPERTY ACTS (1925)

by John S. Moore BA FRHistS, formerly Bristol University.

We begin in 1066, not because the previous six centuries of English history are unimportant, but because the Norman Conquest introduced some radical changes into England - and, subsequently, into Wales, Scotland, and Ireland - which particularly affected the ownership and control of land.

First, we must ask ourselves why land was so important to contemporaries. In the pre-industrial period in England, until the 18th century, land was the ultimate source of wealth, political power, and social prestige. For the peasantry - the bulk of the population - access to land determined whether one had food. Without land, or paid work on it, one starved.

In 1086, Domesday Book primarily assessed the capacity of Lords' and peasants' land by the number of ploughteams: how much land could be ploughed and how much corn it could produce. The clergy's income was also partly derived from land - parochial glebes, episcopal and monastic Manors - and partly from tithes on agricultural produce. Land supplied the Lords with food from their demesnes - home farms - rents and labour services on those demesnes from their peasants and, not least, men: military manpower ranging from knightly sub-tenants to household knights, archers, men-at-arms, and skilled craftsmen to build castles, to make and service arms and armour, and to care for horses.

On the quantum of noble power depended social prestige and access to the ultimate source of honour, the Crown. Not all of that changed or appeared suddenly after 1066. As George Orwell observed, the division of society into high, middle, and low was as old as recorded history. The Godwineson earls in 1065 were richer and more powerful than all but a handful of the Norman barons in 1086.

What changed after 1066 were the relationships between freemen and the Crown, and between their land and the Crown. In the Anglo-Saxon realm, the basic relationship between monarch and people was one of King and subject. Only the tenants of Crown land and those who had chosen to 'commend' themselves to the King had an additional nexus binding them directly to him. Other freemen might be independent or tenants of, or commended to, another Lord. The plentiful slaves were simply property owned by their Lords. Land that was not part of the royal estate was independent of Crown control.

As Domesday Book sometimes put it, such land was held as 'an alod' - in absolute freehold - by men 'who could go with their land where they would'. The only powers that old English Kings had over their subjects' land fell into three categories, all of which depended on the royal prerogative. First, they could assess taxes on all land - the 'geld'. Secondly, they could order land to be forfeit for certain serious crimes. Thirdly, they could convert 'folkland' held according to local custom - the later custom of the Manor - into 'bookland': land held by charter which could be bequeathed by will, given or sold away from one's heirs or kin, particularly to the Church.

By 1086, the revolutionaries of 1066 might have remarked, as their successors of 1789 did, *nous changerons tout cela*. The King was the only independent freeholder at the apex of the feudal pyramid and the ultimate Lord - from whom every other Lord held his land either directly of the Crown as a 'tenant-in-chief'

or as a tenant from the tenants-in-chief or as their sub-(sub-sub) tenants. At the lowest level, all peasants held their land from a Lord of one of the Manors into which Domesday Book divided all of England.

In addition, modes of succession to land had radically changed. The normal inheritance pattern before 1066 was partible tenure - 'in parage' (equally). So, Domesday frequently records land held by brothers in 1066. Thereafter, partible tenure at higher social levels was confined to the least important members of societywomen. At lower levels it survived among the peasantry in Kent and Wales. All land at manorial level or above descended on death to the eldest son alone. We call such a system primogeniture or impartible tenure. The only exception to that rule, which was confined to the Crown and its tenants-in-chief and lasted from 1066 to the final loss of Normandy in 1204, was that the patrimony descended to the eldest son and acquired lands to the next younger son.

Lords, ranging from the King down to the local Lord of a Manor, exercised considerable control over their tenants' land dealings. If tenants wished to give, transfer or sell part of their land to someone else or to the Church, they had to obtain their Lords' permission normally on payment of money - for what later became a 'licence to alienate'. On death their heirs had to pay a 'heriot', commonly the 'best beast', as well as a graduated money payment, which was called a relief, when they succeeded if they were already aged 21. If they bought or were given land, they had to pay their Lord an entry-fine to succeed to it. If the heir, or the co-heiresses, if there was no male heir, was under 21, their persons and estates were in 'wardship' to their Lord, who could run the estates for his own benefit during the heirs' minority or who could give or sell the wardship to another.

If the minor heir or heiresses were unmarried, their marriage and that of their widowed mother could be controlled or sold by the Lord. The only check on that was the legal convention of *nulle disparagement*, whereby a woman could not be forced to marry a man of lower social rank since, as a woman, her status naturally depended on that of her husband. Women did not matter in the feudal age. They were merely the means through which land passed to their heirs. Even their ancestral land belonged to their husbands during marriage. The freedom to buy, sell, give and bequeath land enjoyed by the Anglo-Saxon freewoman was regained by her descendants only after the married women's property Acts in the later 19th century.

To provide for widows, the system of 'dower' was introduced whereby a husband, on marriage, nominated a third of his land to be held by a widow for her lifetime. To compensate for that, a wife on marriage brought to her husband a dowry in land or cash. Similar arrangements obtained at sub-manorial level. Tenants could only transfer, receive or inherit land in the manorial court before the Lords' steward.

As the medieval period progressed, the Norman rule of inheritance by the eldest son increasingly prevailed over gavelkind - partible inheritance - and 'borough English', which was inheritance by the youngest son. From the 13th century onwards, Kentish Lords obtained royal licences to disgavel their lands so that their eldest sons alone would succeed them. By the 17th

century, primogeniture had triumphed as the customary mode of inheritance in most manorial courts, as it had among all the tenants Lords.

The importance of primogeniture as the standard form of inheritance was emphasized by an important evolutionary development in English feudalism. Originally, in France and Germany, the grant of a fief or knights fee - *beneficium or feudum* in medieval Latin - was precarious; it was a grant for a lifetime only. By the time feudalism arrived in England, the grant of a knights fee was hereditary. Henry I (1100-35) was the last English King to interfere with what was already becoming the natural inheritance; he directed that Geoffrey de Mandevilles Barony of Marshwood in Dorset should pass to his son Ralph by his second wife rather than to his son Robert by his first wife because the King considered Ralph to be the better knight.

The sine qua non of the feudal structure was personal military service as knights, which clearly women could not perform. That did not prevent them from being, on occasion, notable generals or from commanding besieged castles with success. For example, Empress Matilda and Stephens Queen Matilda commanded armies in the mid-12th century civil war, and Nichola de la Hay was hereditary castellan of Lincoln in King Johns reign. In addition, women were not the only victims of feudal service. The system, which emphasized personal military service, also penalized male weakness. A man who was too young, ill, weak, feeble-minded or old to perform such a service was in the same position as a woman.

By the reign of Henry I, personal service was supplemented by a cash payment in lieu - scutage. From the time of Henry II (1154-89), the Crown often preferred to take the scutage and hire mercenary troops to do the fighting. Although the feudal structure had a logic to it based on the render of military service for land which reinforced the unity of estates, hence primogeniture, the system necessarily incurred costs that many members of the lordly class found increasingly unacceptable.

As a result, the history of the law of property from the 12th to the 20th century is one of increasing attempts to modify the original stringency of the system created in the aftermath of the Norman Conquest to meet human problems that had not been envisaged or properly thought through by government. The situation was due partly to an historical accident: the transfer to King William of the royal lands and the estates of the Godwinesons and of most of the English thegnly class was the largest shift in landed power in England until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s. It gave the Crown a commanding position in the landed economy, as well as permitting the creation of a new, almost entirely foreign landed aristocracy, which was a situation never to be repeated in English history.

Thereafter, Crown and nobility had to adjust their inheritance to take account of changing circumstances, not least the changing attitude of the western Church to marriage. The post-Roman Church had tolerated divorce and remarriage, particularly for monarchs and nobles, precisely because of the importance of succession by male heirs. The Western Church decisively turned against both; marriage was to be indissoluble except by death, unless the Papacy decided that a particular marriage was invalid.

There was an important corollary to that decision: the essential basis for marriage was declared to be **free consent of both parties**. That drove a potential horse and cart through the feudal institution of 'wardship and marriage', because refusal of consent by either party automatically invalidated a marriage. Ward-

ship and marriage continued in England and Wales until the Crowns feudal rights were abrogated by the Civil War in the 1640s, but such arranged marriages after the 1150s had to take account of the wishes of grooms and brides. By the end of the 12th century, aristocratic widows in England were paying the Crown 'not to be married or remarried against their will'.

As time went on, new circumstances produced new problems that required new solutions. Kings and nobles wished to be able to reward men of talent. That required either the grant of a portion of the existing estate as a new holding the lawyers called that 'subinfeudation' - or the grant of the marriage of an heiress with her land. Thus, even by 1086, much of the holdings of tenants-in-chief had been granted to sub-tenants, and the process of subinfeudation continued for another two centuries until it was prohibited by the statute Quia emptores in 1290. By then, feudal service had been so fragmented that it could no longer be demanded with any hope of success. How could one render or demand the service from one-fortieth of a knights fee?

After 1290, land could still be transferred by outright sale, gift or trust, but the transfer would not create a new feudal sub-tenancy. Lawyers thus held that no new Manor could be created after 1290 - but legal doctrine did not always align with territorial fact. By the 1270s, the Crown and nobility were also getting seriously worried about the amount of land in the 'dead hand' of the Church as the result of previous generations piety. Such land could not be transferred back into lay ownership, although it could, and was, leased into it. In consequence the Statute of Mortmain in 1279 prevented further transfers of land to the Church unless a fee was paid to the Crown. Because of the statute and the increasing shortage of land caused first by continued population growth until the mid 14th century and secondly by the continued growth of the size of large estates as their number fell, much less land was given - certainly in larger amounts - to the Church between 1300 and 1530.

Again to avoid dissipating landed patrimonies, the use of heiresses' marriages to reward new men became increasingly common. The classic instance of that is Isabella de Clare, the daughter of Earl Richard 'Strongbow', who died in 1176. She was given in marriage by Richard the Lionheart to the notable soldier William Marshal in 1189. He thereupon succeeded in right of his wife to his father-in-laws vast estates in England, Wales, and Ireland, and to his title as Earl of Pembroke. There were two reasons why that strategy became increasingly popular. The first was that it was relatively painless to the arranger, because the estates covered by the marriage were not his by right, but were only a temporary addition to his lands. The second was the biological probability that at least one in five of all families at any social level will fail in the male line within a century. That meant that there would inevitably be a continuing supply of marriageable heiresses with their lands to be disposed of by feudal superiors.

In certain circumstances, the percentage could be higher. If it became the custom to marry heiresses in order to acquire their share of their family lands, which was the case in medieval England as the size of the nobility fell, the genetic combination predisposing the female rather than male births will be passed onto future generations, thus explaining successive failures in the male line. I will give two examples. After the death in 1107 of Robert Fitz Hamon, who had conquered Netherwent in south-east Wales in the reign of William Rufus, Henry I gave Roberts daughter Maud in marriage to one of his own bastard sons, Robert de Caen, who was created Earl of Gloucester in 1122 and died in 1147. When his son, Earl William, died in 1183, his heirs were his three daughters, Mabel, Isabel, and

Amice - two female successions inside a century! That was hardly exceptional.

Robert Fitz Hamons neighbour to the north was Bernard of Neufmarché, who died in 1125 after conquering Brychan and Brycheiniog in east Wales. His heir was his daughter Sybil, whom Henry I gave in marriage in 1121 to his constable and household steward, Miles of Gloucester, who was created Earl of Hereford in 1141. By 1166, Earl Miles' four sons had died childless, leaving their three sisters, Margaret, Bertha and Lucy as heirs. In this case, we are talking about two female successions in 40 years. Margaret's third descended to the Bohuns and Lucys third to the Fitzherberts, but Bertha's share was further divided in 1230 between her four de Braose great-granddaughters, Maud, Isabel, Eleanor, and Eve - three female successions in 110 years. Numerous other examples could be given from Sanders' English Baronies and the serried green volumes of *Complete Peerage*.

I mentioned two medieval statutes, *Quia emptores* and Mortmain. Such statutes originated in the process of consultation between the King and his barons in the Great Council, which had led to Magna Carta in 1215 and which continued in the reigns of Henry III and Edward I, widening to include representatives of the great towns - 'burgesses' - and of the counties - 'knights of the shires' - which coalesced as the House of Commons. The Great Council broadened to include all landed nobles, not just great tenants-in-chief, in the future House of Lords.

The evolution of Parliament was slow, haphazard, and often faltering, as major crises such as the Barons War in the 1260s, the revolt of the 'contrarians' in the 1320s, the struggles of the Appellants under Richard II, and the Wars of the Roses in the 1450s temporarily disrupted good relations between Crown, nobility, and Commons. However, the evolution embodied the developing political consciousness of upper and middling orders as articulate parts of national society, so that law ceased to be if it ever had been simply the will of a King who had not consulted his natural advisers. *Magna Carta* notoriously was the outcome of bargaining between King John and his rebellious barons which, although mainly dealing with aristocratic concerns, also guaranteed to all freemen liberty from arbitrary arrest and imprisonment and to all countrymen immunity from confiscation of their ploughteams (their lands - livelihoods).

Henceforth, the making of law - above all, land law - reflected the desires of the landed aristocracy as much as those of the Crown. Rising population during the 13th century put great pressure on land that was either uncultivated or on which there were restrictions on cultivation. In the first category came common land: the Statute of Merton in 1235 directed that commons could be enclosed only with the consent of all Lords and freemen who had rights of commonage. Thereafter, the growing numbers of Acts passed by medieval and later Parliaments - 'stacks of statutes', according to a 16th century lawyer - usually reflected the consensus agreed by the various sectional interests in Parliament that had become an essential part of government under Henry VIII's reign. (See *The House of Lords and The House of Commons*, edited by Robert Smith and myself).

Consensus and cooperation between the landed nobility and the lower orders had become apparent in another aspect in the reigns of King John and his son Henry III. By 1199, about a quarter of the area of England was subject to forest law. Regardless of who held the land, the Kings forest officials controlled the hunting of the beasts of the chase, notably red deer and wild boar. They forbade the use of dogs with unclipped - 'unlawed' - claws that could be used to bring down deer. They prevented the break-

ing up of new ground - 'assarting' - and the erection of mills and other buildings - 'purprestures' - that might injure the beasts of the chase. They prohibited the cutting of timber that sheltered them - offences against 'vert' - and opposed all unauthorized hunting - offences against 'venison'.

The end result was to sterilize hundreds of thousands of acres that could be used productively. But the Crown's need for money and the nobility's desire to lead the local population, most of whom were its tenants and dependents, led between 1200 and 1272 to widespread disafforestation, in the legal sense. Entire counties such as Devon, and large parts of others, such as Gloucestershire, east of the River Severn, were 'taken out of the forest' and made available for expanding agriculture, a movement led by the local landholders such as the 'knights and free men of the seven hundreds of Grumbalds Ash', who procured the freeing of South Gloucestershire in 1228. Without the radical reduction in the royal forest, the agricultural expansion of the 13th century would have been curtailed considerably.

Besides female succession, other human circumstances created problems that were impossible to solve under strict feudal law. Very few families in England at any social level in the past tried to limit the number of children born because nature was more than capable of doing the job itself. Infant and child mortality levels were high in all social groups until the 19th century. Usually, in addition to the eldest son, there would be younger sons and daughters, all of whom needed to be brought up and suitably provided for. Clever or clearly unmilitary sons could be directed towards the Church, but that increasingly required education if one was aiming higher than a parson for a local parish church. Gerald of Wales, for example, spent at least 10 years in the 'schools' of France before becoming an archdeacon in Wales. Even if the evolving secular 'common law' or the expanding royal bureaucracy were seen as good avenues for advancement, which they often were, that again necessitated expensive training and the judicious greasing of palms.

Younger sons, even if fit for military service, required lengthy training and equipping with arms, armour, and horses, the cost of which rose continuously between the 12th and 16th centuries. Moreover, war was a chancy business. Success could bring ransoms and booty sufficient to found a new landed family. Failure could mean ruinous ransoms, bringing a family to the brink of bankruptcy. Increasingly, and hardly surprisingly, many of the gentry preferred to keep out of war and become local magistrates, administrators, and estate owners. If younger sons were a problem, daughters were even worse. If they were not to suffer 'disparagement', be forced into a mésalliance with a lawyer or merchant or be consigned to a nunnery, a sufficient 'jointure' or 'portion' had to be found to attract the right class of future husband who would respond with an appropriate dowry. Physically or temperamentally unattractive daughters would require correspondingly higher dowries.

A landed family, therefore, always needed some available hard cash; yet from the 13th to 19th century an average landed estate was thought to be doing well if it yielded a net return of 5 per cent. It was perfectly possible for a landed family to be rich on parchment and yet have little liquid cash available. Much of its regular landed income went on maintaining the noble household and its estates, hospitality, and necessary display. A fortunate marriage to an heiress could radically alter the situation though it could have long-term dangers, as we have just seen.

Equally, a series of widows in succeeding generations or long-lived spinsters could be disastrous - two-thirds left after one widow and 4/9ths left after two widows. In the short run, re

course would be necessary to the Jews until they were expelled from England in 1290 or to English or foreign bankers, but since such loans could not formally be secured on land until the later medieval and early modern period, the interest rate, however disguised, would be high. In default of all else, land sales would be necessary.

Later, medieval lawyers sought means to alleviate such crises, in particular by creating the device known as the 'use'. That was essentially a trust created by agentslawyers, estate officials or relatives to assume control of certain lands as free tenants in place of the estate owner for the benefit of stated purposes dictated by the estate owner. Such uses often took the form of entails to specified groups of people: heirs male; heirs female; or heirs general. The problem with the use was that the feudal superior was likely to lose out by the creation of a long-running use there would be no reliefs, no heriots, no entry fines and no licences to alienate unless he was suitably placated. Of course, the biggest loser was the largest feudal superior, the Crown itself. Once the Crown had recovered from its weakness in the 15th century, the Statute of Uses in 1536 severely restricted the application of the use and the utilisation of the conveyance that set it up - the 'bargain and sale' - and both fell into disfavour as a result.

A further problem arose from the coexistence of Church and State with two separate law codes: the secular common law and the ecclesiastical 'canon law'. While land and 'real property' - rights attached to land such as minerals, growing crops and timber, common rights, fairs and markets and ecclesiastical patronage - came under the former, 'moveable property' - goods and chattels, leasehold rights, debts and probate - were under the purview of canon law administered by church courts whose powers were curtailed only in the 1850s. There were two obvious areas where clashes could occur: tithes were subject in practice to both legal systems, often competing against each other; and wills, though administered by Church courts, nevertheless usually contained the testators directions regarding disposal of his land and other real property. Again, the medieval nobility was trying to get back to the situation of freedom of bequest enjoyed by its Anglo-Saxon predecessors and frequently uses were being employed to set up post-mortem trusts.

Finally, in 1540 the Statute of Wills recognized the right of testators to bequeath 'socage' land - land not held by military service - together with two thirds of land held by knight service. The Crown's potential losses were offset by the creation the same year of a Court of Wards and Liveries designed to maximise the Crown's 'feudal' income, a project that succeeded in the short term, but at the cost of alienating many members of the landed classes in the run up to the Civil War in the 1640s.

The 16th century also saw a radical diminution in the types of tenure: petty serjeantry had already largely disappeared during the 13th century and grand serjeantry was an honorific survival of little significance. Frankalmoign - free alms - tenure, on which much, though not all, monastic land had been held in the Middle Ages, was largely attenuated by the Dissolution of the Monasteries between 1536 and 1540, but was to survive for the lands of bishops and cathedral chapters until the 19th century and for local parish glebe lands until the 20th century.

What remained after 1540 was knight service in an entirely nominal form, socage tenure - free tenure, sometimes with ground rent - and copyhold tenure within Manors, which had been recognized by the royal courts at Westminster in the later 15th century. Knight service lasted until the Civil War because of its financial value to the Crown which, increasingly short of money

in a period of inflation, ever more vigorously exploited its rights of wardship and marriage in a programme dubbed 'fiscal feudalism' by historians. That, because it relied on the royal prerogative, was abrogated during the Civil War and was formally abolished by the Restoration Parliament in 1660. Land held by knight service was merged with socage tenure; copyhold was the only other heritable tenure, frankalmoign - what was left of it - being restricted to official successors in post.

Meanwhile, the rise of the common lawyers produced change in the procedure of the land law itself. English law had never favoured perpetual entails and the later medieval 'use' could be broken by a fictitious suit utilizing 'fine and recovery'. Mortgages had been introduced by 1500, but were short-term - six to 12 months - involving the entire debt and accrued interest that had to be repaid and renegotiated. If there was any default in repayment, however small, the entire property held as security was forfeited to the lenders. Not surprisingly, most borrowers preferred to rely on family, friends or unsecured loans.

By 1600, however, conveyancing lawyers had evolved the doctrine of the 'equity of redemption', so that borrowers were liable only for an outstanding debt with any accrued interest, but retained the surplus amount between the sale value of the land on which the loan had been secured and the debt owed. Mortgages became much safer and more popular, even more so as interest rates on secured loans fell in the late 17th century and remained at low levels until World War Two. London goldsmiths evolved into bankers and stockbrokers willing to lend on security and, given rates of about 5 per cent, it made economic sense for landlords to borrow to finance not only exceptional family expenditure, but estate improvement on a growing scale.

The burgeoning agricultural revolution facilitated the digging of canals and river-navigation schemes, land drainage and diversification into industrial enterprises, especially mining coal and iron, and the construction of ports. However, despite the simplification of land law, with socage and former knight service land becoming absolute freehold, some causes of family insecurity still remained to be addressed. In particular, even if a landowner no longer had to cope with capricious and grasping feudal superiors, how did he guard against capricious, lazy, incompetent or uncaring successors? How could he ensure the transmission of his estate as a functioning unity to his posterity?

The answer to that question was produced by a great conveyancing lawyer, Sir Orlando Bridgeman, during the years of the Cromwellian Protectorate. Effectively, he revived the medieval use and entail in a new form, the strict settlement, which was to dominate the administration of English landed estates until World War One. The landowner created a trust usually comprising himself, his eldest son if of age and of good character, other family members as necessary, the estate lawyer, the estate steward, often his banker, and such others as he chose, who were to hold specified lands on specified trusts with specified powers. That usually included the raising of loans on mortgage, expenditure on specified matters, such as estate administration and improvement, the payment of dower to daughters and widows, and the education of younger sons.

By the 18th century, trustees usually had powers to invest in Bank of England or East India stock. Such a settlement would usually remain in being until the death of the last 'remainderman' or 'remainder-woman', when it would be wound up by consent of the surviving trustees. It was fairly rare and not thought advisable for a settlement to cover a whole estate. Usually, there would be more than one settlement in being at any one time, raised on different parts of an estate usually with

beneficiaries of different generations, even if the general purposes were the same.

By the end of the 18th century, it was thought that two thirds of England's land was 'under settlement' at any one time. It was good practice to have some 'unsettled' land available to meet sudden, unforeseen emergencies or, indeed, unexpected opportunities. Certainly, the system minimized risk and a properly drawn settlement could not usually be broken during its period of operation except by a private Act of Parliament. Since most settlements made alternative arrangements in lieu of the customary dower or 'thirds', dower in its original form became obsolete and was abolished by statute in 1833.

Furthermore, Lord Brougham's Act that year abolished the 'final concords', which had existed since Henry II's reign, and the 'recoveries', which had evolved in the later medieval period to arrange and to abolish simple entails, substituting simpler disentailing deeds. Historians believe that the adoption of the strict settlement system was an important factor in re-establishing the ascendancy of the landed aristocracy after the Civil War and ensuring the continuance of the great landed estates during the next two and a half centuries.

Sir Orlando Bridgeman's innovation was fortunate in the timing of its appearance: feudal superiority had been in abeyance in England and Wales since the start of the Civil War in 1642 and was, as we have already seen, formally abolished by the Restoration Parliament in 1660. Provided the settlement was within the common law, no superior power could intervene except, as we have noted, Parliament - and then only exceptionally. A new type of conveyance was employed, the 'lease and release', which avoided the restrictions placed on the 'bargain and sale' by the Statute of Uses.

We have all, I suppose, met peers who are selfish, bloody minded, ill-mannered, and anti-social although, in my experience, they are a small minority. I shall not pretend that the actions of the landed aristocracy in the past were never actuated by naked class interest, when they sometimes clearly were. The most obvious example of 'class' legislation were the measures designed to protect private hunting preserves in the 17th and 18th centuries. Until the recent prohibition of fox hunting, the arrogant disregard too often shown by hunters for other people's property rights - such as following foxes on to private land, destroying fences, damaging crops and livestock in areas where they had no legal right to be - was a flashpoint in rural social relations, even where hunting as such was approved or at least tolerated.

However, in general, the law of property was accepted by most people, propertied or unpropertied, because it was the law. It had been enacted by their representatives in Parliament, and it benefited all. The same law of property was part of a law that protected dukes and dustmen. As William Pitt the Elder stated in a debate in 1763, 'The poorest man may in his cottage bid defiance to all the force of the Crown. It may be frail; its roof may shake; the wind may blow through it; the rain may enter but the King of England cannot enter; all his forces dare not cross the threshold of the ruined tenement. The law, including the law of property, that protected the landed aristocracy against Stuart absolutism, also guarded the poor against arbitrary interference by their so-called betters.

As we have seen, the abolition of feudal tenure in 1660 left absolute freehold as the only system of permanent land law for the upper and middle classes in England and Wales. Leasehold continued, but as a necessarily time-limited form of tenure. The freedoms to settle land and to bequeath land meant that primo-

geniture no longer needed to be a necessary rule of descent: its function to ensure the passing of landed estates as intact units could be attained by other means. Equally, means were then available to meet the problems posed by those who had been excluded by primogeniture, especially younger sons and daughters.

At lower social levels, however, copyhold tenure remained and was administered in thousands of manorial courts that still survived. Despite its antique language, tenure 'at the will of the Lord', for example, in the last resort was protected by royal courts as it had been since the later 15th century. Effectively, it was freehold in all but name. Copyhold land could be bought, sold, given, bequeathed or held in trust. It was subject to the payment of rent - at levels fixed mostly in the 13th century and not capable of being increased - to heriots on death, and to reliefs on succession or entry fines on purchase or bequest, again at levels long fixed by custom. Other services, apart from serving on manorial juries, had withered away. Its main disadvantage was that any transfer of tenure usually had to take place in a manorial court, which effectively acted as a local land registration system, although even that requirement could be circumvented.

Finally, after an incomplete Act in 1922, the Law of Property Act 1925 arranged for copyhold tenure to be enfranchised, compensation being paid to manorial Lords for the ending of money rents over time. Because of the onset of World War Two, copyhold was finally extinguished in 1950. Nine centuries after the Norman Conquest, the revolution of 1066, the legal wheel had turned full circle: absolute freehold was again the rule.

John Moore is a member of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society with oversight of academic affairs.



A CASE STUDY OF MANORIAL RIGHTS

by Jeremy Ackroyd FRICS

Jeremy Ackroyd FRICS (Ackroyd and Harrison, Chartered Surveyors and Land Agents): I am afraid the subject title of 'Severed manorial minerals in Cumbria' is a bit of a mouthful, but it involves some rich and interesting historical research. There is also a real possibility of making some money. For those who want to go to sleep now, I will bang the table when it is time to talk about the money side—it will be towards the end.

There is quite a lot to get through, so I will take questions at the end if I may. I speak as a chartered surveyor and not as a lawyer. I am certainly not a retired Law Lord. The reason why I am doing this talk is that about 18 months or two years ago my firm was instructed by four Cumbrian landowners who were becoming increasingly concerned about their severed minerals miles away from their landed estates. What should they do now with the proposed changes in the law, they asked? Between them, my clients own about 70 Manors scattered throughout the county and North Yorkshire. This talk is based on the review and what we found, and what my clients are doing now after the challenges in the Land Registration Act 2002.

Some landowners have hundreds of Manors within their estates, but my talk is primarily aimed at those members who have just one or two Manors with minerals attached. What is the definition of 'severed'? 'Severed' just has the ordinary meaning: that the surface land and the underlying minerals are in separate ownerships. The law is complex and that is because over the years the Courts have tried hard to balance the directly competing interests of the mineral owner and the surface owner. Members can imagine the conflict.

The surface owner wants to retain whatever is on the surface and the mineral owner wants to quarry the minerals and thereby destroy the surface. The situation could be no more black and white than that. The Courts over the years have tried to be fair to both parties.

I will discuss the following: why the review has been undertaken; where the legal interest in severed minerals originates; what has been found in the review to date; the research and the historical researchers, who are all working hard; Counsel's advice on the Enclosure Acts and awards; Counsel's advice on the research we have done in respect of copyhold minerals; an update on the mineral disputes with a cost-benefit analysis; and a summary for members undertaking research into severed minerals for the first time.

Why are the reviews being undertaken by my four clients in Cumbria? The medium-term aim is for the clients to register all their landed estates and the severed minerals with the Land Registry. They are doing so for cheaper conveyancing—my lawyer friends tell me that if one has a registered estate and sells it, the conveyancing costs could be 35 to 40 per cent cheaper than if it were unregistered—to stop claims for adverse possession; and to stop others from interfering with our severed minerals.

The Land Registration Act 2002 was the catalyst for the four clients coming to my firm for advice. As we all know, unless the severed minerals are registered by 13 October 2013 registration will not be possible thereafter.

Another reason for this work was the increasing number of developments in the semi-uplands throughout Cumbria since the 1990s, which required reasonably deep foundations and site levelling within the severed minerals. Such developments consist of telecommunication aerials, wind farms, and small landfill sites. We have always had telecommunication aerials in Cumbria, but there was a big surge in their number from the mid-1990s onwards. The question is whether the developments are interfering with my clients' minerals.

The starting point was where does the legal interest originate for the minerals? In Cumbria there are three main sources. The first is enclosed common land—minerals reserved to the Lord in enabling Acts and enclosure awards during the period of the statutory enclosures. In Cumbria these started in the 1760s and the latest one I have seen was from about 1864. The enclosure movement came quite late to the semi-uplands in Cumbria due to the generally poor quality farming land. That had advantages, because by 1820 the lawyers were more up to speed and the legalese is easier to understand. Enabling Acts also tended to be printed as opposed to being in script. The whole exercise is a lot easier compared with examining documents before the mid-1700s.

Secondly there are severed minerals reserved to the Lord in private agreements to enclose common land. In my experience, such agreements date from about the 1500s and continue until the 1870s.

Thirdly, there are minerals under former copyhold land which are reserved to the Lord in an enfranchisement agreement with the copyholder or under the Law of Property Act 1922.

I have recently seen, for the first time, an actual agreement between the Lord and 14 commoners to enclose part of the common land. It is dated 1686. It is on vellum and the 14 commoners put their cross on the tags at the bottom. Their initials were on the tags, they crossed the appropriate tag and the minerals were reserved. The agreement related to the common land in a Manor south of Carlisle: it gave consent to the commoners to enclose the land which was then leased from the Lord. That is the first such agreement that I have seen, and the researcher said that it has hardly ever been opened and is as good as new.

As we have heard, there are problems for the Lord in entering and working minerals under former copyhold land. By about 1500, almost all villein land had been turned into copyhold, and tenants had pretty secure tenure as long as they paid the periodic fines to the Lord of the Manor. Those fines were mostly fixed by 'custom' as the late medieval mind had not grasped the concept of inflation. As time passed, the fine became proportionately smaller in real terms. The expression 'copyhold' originates from the tenant's attendance at the manorial court, and receiving confirmation of his tenancy by copy of the court roll from the Lord of the Manor or his stewards.

From about this time, the Lord had no automatic right to enter the copyhold tenement and work the minerals as the copyholder possessed the land! The Lord had the legal interest in the minerals, but he could not enter without the copyholder's consent. However, in some West Cumbrian Manors it was the custom of the Manor—in this part of Cumbria there are a lot of mineral rights with minerals near the surface—for the Lord to enter the copyholders' land, dig up the minerals, and restore the surface without requiring the consent of the copyholder. In my experience, proving a custom of the Manor is difficult, but a custom of the Manor is established law with the appropriate evidence.

The documentary evidence of custom does not seem to exist for my clients' Manors; I have carried out this review over the last 18 months and have come across little. The trouble is that all the 'old boys' who used to be able to remember the custom of the Manor are long since dead. But Mike Westcott-Rudd told me after his talk that he has seen custom recited in indentures (old conveyances) and enfranchisement agreements.

With the creation of copyhold tenements in the early 1500s, Lords and copyholders have been agreeing terms for copyholders to enfranchise their land by paying a capital sum to the Lord, copyholders rid themselves of the manorial dues and liabilities. But in Cumbria, it is common that these new 'freemen' continued to pay one shilling a year to the Lord, and we have found this very helpful in proving title to land and minerals which were previously under copyhold tenure.

In enfranchisement agreements, it was normal for the Lord to reserve the minerals and, sometimes, the specific right to work them, though not always.

The Law of Property Act 1922 did not give any additional rights to the Lord for access to work minerals through statutory enfranchisement. However, we have many compensation agreements under this Act where the agent, probably out of deference from the ex-copyholder, managed to have the right to work included. In a standard compensation agreement of this

sort the agent has included the words 'reserving the Mines and Minerals with power to work and remove the same and subject to the Exceptions and Reservations contained in any Enfranchisement or Grant affecting the said premises'.

This agent wrote to the client's London solicitors on 22 January 1926—22 days after the statutory provision came into force. He said, 'We have been in the habit of reserving the power to work in our compensation agreements where the landowner did not object. But some wide awake owners have objected, and we could not insist on the reservation.' I have seen hundreds of standard printed compensation agreement forms under Section 138 of the Law of Property Act 1922. I understand that ex-copyholders had to have a receipt from the Lord before they could sell their land as freehold.

For those interested in the history of villeinage and how villeins obtained 'security of tenure' and became copyholders, I can recommend a book called *Copyhold Equity and the Common Law* by Charles Montgomery Gray (Harvard University Press 1963). If a modern-day politician tells you, 'We invented security of tenure for all those poor tenants at the top of those tower blocks', don't believe him. According to Charles Montgomery Gray's book, security for copyholders commenced in the latter part of Henry VII's reign, with many successful cases in the Tudor Chancery Court.

In the two-year review, we have found numerous reservations of minerals in Enclosure Acts and awards in south Cumbria. We also found a strong mineral reservation/exception in the enabling Acts that granted the bedrock and the stone within the subsoil to the Lord. In addition, there was a full right to work. This means that the surface owners' rights are limited to the turf and the topsoil, together with the right to remove stone for agricultural buildings and walls. All this was found in family estate documents and in county record offices.

We went on to identify various surface developments directly affecting the reserved minerals which is where things became interesting. We found an unlawful greenfield quarry excavating grit stone, which was reserved to one of my clients in an Enabling Act dated 1837. It was leased to a national quarry company and the surface owner was doing well from the royalty payments. We also found three unlawful telecommunication arials penetrating the minerals, and a wind farm.

In South Cumbria, there is a large mast, used by three telecommunication companies. A security fence is in place, and there are blocks of limestone which must have been removed during construction. The important point is that the tower has been constructed with no authority to disturb the minerals. A landowner can only disturb minerals for agricultural purposes. We shall have an interesting time attempting to resolve this interference and I think that the evidence is quite strong in our favour.

I am aware that a huge wind farm is being constructed in North Wales. The turbines will be 350 metres high. I do not know who owns the subsoil or the minerals, but *prima facie* if they are severed from the surface someone should be able to sustain a claim for interference—if they have not already done so. If members find that sort of thing on their Manors, I suggest they do something about it.

To prove our claims, much depends on historical researchers. I have two employed on a part-time basis. There are about 70 Manors to assess. The first task was to produce a composite Manors plan, so that we knew exactly where they all are and how they fit in with each Lord/landowner. Fortunately, my clients possess numerous old estate plans, which include the manorial boundaries, so there is no need to start at the beginning by producing manorial boundary plans from the original descriptions of the boundaries/perambulations of each Manor.

In extracts from the composite Manors' plan, we have numbered all the Manors. Once the plan was produced, the researchers' job was to go to the Cumbria Record Offices—there is one in Kendal and another in Carlisle. They studied the Enabling Acts and awards, and transcribed the boundary information onto Ordnance Survey maps.

The job of transcribing the inclosed common land on to a 1:25000 Ordnance Survey map is not the most difficult of tasks and such a person will cost about £12 to £14 an hour.

One researcher is in charge of looking at the minerals under former copyhold land. She is highly qualified with an MA in museum studies and understands the law. Her first task was to research copyhold minerals adjacent to existing quarries, on the basis that these may be expanded in the short term. Once that is under way, her second task will be to research title to copyhold minerals in Manors where there are existing commercial minerals, and where there is potential in the next 100 years or so for quarrying to take place (planning policies permitting).

Researching title to minerals under former copyhold land can be expensive and we were selective. If we had 10 researchers looking at copyhold title in 70 Manors for the next 10 years, I do not think that we would get to the bottom of it. It is a massive task and we have only eight years remaining in which to register.

An interesting point is that from a parliamentary inquiry in the 1780s, it was estimated that about 60 per cent of lowlands and semi-uplands were in copyhold tenure. We had a geological report prepared, by local geologists. In Cumbria, Solway Firth is sandstone; and limestone and grit stone are found in mid and south Cumbria. There are quite a lot of quarries there. The grit stone runs north-east to south-west, but it is variable in quality. At the moment, we are not going to research my clients' minerals within the national park.

We have to take a decision on whether the shale and sandstone between the coal seams will be registered. It is worth going to look at an open-cast coal mine if you get the opportunity—there are not many left in Cumbria; unlike chalk, coal does not come in a 100-foot-tall seam but in narrow bands, and between them there is shale and sandstone. When coal was nationalized by the Government in 1947 the other minerals between the coal seams were not normally included, unless they were part of a coal mining lease which was also acquired at vesting.

Since the semi-privatization of the working of coal, the new Coal Authority now says, 'Fine, here is the licence Mr Operator. You can dig that coal up but you

have to treat with the owner of the 'severed' minerals within the coal'. A more open market has now developed, and five years ago some of my clients were receiving royalty payments of £2 to £4 a tonne of coal mined in consideration of the destruction of my clients' 'severed' minerals within the coal seams. Such a royalty is quite useful for estate finances, but it cannot be obtained at the moment because the world price of coal is relatively low, although it is increasing. In Cumbria, where the coal is high in sulphur, I cannot see the market paying that royalty again for some time.

Having carried out all the research and gaining all this information, it was time to obtain opinions from Counsel. He advised that the Enclosure Acts clearly awarded the minerals to the Lord, my clients, and the reservations included the minerals in the subsoil plus the right to work. This means that any surface development that is not simply *de minimis*, but relatively substantial, and which is not for agricultural purposes on inclosed common land, is a trespass for which damages are recoverable. That is based on the same principle that applies to trespass of air space, which is actionable without proof of damage—see *Anchor Brewhouse Development Ltd v. Berkeley House (Docklands Developments) Ltd. 1987*; and, for those who read the *Estates Gazette*, the same principles were applied in a similar case in the High Court in Leeds in June 2004: *Laiqat v. Majid and others*.

The level of damages should be assessed on the user or 'way leave' principle. A person who has wrongfully used another's property is liable to pay as damages a reasonable sum for the wrongful use, as in the Court of Appeal case: *Stoke-on-Trent City Council v. W & J Wass Ltd 1988*.

Counsel thought that the open market rent or royalty for the telecommunications aerial, wind farm or other development should be split 50/50 between the surface owner and the mineral owner where substantial interference could be shown. I think that the development in Case Law over the past 15 to 20 years has been extremely helpful to owners of 'severed' minerals who suffer interference from unlawful developments on the surface.

We have also been busy looking at potential copyhold minerals, especially under land adjacent to a sand and gravel quarry in north Cumbria. We searched dozens of boxes of documents to prove title, at a cost of £6,500, and she produced a report, with all the relevant documents attached. Counsel believes that a case based on this work is likely to succeed in Court.

I now have some very interesting negotiations with a national quarry company currently working the sand and gravel quarry. Most of the national quarry companies will take such claims 'on the chin', but I find telecommunication aerial companies are not at all happy at receiving a claim informing them that they do not have the required permission from my clients for the foundations of their masts to interfere with the 'severed' minerals.

You will need to produce documents showing title the reserved assets, such as minerals, under copyhold land. In the case of a quarry, we have been able to demonstrate this from 1587 by searching through the estate papers. None of the copyholds had been enfranchised at any time, including at the time of the

statutory enfranchisements—1 January 1926, when the Lords could—some did—agree to enfranchise their minerals, selling their mineral rights to the ex-copyholders.

We went through grants and re-grants of the ex-copyhold land from 1672 to 1938. That was a serious detective exercise. Very helpful as a starting point was a book *A Perambulation of Cumberland* by Thomas Denton, first published in 1688, and republished in 2004 by the Surtees Society. It is well worth checking at the county record office, or at the British Library, for such books before you start on the old documents. They can give useful pointers and save much time.

We worked through a long series of rental and call books, the earliest dating from 1587. In 1672, the enfranchisement agreements show that the copyholders purchased many of the feudal liabilities, but that the minerals were reserved to the Lord of the Manor. Although the copyholders were now free from the payment of feudal dues and liabilities under the 1672 agreement, they remained freemen in the Manor and liable to the shilling-a-year fine. This was important, as with this fine, we were able to trace the names in the books all the way through to 1939 when the final entry showed the now ex-copyholders had paid the required compensation to the Lord on the abolition of copyhold tenure under the 1922 Act.

You must be prepared to pay your researcher and be patient. They sit in county record offices and look through box after box, knowing that their fees are mounting, but find nothing for their client. Then, finally, they find the right document which leads to a breakthrough.

The principles of adverse possession do not apply where the minerals are severed from the ownership of the surface land. But the Courts do apply these principles where a trespasser works a quarry for 12 years: he will gain possessory title to the minerals which he has occupied and worked over this period. This can sometimes entail the trespasser gaining a valuable 'ransom strip' to the remainder of the Lord's mineral reserve.

The right of the surface owner of former copyhold land to interfere with the Lord's minerals is found in Schedule 12(6) of the Law of Property Act 1922. It gives the current surface owner the right to disturb the Lord's minerals as is 'necessary or convenient' for the purposes of making roads or drains, erecting buildings and obtaining water on the land. Buildings, in my view, do not include wind farms or telecommunications aerials. But what you can claim from surface development on copyhold land is obviously limited.

Three of my clients use Dickinson Dees, solicitors of Newcastle, for advice on landed property. The firm is highly experienced in advising on rural estate matters and is one of few firms who are experienced in manorial mineral law. The firm has now made three applications to the Land Registry for registration of 'severed' minerals under enclosed common lands in nine Manors. Again, that is all now subject to Counsel's opinion being obtained by the Land Registry, to which Mike Westcott-Rudd referred yesterday.

We have sent Counsel's opinion to three unlawful developers seeking to agree terms for them to retain their apparatus within the severed minerals or to remove it. One operator has removed an aerial.

We are obviously trying to obtain repossession of the 'greenfield' quarry. That case may be heard in the High Court; writs have been served but the good news is that, in September 2005, we heard that the surface owner may not put in a defence to the action. If he confirms this position we will need to sort out the compensation and royalty payments for the past six years.

My overall advice depends on whether the opinion sought by the Land Registry on mineral registration is favourable and if so I would encourage you to register your 'severed' minerals with the Land Registry. You must know what you own before any surface development commences. Negotiating to right the wrong after the development has started is time-consuming, costly, and frustrating for everyone.

The cost of the research and negotiations: surveyors and legal fees for the 'greenfield' quarry on inclosed common land are about £16,000, but we should have royalties of £75,000 a year. I reckon that we have spent £5,000 on the wind farm, but we should receive about £9,000 a year. We have spent £5,000 on three telecommunication aerials, and we should achieve rental payments in the region of about £9,500 a year.

The mineral rights under the former copyhold land in north Cumbria have been expensive to research and deal with: £15,000 has been spent to date, but as my client has no working rights we will need to do a deal with the surface owner. The royalties will be in the region of £60,000 a year., but we will have to go 50/50 with the surface owner, so that takes it down to £30,000 a year. For the four clients, that is a total of about £125,000 a year and very roughly a total value of about £1.1 million.

Those figures are quite encouraging, but it all depends on the wording in the Enabling Acts reserving the minerals in the first instance. The evidence has to be strong; if not, the Court will throw it out. Always remember the Court has to balance the interests of the mineral owner and the surface owner.

For those who have to carry out research into their Manors for the first time, my overall advice is to start your research now. You do need strong documentary evidence; if you do not have it, you will not get anywhere. You certainly will not win much against the telecommunication aerial people; they will just politely tell you to go away.

You will require a map of the Manor. If you do not have one, you will need to find an historical description of the boundary of the Manor. We have all learned at this conference that there should be plenty of documentary evidence available, and from this evidence you may be able to find enough evidence to prepare a map. My advice is that if there is no map or historical description, you will probably be wasting your money. If you can obtain a map showing minerals in your Manor, or you have one made, find out whether the minerals have a commercial value and whether they are relatively near the surface and near a road. Ask a local geologist. If you wanted to do it absolutely free of charge, you could talk to your county mineral planning officer: they are often very helpful.

You may want to hire a competent researcher to do the initial research. One of the problems that I found is that there is a dearth of good historical researchers in the

north. If anyone is thinking of a new career, this could be it. Historical researchers will soon be in great demand. If you are successful with your research, register with the Land Registry.

A point about the physical extent of enclosed land in England: first, I refer to a map that comes from Professor H C Darby's book published in 1938, *The Historical Geography of England before 1800*. He took the map from Dr G Slater's paper 'The English Peasantry and the Enclosure of Common Fields' of 1907. The map shows the vast extent of common fields that were enclosed from the start of statutory enclosure movement in the mid 1700s. My view is that, for 90 per cent of the land, the minerals will have been reserved the Lord of the Manor. That does not include common land which was also enclosed, so there is a lot to go for.

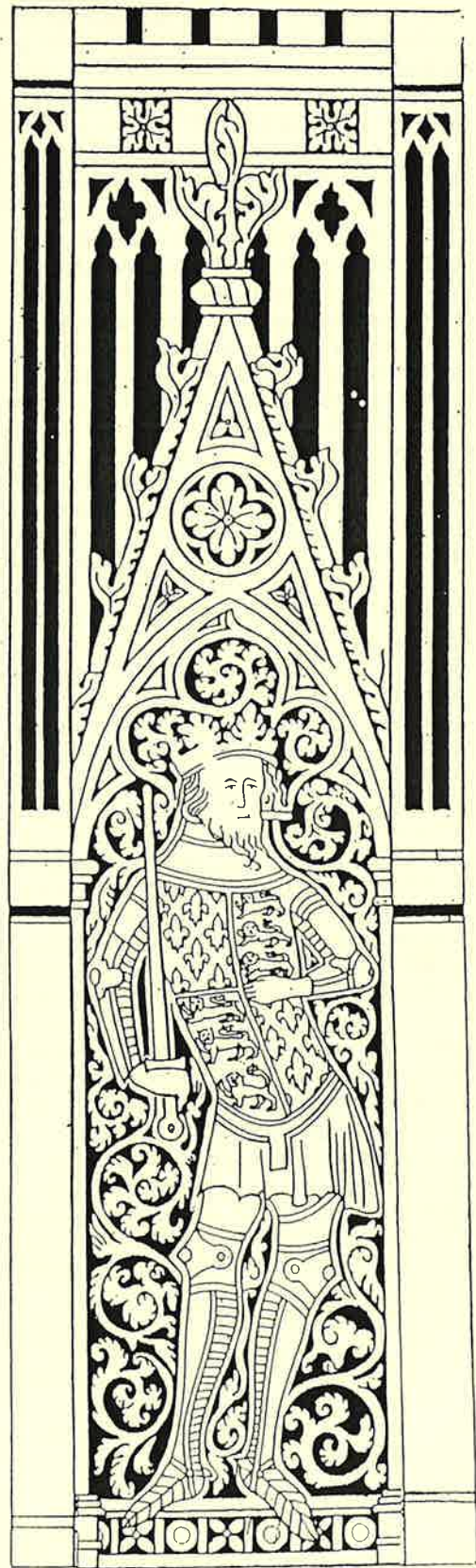
If you get to know where your minerals are and get them registered, you can be even more proactive. To protect your minerals, send your manorial map to the local planning authority and the county mineral people. I have done that for clients. The local authority will be pleased to receive your manorial map because if it receives a planning application for a new quarry, officials will check the map and inform you and the potential developers of your interest in the subsoil.

Planning committee agendas can now be viewed on the internet. Planning applications for minerals tend to be on the agenda for six or seven months, if not longer and there is time to make your objections and signal your rights.

How do you know if the proposed or existing surface development will prejudice or is prejudicing your 'severed' minerals? The easiest way is to go to the site and, if it is not obvious, get a spade and dig a hole. If it is more than 2 feet deep, get a JCB. If you own the severed minerals, you should have the right of search, but if you are going to use a JCB, do inform the surface owner. I have found that surface owners are not unhappy if you do not do much damage; just carefully scrape away the grass and put it to one side, dig the hole and take a photograph. And get a local geologist to accompany you and to write up a geological description.

Enfranchisement agreements freeing copyholders of manorial liabilities exist in their thousands in the Cumbria Record Offices. They were neatly written from about 1770 in copperplate script, but very few such agreements have a plan attached showing the land. Your researcher will need to transcribe the description of the copyhold property onto a modern Ordnance Survey map.

I am continually surprised by the wealth and extent of documents that have been deposited in the county record offices over the years. There is a reasonable chance of finding historical records for your Manor. Remember that in 1900, 90 per cent of all agricultural land in England and Wales was tenanted and formed part of a small or large agricultural estate. Many estate documents will have survived.



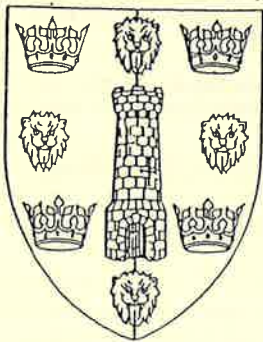
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HOW TO WRITE A DESCENT OF A MANORIAL LORD

The following is a descent of a Manorial Lord, whose title has been thoroughly researched and recorded..

Band of Lynford



RAND Gerald Frederick

b 10 November 1926 s of William Frederick Rand (d 1960) of Herts and Elsie Mary White (d 1926). Educated Merchant Taylor's. Married 1stly 13 July 1949 Eileen Margaret, dau of William Alexandra Wilson (d 1975) of Herts 1 son Steven born 1953. 2ndly 1 November 1972 Clarissa Elizabeth, dau of Thomas William Barker (d 1956) of Hull. Landowner and master builder, ret; Chairman Rand Contractors Ltd 1952-68, MD Power Plant Int 1962-71, Chmn Manor Minerals (UK) Ltd 1985-; elected to Société Jersaise 1967, member governing council The Manorial Society of Great Britain 1985, regional Chairman Domesday National Committee 1986, member of Country Landowners Association; owner of the Lynford Hall Estate Norfolk; Lord of the Manor of: Lynford, Mundford, Cranwich Norfolk. Mr Rand bought Lynford Hall in 1970 and five years later bought the Lordship of the Manor of Lynford and the adjoining Manors of Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts. Mr Rand has carefully restored the house which he now runs as an hotel and country club. Lynford Hall is also the setting for the television series 'Allo 'Allo.

One of the most engaging of Mr Rand's predecessors at Lynford was George Osbaldeston, nominated informally by Queen Victoria as "Squire of all England". Squire Osbaldeston was Master of the Burton Hunt and became the mentor of Sir Richard Sutton (3rd Bt) in 1809 when Sutton was a mere lad of 10 years. Sir Richard was heir to vast estates throughout Britain and after he inherited the Pultney Estates in London and Bath in 1812 from his step-father Sir James Murray Pultney, became one of the richest men in England next to the King. Upon his coming-of-age in 1820 he also inherited the family estates in Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and various properties in London. Sutton became Master of the Burton, The Quorn, The Cottesmore Hunts and followed in the steps of Osbaldeston to be one of the finest shots in the kingdom. In 1824, Sutton founded the Great Lynford Hall Estate (7,718a 2r 37p) and the Estate became one of the finest sporting estates in England. He had purchased Lynford Hall (1717-1863) and in the same year purchased Mundford, Cranwich, and West Tofts and part of Colveston. Osbaldeston made Lynford his "second home" where he

Walter Rand, b 21 Nov 1855 = Clara Preston, b 6 Nov 1876
died 10 March 1915

William Frederick Rand of Hertfordshire = Elsie Mary White, died 1926

Gerald Frederick Rand of Lynford = (1) Eileen Margaret, daughter of William Alexander Winson of Hertfordshire (d 1975)
(2) Clarissa Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas William Barker of Hull

(1).
Stephen William Rand, b 29 January 1953

entertained shooting parties each season until his death on 22 November 1855. An extract from Sir Richard's Game Book (now in the possession of Commander Jack Sutton) for 13 August 1832 on the Lynford Estate includes the following guns: Sir R Sutton, Sir Philip Musgrave, Mr Osbaldeston, Mr C Chaplin, The Duke of Rutland who shot 309 pheasants, 104 hares, 62 rabbits, and seven woodcocks. Lynford was Sutton's favourite Estate and he is buried in a Tomb in St Marys Church, West Tofts, which would do justice to a Monarch. The Lynford Hall Estate was purchased by Stephen Lyne-Stephens in 1856 from Sir Richard's executors and William Burn was commissioned to design and build the present Hall in July 1857. In 1862, the house was completed and Madame Lyne-Stephens (Pauline Duvernay) moved in. The old mansion was demolished in 1863. Osbaldeston having established a connection with Pauline (Yolande Marie Louise) continued to visit Lynford as her guest (her husband Stephen Lyne-Stephens died in 1860) until his death in 1866. A suite in the present Hall bears his name to this day. History repeated itself at Lynford, when in 1905 Frederick James Osbaldeston Montague of Ingmanthorpe bought the Lynford Hall Estate from Henry Alexandra Campbell Esq of Grantully Castle, Perthshire, and Penninghame House, Newton Stewart. Montagu's father married into the Osbaldeston family and Ben Marshall's famous portrait of George Osbaldeston "A First Rate Shot" took pride of place hung in the central archway of the grand stair case until 1925, when Montagu sold the Estate. The portrait is now in the possession of George Montagu Esq, Cannes, South of France, and has been restored in recent years. In 1990, history repeated itself at Lynford when a descendant to the great Squire stayed at Lynford and a "Mr Osbaldeston" was once again in residence!

LORDS OF THE MANOR OF LYNFORD, NORFOLK - 1064 to the Present

The first Moiety (Bigods Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

Richard de Rising - 1080 (Overlord, Roger Bigod or Bigot, Earl of Norfolk)

Alstan the Son - 1092

Stanart - 1133

Stanart the Son - 1177

John Cosyn - 1218

Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Margaret Cosyn - 1270

Stephen de Lynford - 1285

Amisius son of Roger of Cressingham Magna - 1305

John de Cressingham and Maud his wife - 1310

Walter Gyzun and Catherine his wife - 1318

Walter de Constantinople alias le Goldsmith and Catherine his wife in tail - 1330

Will Longstaff - 1347

Thomas de Cressingham - 1372

William Gossen - 1386

Sir John Clifton Kt, of Buckenham Castle - 1412

Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk - 1429

John Briggs of Quidenham - 1450

The Prior and Convent of St Mary in Thetford - (vide infra) 1460

The Second Moiety (Giffards Manor)

Alstan the Saxon - 1064

Richard de Rising - 1080 (Overlord, Walter Giffard, Earl of Buckingham)

Alstan the Son - 1092

Jeffry de Lynford - 1133

John Thomas de Lynford - 1180

John Thomas de Lynford - 1222

Richard de Clare, 6th Earl of Hertford and 2nd Earl of Gloucester, Lord of Clare who was a



George Osbaldeston of Lynford

direct descendant of Geoffrey, natural son of Richard I, Duke of Normandy - 1260

Jordan Foliot - 1287

Hugh de Audley, Baron Audley, married Margaret, daughter and co-heir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, and widow of Piers Gaveston, Earl of Cornwall, favourite of Edward II. He was created Earl of Gloucester in 1337 by Edward III - 1320

John le Spicer - 1347

Stephen Baldwyn - 1360

John le Camoys - 1380

William Baldwyn, Lord of the Manor of Clare - 1391

Richard Gegge - 1402

Richard Gegge the Son - 1431

The Prior and Convent of St Mary in Thetford - 1460. By whom the two moieties were purchased for Eight Score Marks

Thomas, Duke of Norfolk (*vide* Norfolk, Dukedom) - 1541

King Edward VI - 1547

Richard Fulmerston - 1549

Sir Edward Clere, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth during a Royal progress to Norwich; was father of Henry, 1st Baronet of Ormesby, Norfolk (*ext*) - 1570

Phillp, Earl of Arundel (*vide* Norfolk, Dukedom) - 1581

Francis Moundeford of Feltwell - 1594

Sir Edward Moundeford, 1st of Lynford Hall - 1603

Sir Edward Moundeford, 2nd of Lynford Hall - 1640

Dame Abigail Steward of Morley and Elizabeth Hobart of 3rd Lynford Hall - 1643

Sir John Manwood (26 May for £1,500) 4th of Lynford Hall and Harlington, Kent - 1652

Dorothy Lady Manwood (née Moundeford) 5th of Lynford Hall - 1653

Charles Turner, Attorney-at-Law, 6th of Lynford Hall - 1671

Charles Turner 7th of Lynford Hall, created a Baronet (1727 as Turner of Warham, *ext*) married Mary, sister of Sir Robert Walpole KG, 1st Prime Minister - 1690

James Nelthorpe Esquire 8th of Lynford Hall, married Anne, daughter of James Hoste of Sandringham, 1741 - 1717

James Nelthorpe Esquire, 9th of Lynford Hall - 1760

George Nelthorpe Esquire, 10th of Lynford Hall - 1775

George Robert Eyres Esquire, 11th of Lynford Hall - 1805

John William Drage Merest Esquire, 12th of Lynford Hall - 1811

Sir Richard Sutton Bt, 13th of Lynford Hall - 1824

Stephen Lyne-Stephens Esquire, 14th of Lynford Hall - 1856

Madame Yolande Marie Louise Lyne-

Stephens, 15th of Lynford Hall - 1860

Henry Alexander Campbell Esquire, 16th of Lynford Hall and Grandtully Castle, Scotland - 1899

Capt Frederick James Osbaldeston Montagu MCJP, 17th of Lynford Hall - 1905

William Abel Towler Esquire of Littleport, Cambridgeshire, 18th of Lynford Hall - 1924

Henry William Game Esquire of Burwell, Cambridgeshire, 19th of Lynford Hall - 1925

Robert Holmes Edleston and Sarah Alice Cumming Edleston of Gainford, Co Durham, 20th of Lynford Hall - 1925

Richard John Hanby-Holmes Esquire of London, Lord of Lynford, but not owner of the Hall - 1969

Gerald Frederick Rand Esquire, 21st of Lynford Hall, the present Lord

Arms: Per pale gules and azure in orle four crowns and as many leopards' heads alternating or within the same a tower argent masoned proper in its portal a door opening inwards gold

Crest: A helm with a wreath or gules and azure a crown issuing therefrom and supported between two mail gauntlets argent a boars head erect gules muzzled and tusked or in the mouth an oak sprig fructed gold

Motto: Fortiter et Recte

Style: Gerald Rand Esquire, Lord of Lynford

A note on Coinage

IN THE following Particulars will be found numerous references to coins and monetary values. Apart from the pound sterling, which survives, all other names and values have disappeared, particularly since Britain adopted the decimal system in 1971. Domesday in particular is full of monetary terms now unknown, such as shillings, pence, marks and so forth. Because of this and also in response to requests from some clients, we give a summary of British coinage from the earliest times. This information is extracted from the Catalogue to the V&A Gothic Exhibition and the *Encyclopaedia Britannica*.

Ancient Britain: *circa* 2nd century BC - small pieces of bronze alloy with 20% tin, circulating in southern England. These coins copied the bronze Massilia (Marseille) from Gaul (modern France). Gold coins, based on the *stater* of Philip II, King of Macedonia - father of Alexander the Great - in the 4th century BC, have also been found by archaeologists and originated with the Gaulish Bellovaci, a tribe at Beauvais, Normandy. These must have been used for trade. After the raid by Julius Caesar in 55-54BC, English coins were minted by British chiefs on the Roman model. Even after the Claudian conquest of AD43, English 'mints' continued long under Roman rule in the West Country.

Anglo-Saxon (*circa* 450-1066): Trade with France in the 6th century prompted the issue of Anglo-Saxon 'thirds' in the 7th century. The principal mints were at London and Canterbury, capital of the kingdom of Kent. Christian influence and conversion of pagan kings and their subjects, besides bringing the written word - and with it the first written laws, thus beginning to make permanent the English 'state' - came many Roman conceptions of government and civilization, including coinage which begins to reflect royal authority with the 'king's head' on the obverse side. Gold coinage was expensive and gave way to silver *circa* 650. At the same time, Anglo-Saxon chiefs set themselves up as kings in different parts of England, especially Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, all with their own mints. By the reign of Athelstan (924-39), King of (most of) England, there were about 30 mints, although the Danes, who settled in the North also minted coins. By the beginning of the 11th century, there were 70 mints, main ones being London, Winchester, Lincoln, and York, who produced uniform coins: obverse, king's head; reverse: some cruciform design.

Gold and silver coins were not in general circulation and Offa's gold ryal was possibly minted to pay Romescot (the tax payable to the pope). Gold and silver were required in great quantity in the ninth and tenth centuries to pay off the Danish invaders, and an indication of England's wealth is that such large sums were available and the kings of England's authority great enough that amounts as large as £30,000 were collected. Most people on the Manor would probably have never seen any kind of coin, and certainly not have owned one, and their 'buying and selling' would have been of goods and labour. The amounts given in Domesday Book are units of account, probably based on produce, not on actual money, a situation that probably obtained in the country until the 17th century when James I minted the first copper penny, half-penny, and farthing (a quarter of a penny) and which latter existed until 1948. Forgery was a constant problem, as was coin-clipping, shaving edges of gold and silver coins. Henry I maimed and executed fraudulent moneyers, we learn from the first Pipe Roll of 1122. Counterfeiting still car-

ries one of the heaviest sentences that English courts can impose. Not only is it dishonest, but an affront to the State. The cross on the reverse was extended to the edge to discourage clipping, but the matter was not finally dealt with until the reign of Queen Anne at the beginning of the 18th century when milled coin edges were inset with the words *decus et tutamen* (for decoration and security) which was revived in the 1980s when the pound sterling ceased to be paper and became a base metal coin.

Post Conquest: William I made little change to these Saxon arrangements

Penny: The first English penny so called was made of silver and minted by King Offa of Mercia (central England, see map on page xxiv) in about 790 and carrying the legend *Rex Merciorum*. It contained twenty-two and a half grains of silver, equal to 240 to the Tower pound (see *Avoir dupois* below) until 1526, when silver and gold purity by the troy pound was adopted and troy weight is still used for specie on the international markets (it was so named from Troyes, eastern France). Coins at this time were not just issued by kings, but also by archbishops of Canterbury and other prelates, although the king's name was carried. Offa also minted gold coins based on the Muslim dinar of 744 of Caliph al-Mansur of Morocco, and was called the 'ryal', a name still much used in the Middle East. Until decimalization in 1971, there were 240 copper pennies to the pound sterling. See *Shilling* below.

Henry III struck a gold penny in 1257 which was meant to be worth 20 pence of silver, but making an equal comparison was notoriously difficult in these 'pre-economic' days when inflation was unknown to the medieval mind.

Florin: A coin by this name was first minted by Edward III in 1344 in fine gold, together with a leopard (half a florin) and a helm (quarter), but this attempt failed, the problem being its value against other kings' precious metal currencies. The florin was not revived until 1848 when it was struck in silver and was worth two shillings (qv), and proved very popular. An attempt at a double florin in 1887 was not popular, rather like the modern £2 coin, and it was withdrawn. From 1920, Britain's silver currency was devalued by the addition of 50% base metal, and all silver and gold coins, except ceremonial ones, such as the sovereign or crown (qqv), were discontinued in 1947 when they all became cupro-nickel.

Shilling: Although long known as a unit of account, the shilling coin was not minted until the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509) and was of silver. In the following particulars, it is abbreviated as 's' or /-, in the case of the latter 7/6: ie seven shillings and sixpence, which we spoke of until decimalization as 'seven and six'; or 9/11 ie: nine shillings and eleven pence, or spoken, 'nine and eleven'. The word seems to derive from Anglo-Saxon, *scilling*. Its silver content was the same as the florin (qv). In medieval MSS, the shilling is known as *solidus*, the oblique stroke, eg in 7/6 immediately above. From the 14th century, the Byzantine Emperor at Constantinople minted a *solidus nummus*, and the expression for cash until decimalization generally was LSD, *pron* 'el ess dee' (ie £ = livre, s = solidus, d = *denarius*, penny)

Pound: In fact a measure by weight (*avoir dupois*) of a substance which monetarily became known as the pound sterling. As a measure of weight, the 'pound' is still used as such in the United States, being divided into 16 ounces, and used conjointly with decimal weights, such as kilograms. A troy unit of weight (for precious metal) divides into 12 ounces, a troy ounce being divided into grains and drams, one sixteenth of a troy ounce. The £ or 'L' symbol derives from the Roman pound, known as *libra*, the French using the 'livre' until the Napoleon I. Anglo-Saxon *pund*, Latin *pondo*.

Sterling: Originated in the 13th century and meant a very high quality of silver or gold content, which English coins contained, enjoying a reputation of great fineness throughout Europe until the devaluation of Henry VIII (see below). Sterling is still a benchmark for silver fineness, being of a quality of not less than 92.5%. 'Solid' silver decorative objects and cutlery are still hallmarked at Assay Offices in England: ie guaranteeing their silver content.

In European terms, English coinage was distinctive. It was relatively simple, consisting of gold and fine silver, with no base-metal element. Its system of account was straightforward, using pounds, shillings and pence, plus the mark, which had a fixed relationship to £ s d: 1 mark = 2/3 pound. It had a reputation for stability and fine standards, and it made systematic use of the royal image in its designs.

In 1544 Henry VIII discarded the ancient English policy of a stable coinage of fine standards, by resorting to debasement for profit, making the coinage a vast fraud on the public. Henry's reputation suffered as a result of this disastrous policy (disastrous for the public, he made a huge short-term profit, to be spent on his last French war). Henry had inherited probably the most attractive and best-regarded coinage in Europe, but he left a currency in chaos and the most disreputable-looking money in English history.

Noble: (6s 8d) First introduced by Edward III in 1351, the first successful gold coin which weighed 120 grains, being divided in half- and quarter-nobles. Henry V's (1413-22) noble showed: Obv: king standing, facing, in ship; crowned and armoured, with sword in right hand and shield, quartered with arms of England and France, *in left*. *HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC DNS HYB* (Henry by the grace of God King of England and France Lord of Ireland). Edward IV increased its value to 10 shillings. Rev: floriated cross with lis at end of limbs, central apartment containing initial H; lion and crown in each quarter, all within tressure of eight arches. *IHC AUTEM TRANSIEN PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]). Half-noble 3 shillings; quarter 1s 6d. Henry VIII introduced the George noble in 1544 - so called from George and the Dragon - which replaced the angel (qv).

Groat: (4d) which were minted as silver four-penny pieces until 1920, although the groat, as such, was withdrawn in the 17th century. Edward I (1272-1307) introduced the silver coin, together with pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, and subordinated all the provincial mints to that at the Tower in London. These smaller denominations of pennies (there were 480 half-pennies in a £, and 960 farthings), and one remembers in the 1950s, as a child, being able to buy a bubble-gum for a half-penny (pron 'ha'penny'). A Henry VI groat showed: Obv: the King crowned, beardless bust facing, within tressure of arches. *HENRIC DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC* (Henry by the grace of God king of England and France). Rev: legends in two concentric circles divided by long cross pattée, three pellets *in each angle*. *POSUI DEUM ADIUTORE MEUM* (I have made

God my Helper [CF Psalms liv 4]). Groat Market is fairly common as an area in the centre of market towns in England, probably where the groat was used as currency for the first time - possibly a way of telling people that currency was used in that town's market.

Rose noble, or ryal (10s), of Edward IV, first reign (1461-70), light coinage, initial mark: Obv: similar to the noble, with the King standing, facing in ship, but with a rose on the ship's side, banner inscribed E at the stern, and, in the *temporary recoinage mints*. *EDWARD DI GRA REX ANGL & FRANC DNS HYB* (Edward by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland). Rev: design similar to the noble, but with a rose upon radiate sun over the centre of a cross. *IHC AUT TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]).

Angel: (6s 8d) Introduced by Edward IV in 1472-3. Obv: the Archangel Michael, piercing the devil as a dragon with his spear (from the Book of Revelations), hence the name 'angel'. *EDWARD DEI GRA REX ANGLIS & FRANC* (Edward by the grace of God King of England and France). Rev: a ship at sea, with a large cross as a mast, from which hand royal shield, letter E to left of cross, and rose to right *PER CRUCEM TUA SALVA NOS XPC REDEMPTOR*. (By thy cross save us, O Christ our redeemer). Often called the rose angel.

Sovereign: (£1 or 20s) Introduced by Henry VII in 1489 and is perhaps the most splendid coin, still minted, like gold dollars and krugerrands, though not circulated since the First World War. *HENRICUS DEI GRACIA REX ANGLIE ET FRANC DNS HIB* (Henry by the grace of God King of England and France, Lord of Ireland). Rev: a royal shield in the centre of a Tudor Rose. *IHESUS AUTEM TRANSIENS PER MEDIUM ILLORUM IBAT* (But Jesus, passing through the midst of them, went his way [Luke iv 30]).

Testoon (shilling, or 12d) k)

Crown of the double rose (5s) of Henry VIII, but a devalued silver content, corrected by his son Edward VI which was dated for the first time in Arabic numerals and known simply as the crown. Commemorative crowns are still minted. It was not popular, but the half-crown (2/6) was and widely used until decimalization in 1971, when you could easily buy a pint of beer for this amount. Edward also introduced the sixpenny piece and the threepenny bit (pron 'thra-pennyc'), which included the Portcull

is for the first time on the reverse.

By the reign of James I (1603-25) money as currency for circulation was necessary, as the economy became more complex and barter was failing, especially in the large commercial centres, and as noted under Penny he introduced the first copper currency. Until then, currency was silver or gold and confined to the well off.

Henry V and France With the catastrophic French defeat at Agincourt in 1415 and the Peace of Troyes, by which Henry V married the King of France's daughter Katherine and was recognized as his heir to the Crown, Henry and his son, Henry VI, minted coins in France. These included and occasionally appear in particulars:

Salut (=22 1/2 sous tournois) of Henry VI, Rouen Mint, issued 1423-C1449 Grand blanc au écus (= 10 deniers tournois) of Henry VI, Paris mint.

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GLOSSARY

Abbey: monastery or nunnery
Agistment: Feeding livestock, a tax on land used for livestock
Amercement: to be amerced: literally "to be in mercy" - a fine levied in the Manorial Court for some minor infringement of other tenants' property rights. Court Rolls and Books are littered with such fines payable to the Lord
Athwart: Old English, "across the line or path of something". Often used in manorial extents and surveys
Ancient Demesne: MANORS held by the King in 1086, the VILLAGERS of which later successfully asserted the right to special protection and privileges.
Arayer: royal official responsible in later medieval and early modern England for assembling military forces.
Baron: a Lord, especially in the 11th and 12th centuries, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF holding an HONOR or capital manor in return for military service, later a peer called to Parliament by a WRIT OF SUMMONS.
Bastard feudalism: later medieval version of the FEUDAL SYSTEM in which the LORD rewarded his VASSAL with a money payment rather than a grant of land.
Bend: broad diagonal line in HERALDRY
Boldon Book: compiled in 1183 for the Bishop of Durham.
Bookland: Anglo-Saxon, land "booked" (recorded in writing) by a king to such a person
Bordar: SMALLHOLDER, usually holding between five and fifteen acres in a MANOR, but sometimes identical with a COTTAGER.
Borough English: succession by the youngest (son)
Bovate: same as yardland.
Breviate: a 13th-century summary of DOMESDAY BOOK, usually containing only the names of the landholder and his tenant (if any) for each MANOR, and its assessment to the DANGELD in terms of a CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG.
Byzantine: relating to the Byzantine (earlier the Eastern Roman) Empire ruled from Byzantium (Istanbul).
Cadet Line: junior branch of a family.
Canon Law: law of medieval Catholic Church.
Capital Manor: one held direct of the King with no mesne Lord
Carolingian: relating to the Empire ruled by Charlemagne and his successors.
Carolingian Renaissance: intellectual and cultural revival of the CAROLINGIAN period.
Carucate: the equivalent of the HIDE, both as a unit of 120 acres for assessing DANGELD in DOMESDAY BOOK and as a real land measure, in the DANELAW; also used elsewhere in ENGLAND in DOMESDAY BOOK as a real measure of land exempt from DANEGELD
Chancery: royal secretariat of late Anglo-Saxon and subsequent medieval kings.
Charter: a formal document witnessing the grant of land or of special privileges by a LORD, especially the King to a VASSAL.
Chausses: legging made of MAIL
Chief point: a location in the upper third of a shield of HERALDRY.
Circuit: a group of three to six counties surveyed by one set of COMMISSIONERS in the DOMESDAY INQUEST.
Coats armour, coats of arms: insignia in HERALDRY, relating to a specific family or branch of a family, borne on shields or standards.
Coif: cap or under-helmet made of MAIL
Colibert: West Country: freeman

Commot: A Welsh landholding, a division of a cantrefi (hundred), implying a superiority, but less institutionalised than those Manors or Lordships along the southern coast of Wales which were occupied by the Normans at an early date.
Commendation: the act by which a VASSAL acknowledged the superiority of his LORD in Anglo-Saxon times; the equivalent of FEALTY in Norman times.
Commissioners: groups of BARONS and royal officials sent to survey the CIRCUITS and to check the returns made by manorial officials and the juries of each HUNDRED or WAPENTAKE.
Common Land Act: Act of Parliament, 1965, under which all those with an interest in Common Land, mainly LORDS, should register
Compofi: accounts
Coombe: sometimes spelt Coomb or Combe - a short valley or or deep hollow - mainly West Country and Brittany, probably Celtic
Consanguinity: close family relationship forming the "forbidden degrees" within which marriage was forbidden without special permission from the Pope.
Copyhold: holding land by title of copy of COURT ROLL
Cotise: a narrow diagonal line in HERALDRY.
Cottager: person normally holding a cottage and four acres or less in a MANOR.
Counties of the Empire: provinces of the CAROLINGIAN Empire, usually larger than many English counties.
Court Books, or Rolls: lists of the proceedings at the Manorial Court
Courts: LEET and BARON, CUSTOMARY COURTS: Courts of the Manor presided over by the Steward or Bailiff. The Leet was the determination of minor crimes and civil affairs within the Manor. The Court Baron was the Court of the freeholders of the Manor. Many Courts are still held for traditional purposes today: eg Henley-in-Arden, Altrincham, Heaton, Alcester, Bromsgrove, Langport, Warwick.
Crucks: curved vertical roof-timbers joining at the ridge of a roof.
Curia Regis: Royal Court; the royal household in its capacity as the administrative and especially judicial machinery of Anglo-Norman central government.
Custom, customary: traditional landholdings, rights, and rents on a MANOR which were invariable
Danegeld: a land tax levied on the CARUCATE, HIDE or SULONG, originally to buy off Danish attacks on late Anglo-Saxon England; in Norman times a normal peace-time tax raised almost every year.
Danelaw: East Anglia, the East, North Midland, Yorkshire, Cheshire, and Lancashire: the areas settled by Danes or Norsemen and under Danish law rather than the laws of Wessex or Mercia.
Demesne: the land in a MANOR held by its LORD and worked by his men for his benefit, or held on lease from him: the later "home farm".
Dissolution: Henry VIII's abolition of Roman Catholicism and the taking of Church land into the Crown.
Domesday Book: strictly speaking, only the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY OR GREAT DOMESDAY, but this is often termed Volume I, LITTLE DOMESDAY being Volume II; the final product of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.
Domesday inquest: the inquiry started in January 1086, in which England was divided into CIRCUITS surveyed by sets of COMMISSIONERS whose returns, after checking and at least

two stages of abbreviation, became the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Earldom: the territory administered by an earl, normally comprising several counties, often previously an ancient kingdom, eg Mercia, Northumbria or Wessex.

Enfeoffment: a grant of land, forming a FIEF or HONOR according to its size by a LORD to his VASSAL to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

Engrailed: with an indented edge in HERALDRY.

Entail: system of fixed succession to land which cannot be altered by a will.

Escallop: scallop-shell ornament in HERALDRY.

Escheator: a royal official administering the lands of any TENANT-IN-CHIEF which were in royal custody because he was a minor.

Estovers: necessities allowed to tenants from the common land, especially wood for fuel and repairs

Estreat: an exact copy.

Exchequer: financial accounting department of Anglo-Norman central government from Henry I's reign.

Exchequer Domesday (also GREAT DOMESDAY or DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume I): the final summary of the results of the DOMESDAY INQUEST, compiled at Winchester probably under the direction of Samson, later Bishop of Worcester, probably in 1086-7.

Exemplification: an official copy or extract by royal officials of another document, eg DOMESDAY BOOK.

Faalty: oath of loyalty sworn by a VASSAL to his LORD after the LORD had accepted the VASSAL's HOMAGE.

Feudalization: the process by which the personal links of LORDSHIP became the territorial links of the FEUDAL SYSTEM and TENURE.

Feudal Baron: an 18th century concept of historians and lawyers, like FEUDAL SYSTEM to differentiate between Barons of Parliament and holders of Baronies not entitling their owners to a seat in Parliament. Baronies were originally a landholding, but have now been severed from the land and can be transmitted by gift, bequest, and conveyance as incorporeal hereditaments.

Feudal service: duties rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in return for the land granted by means of ENFEOFFMENT, which could be military (knight service), administrative (serjeanty) or ecclesiastical (frankalmoign or free alms).

Feudal system: the reconstruction by historians of the links between LORD and VASSAL, begun by HOMAGE and FEALTY, followed by ENFEOFFMENT, continued by FEUDAL SERVICE subject to the INCIDENTS of TENURE; expression first coined in C18th

Fief: a MANOR or Manors granted to a VASSAL by his LORD by means of ENFEOFFMENT to be held in return for FEUDAL SERVICE.

Folio: a sheet of parchment, folded in two or four before being sewn into a GATHERING.

Folkland: Anglo-Saxon, roughly common land

Fran(c)(k)marriage: freehold land given in marriage to the husband of a daughter, sister &c on her marriage - a form of dowry

Frankalmoign: land held by the Church, usually not for payment in money, but for praying for the dead, often for a family or benefactor

Franklin: a freeman or yeoman in later medieval England.

Frankpledge, View of: Assembly of the tenants of the Manor at which they swore to uphold the custom of the Manor

Freebord: to plant and cut timber on one's own lands freely, noticed in East Anglia

Freeman: before the Norman Conquest, a man who could transfer himself and his land from one LORD to another by COMENDATION: after the Norman Conquest, a man holding lands

within a MANOR in return for rent and very light services, unlike the VILLAGER who owed regular labour services on the DEMESNE, with access to the protection of the royal courts.

Free warren: charter of sporting rights.

Frenchmen: superior manorial tenants of French origin in DOMESDAY BOOK.

Gathering: a group of FOLIOS sewn together before binding.

Gavelkind: Payment of a money rent to the Lord instead of SERVICE. Peculiar to Kent.

Geld: see DANEGELD.

Gonfalon: banner or standard.

Gothic Revival: the period of fashionable building in REVIVAL GOTHIC, mainly in the 19th century.

Great Domesday: see EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Gules: red in HERALDRY.

Halimote: Court of FREEHOLDERS of a Manor, presided over by the Lord's steward.

Halley's Comet: a COMET named after Edmond Halley, d. 1742, who observed it in 1682 and calculated its orbit round the Sun to be approximately every 76 years: illustrated in the Bayeux Tapestry

Homage: in the Manorial Court, the 12 men who formed the jury

Hauberk: knee-length tunic made of MAIL.

Heraldry: system of personal identification of knights by means of insignia (COAT ARMOUR, COATS OF ARMS) on shields or standards.

Heriot: due to Lord on death of a tenant - usually his best beast.

Hide: originally a unit, varying between 40 and 1000 acres, thought sufficient to support one family. In DOMESDAY BOOK a fiscal unit on which DANEGELD was levied, and generally assumed to contain 120 acres.

High Justice: power to inflict death.

Homage: act of submission by a new VASSAL to his LORD.

Honor: land, normally comprising MANORS in several counties, held by a BARON or TENANT-IN-CHIEF.

Housecarl: a member of an élite 'Guards' infantry unit serving a King or Earl in Anglo-Saxon England.

Hundred: a unit of fiscal assessment and local government outside the DANELAW, originally containing 100 HIDEs, intermediate between the county and the MANOR, roughly equivalent in size to the modern District; cantrefi in Wales

Hussett: Unclear, but possibly a fishery

Incidents: the payments and services to be rendered by a VASSAL to his LORD in addition to regular rent and FEUDAL SERVICE: these usually included an inheritance tax (relief) and a death duty (heriot).

Infangenthef: the power of a LORD to inflict capital punishment on his tenants, UTFANGENTHEF

Keep: central tower of a Norman castle.

League/leuga: approx a mile and a half in length

Letters patent: royal letters conferring a privilege on an individual or corporate body, sent open with a visible seal.

Lineage: authenticated genealogy or pedigree.

Lion rampant: a lion standing on its hind-quarters with its front legs in the air, in HERALDRY.

Little Domesday (also DOMESDAY BOOK, Volume II): the final CIRCUIT return for East Anglia (Essex, Norfolk, Suffolk), never summarized for inclusion in the EXCHEQUER DOMESDAY.

Lord: feudal superior of a VASSAL: always a Manorial Lord

Lordship: the mutual loyalty and support joining LORD and VASSAL.

Mail: flexible armour made of interlocking iron rings.

Mancusa(s): a gold or silver coin worth, respectively 30 pence and half a mark, 3s. 4d; also sometimes used as a liquid and dry measure, though quantity now unknown

Manor: a landed estate, usually comprising a DEMESNE and lands held by VILLAGERS, BORDARS, or COTTAGERS and sometimes also FREE MEN, FRENCHMEN, RIDING MEN etc, which could vary in size from part of one village to several villages over a wide area; power over men (and women), ranging from civil to criminal jurisdiction; an estate in land giving authority and prestige; a land title giving superiority and gentility

Mesne tenant: a VASSAL of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF

Messuage: a property, especially a house

Minster: originally a monastery but by late Anglo-Saxon times often simply a large and important church.

Missus Dominicus (plural Missi Dominici): a Minster of the CAROLINGIAN Empire.

Money: d. denarius, an old penny; s. shilling, solidus (5p), both abolished in 1971 when Britain went metric; l. or £. libra or livre, a pound (sterling), probably to be abolished in favour of the euro. Written in manorial documents as eg: £2. 10s. 6d. two pounds, ten shillings, and sixpence

Murage: from mur, a wall, duty to repair or defend a wall, generally incident to a tenement in a Manor with a duty to the local town

Nasal: metal nose-piece attached to a helmet.

Open fields: the major divisions, normally two or three, of the cultivated arable area of a medieval village outside the Highland Zone of England and Wales, in which one field each year in succession was left in rotation-fallow, the other one or two being communally ploughed and sown with winter and spring grains.

Or: gold or yellow in HERALDRY.

Outrun: same as FREEBORD

Outfangenthef: power to inflict capital punishment within the MANOR on non-tenants without recourse to Royal justice

Palisade: fence of pointed stakes firmly fixed in the ground.

Pannage: right to pasture swine.

Pennon: long narrow flag carried on the end of a spear or lance.

Perambulation: a survey made by walking the boundary of the Manor. Still continued in some Manors

Perpendicular: style of Gothic architecture in vogue from the mid-14th to the 16th century.

Pie powder: a court convened on market days by the Lord's Steward to deal with disputes, weights and measures &c

Piscaries: fishing rights.

Plain: blank, uncoloured space in HERALDRY.

Plough (team): a team of six to twelve oxen, yoked in pairs, pulling a plough; in DOMESDAY BOOK usually eight oxen.

Presentment: to introduce into court.

Priory: a monastery or nunnery dependent on an ABBEY or Cathedral.

Proper: natural colours in HERALDRY

Property Act: 1922-5, a series of legislative measures regulating the ownership of land, including MANORS

Quarenta/quarentene: a quarter of a virgate, a furlong

Quota: the number of knights required to serve a LORD on behalf of a VASSAL, especially to serve the King.

Rape: An administration unit unique to Sussex, presumed to have derived from the Anglo-Saxon *rap*, (measuring or delimiting) a rope. Sussex was divided into six rapes, which were divided into hundreds, which constituted the next tier of administration or jurisdiction. Usually, there were 10 hundreds in a rape, but not in the case of Arundel and Chichester rapes where there were 12 hundreds between them, suggesting the two rapes originally were one.

Reformation: the period 1529-59 in which England first rejected the religious authority of the Pope and then changed from Catholic to Protestant doctrine and beliefs.

Revival Gothic: Gothic architecture as revived from the late 18th century onwards.

Revival Norman: Norman architecture as revived in the 19th century.

Riding men: Anglo-Saxon free tenants rendering escort-duty and messenger-service to their LORD.

Rolls of Arms: records of the COATS OF ARMS borne by different families, especially those made by an authority in HERALDRY.

Sable: black in HERALDRY.

Saracenic: relating to the Arabs of Syria or Palestine.

Satellites: records preserving copies of parts of the earlier stages of the DOMESDAY INQUEST.

Scutage: a tax levied in place of personal military service by VASSALS - a cash payment

Secular arm: the Royal criminal jurisdiction to which a heretic or other person guilty of a serious offence under CANON LAW was transferred for serious punishment, especially execution.

Sheriff: principal official administering a shire or county in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods for the Crown

Smallholder: see BORDAR.

Soc and Sac: similar to the Frenchoyer and terminer, to hear and decide in OE, usually in the Court of the LORD

Sokemen: free tenants subject to the jurisdiction of the MANOR but owing little or no service to its LORD.

Sub-tenants: tenants holding land from a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or a Manorial Lord

Sulong: the Kentish equivalent of the CARUCATE or HIDE, both as a fiscal unit and as a land measure, but usually double the size of the HIDE.

Survey: a written description of the boundaries of a Manor and the fields and properties within the Manor. It is not a map

Teamland ('land for one plough'): a Norman-French term for the English CARUCATE or HIDE used as a measure of land area of no fixed acreage.

Tenant-in-chief: a LORD holding his land directly from the King.

Tenure: the conditions upon which land was held under the FEUDAL SYSTEM by a VASSAL from a LORD who was a MESNE TENANT, a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or the King.

Terrier: register of landed estate.

Testamentary causes: cases concerning the probate of wills or the administration of the effects of those who died without making a will.

Thegn: a VASSAL, usually a manorial LORD, holding land by military or administrative services in Anglo-Saxon and early Norman England.

Tor: a high hill, especially a bare rocky one - West Country, especially Devon and Cornwall

Treasury: the main financial department of late Anglo-Saxon and early Anglo-Norman government, located at Winchester.

Tun: Anglo-Saxon for town; modern suffixes, "ton" or "don" or "den"

Turbary: The right of commoners to cut and take turf from the common land

Valor: valuation

Vassal: a feudal inferior of tenant or a MESNE TENANT, of a TENANT-IN-CHIEF or of the King.

Vert: green in HERALDRY.

Vill/villa: translation of Anglo-Saxon tun, village or town

Villager: the normal peasant farmer of Anglo-Norman England, usually holding between 1 and 3 YARDLANDS from the LORD of a MANOR in 1086.

Wace, Robert: usually referred to as Wace - born circa 1100, chronicler and poet, Roman de Brut and Roman de Rou

Wapentake: the equivalent of the HUNDRED in parts of the DANELAW.

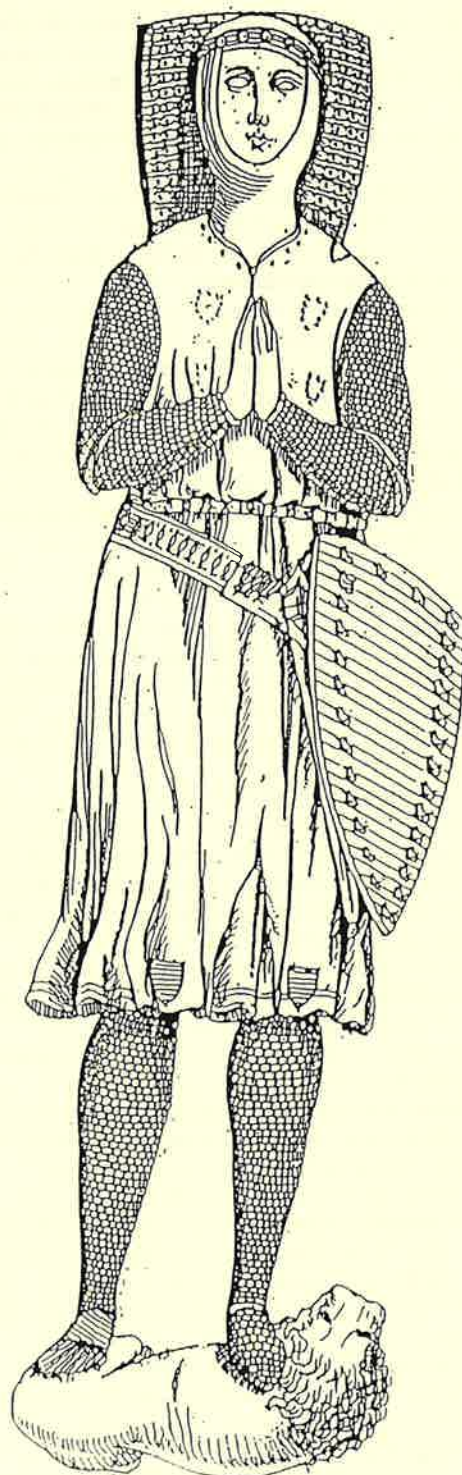
Wergild: money-payment in compensation for death, injury or loss, graduated according to the social standing of the victim.

Witan: Anglo-Saxon and early Norman Royal Council.
Withy: West Country, willows, a thicket of willows
Writ: royal letter conveying orders and information in a summary form.
Writ of summons: WRIT addressed to a named recipient to attend Parliament; as such, generally held to confer peerage status.
Yardland: a quarter of a HIDE.
Yoke: Kentish and East Anglia - same as plough.

(From *Domesday, 900 years of England's Norman Heritage*, published by the MSGB in 1986)

ABBREVIATIONS

AO: Archive Office
 BL Cat: Catalogue of the British Library
 BExtP: Burke's Extinct Peerage
 BLG: Burke's Landed Gentry
 Bod: Bodleian Library
 BRS: British Record Society
 Bull IHR: Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research
 Bull MSGB: Bulletin of the Manorial Society of Great Britain
 C: century
 c: circa
 Close R: Letters from the Close Rolls
 CR: Charter Rolls
 d: died
 dau: daughter
 dsp: died without issue
 dvp: died in life of father
 ex: executed
 HA: Historical Association
 infra: below
 k: killed
 kn: knighted
 m: murdered
 NLI: National Library of Ireland
 NRA: National Register of Archives
 op cit: work cited
 PR: Patent Rolls
 PRO: Public Record Office, now called the National Archives, located at Kew, London
 qv: which see
 Rec Com: Record Commission
 Rec Soc: Record Society
 RO: Record Office
 Rot Parl: Rolls of Parliament
 RS: Rolls Series
 SQE: Statute Quia Emptores Terrarum (1290)
 SR: Statutes of the Realm
 sic: it is
 supra: above
 temp: in the time of
 TRHistS: Transactions of the Royal Historical Society
 vide: see



What is a Manorial Lordship?

UNDER the laws of real property in England, Wales, Northern Ireland, and the Irish Republic, Lordships of the manor are known as 'estates in land' and in Courts, where they may crop up in cases to do with real property, they are often simply called 'land'.

They are 'incorporeal hereditaments' (literally, property without body) and are well glossed from the English and Welsh point of view in Halsbury's *Laws of England*, vol viii, title *Copyholds*, which is available in any solicitor's office or central reference library.

Manors cover an immutable area of land and may include rights over and under that land, such as rights to exploit minerals under the soil, manorial waste (eg the verges of roads), commons and greens. While it has always been the case that manorial rights can sometimes have a high value, this is rare because the rights are frequently unknown and unresearched (or are just not commercial). There is no value in owning mineral rights if there are no commercially exploitable minerals, such as granite or aggregate, and purchasers should not expect a manorial Eldorado. If such benefits were routine, then the asking prices would be considerably higher to reflect this*.

We are sometimes asked whether Lordships are a "good investment" to which the answer is, "what goes up can also come down." The average price of a Manor was about £300 in 1955; about £600 in 1976; about £2,000 in 1981; about £10,000 in 1989; about £7,000 in 1992, during the last recession; about £12,000 in 1998, and about £9,000 now. Some Lordships command a premium price because of their names: Stratford Upon Avon and Wimbledon, sold respectively in 1993 and 1996 for £110,000 and £171,000. These are exceptional. At auction and private treaty some Manors will go higher or lower than the average, depending on the competition. If you should enjoy a capital gain, then treat it as serendipity.

Like any other real property (known as real estate in the United States), Manorial Lordships belong to some one and are conveyed in precisely the same way as you would convey a house. Just as you would not contemplate the purchase of a house without legal advice, so you would be unwise to contemplate the purchase of a Manor without legal advice and you should appoint an independent solicitor/attorney. The Auctioneers have a panel of solicitors who are well versed in this arcane area of property law and will advise, but an intending purchaser is free to appoint any solicitor of his or her choice.

Solicitors will be looking principally for one thing: whether the person or company selling is the legal owner. 'Legal owner' is an important expression in law, and is quite different from a similar expression in law 'beneficial owner' (eg such as a beneficiary under a Will where the legal owner is the Executor or Trustee). The solicitor will also make inquiries with the seller's solicitors about any rights that are to be passed. He will also make Land Searches.

Once you have made your offer and it is accepted, your solicitor will ask the vendor's solicitor for what is known as an Epitome of Title: ie proof of ownership over not less than 15 years (20 years in Ireland). Proof of ownership is normally found in family or estate documents: viz Assents, Probates, Wills, Settle-

ments, and often Statutory Declarations, the latter supported by persuasive exhibits from secondary sources.

Your solicitor will check also by Searches that the seller is not a bankrupt or (if a company) where it is incorporated and not struck off or in receivership.

Your solicitor will also check that the Manor is purchased 'unencumbered' (ie that there are no hidden costs, such as the duty to repair the chancel of the local church, known as the 'lay rectorship', or to maintain the village green).

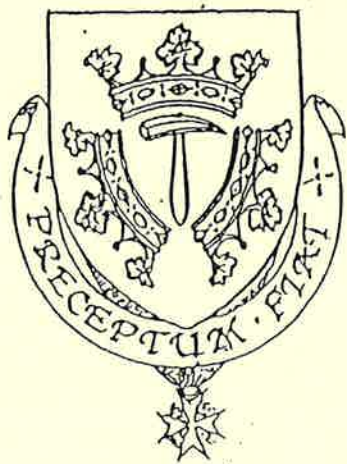
It is not a very complicated job for your solicitor, but it is worth spending a few hundred pounds with him to ask the right questions of the seller's solicitor and to get the correct paperwork. We mentioned commercial rights and capital gains on the asset: do not forget that if by chance there were potentially valuable rights on the Manor, the first thing you need to prove any legal entitlement to them is good title and conveyancing. You also need good title should you ever decide to sell.

Irish property law is similar to mainland UK (two Legal Opinions on Lordships in Ireland by an academic lawyer and a Senior Counsel are available in copy for purchasers' solicitors if requested). The conveyance of Feudal Baronies in England and Ireland works in the same way as for a Manorial Lordship.

Think of the acquisition of a Lordship as the acquisition of a tiny piece of history when you become the latest in a chain of known owners going back many hundreds of years. You may, as the Lord, be asked to take part in local events, such as opening the annual village fete. It is not obligatory, but some Lords feel a sense of duty in accepting these kind of invitations when they arrive. There is no obligation to accept. The Lord of the Manor of Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, presides over the Court Leet (Manorial Court) every November. The Lord and Lady of Kettleburgh, Suffolk, inaugurated a new peal of three bells in the Manorial Church. The Lord and Lady of Moulton Bewsolas, Lincolnshire, open the village fete every summer. Such rights are traditional and purely honorific.



The Manorial Society of Great Britain



The Society was founded in 1906 and included among its committee the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and the Master of the Rolls. It was based in Mitre Court, Temple, London, and in origin sought to locate and to protect manorial records which - with the exception of institutions, such as the Ecclesiastical (now Church) Commissioners, the Crown in its several forms, Oxford and Cambridge colleges - were in private hands.

By 1906, the lands of the majority of Manors had been enfranchised and the need to maintain and keep manorial records (such as court rolls) for estate purposes disappeared. We can judge how many of these must have been left lying around an estate office and almost certainly thrown away from the date gaps in the records of some Manors in this Catalogue. Even where copyhold continued into the 20th century, it must have been the case that many medieval and Tudor records, mostly in Latin, were discarded as being of no further use.

The 19th century, however, saw the blossoming of county histories, often in multi-volume sets, many editions of which are at the Society today. These were written by highly educated men, often clergymen with leisure. Men, like Blomefield and Lipscomb (1810 and 1850), then Coppinger (1904-11) produced remarkable histories by Hundreds, then the Manors within each Hundred, using records in private ownership. We can only be amazed at their determination and grasp of palaeography and topography, knowledge of genealogy and national history.

Such records are not only of use in understanding the management of landed estates, but are also records of the names of tenants, many of whom succeeded one another. It became law to register births, marriages, and deaths in England and Wales in 1538, and this was done by the Church. But what of the many people who were never married - there were far more than the modern mind might expect? What of those generations of ordinary folk who were born before 1538? There may be some kind of record in a gravestone, but these are fewer the longer you go back. But there are, in some cases, medieval and early Tudor Court Rolls, listing tenants which can take a family back to the Middle Ages. The growth of interest in family history has grown enormously in the last 40 years, with television

programmes tracing celebrities, descended from 'ordinary folk'. In fact, these do not seem to go back beyond the reign of Queen Victoria, and in that sense the impression may be gained that this is as far as can be attempted. This is not so in many cases. The Society began to publish list of Manors and their documents from such diverse sources as individuals in Surrey or the Manors of New College, Oxford, producing 16 publications. Unsurprisingly, the Great War disrupted this work, but with peace in 1918 the Prime Minister of the day, David Lloyd-George, began to look at the many Acts affecting Manors, copyhold, and real property generally, and it was decided to consolidate them and abolish copyhold in several Property Acts in the 1920s. The important one, so far as records are concerned, was the 1922 Act, subsection (7) of Section 144A(7), which sought to define manorial documents and place them under the protection of the Master of the Rolls. 'Manorial documents', in the meaning of the Act as affected by several Statutory Instruments, have come to be Court Rolls, surveys, maps, terriers, documents and books of every description relating to the boundaries, franchises, wastes, customs, and courts of a Manor, whether in being on 1 January 1926 or obsolete.

County Record Offices were charged with maintaining such documents as these that were donated, and as Manors ceased to enjoy Copyhold income so solicitors, who had often acted as Stewards and kept records at their offices, handed documents over to the local CRO. The British Record Society was formed in 1931 and the publications part of the Society was taken over by this body.

The Society was headed in the late 1920s, until his death in 1945, by Hubert Knocker, a solicitor in Guildford, Surrey, who was Steward to many Manorial Lords in the county, and he was summoning Courts for as late as 1935. The Society has notices of Courts at Otford, for example, which were pinned up on church and other noticeboards. Mr Beaumont, an East Anglia solicitor, did much the same in his area.

Mr Knocker was succeeded by Hubert Hughes, whose committee gave evidence in 1955 to the Common Land Committee of the House of Commons, which translated into the Commons Registration Act of 1965. He was succeeded by his wife, Constance, on his death in 1967, and she handed over to Robert Smith in 1980.

The Society's public face is its social functions and publications, some of the latter of which are given below. But we regularly receive inquiries from government, local authorities, quangos, solicitors, historians, genealogists, and the general public on some manorial aspect, all of which are answered as fully as we can and without charge.

The Society has members who pay a subscription of £50 a year, or £500 for life, and for this they can ask for advice and assistance on manorial matters. They also receive information about social events, the last of which was a dinner at the Carlton Club, London, in April, in honour of the Earl of Gainsborough. The date for the Annual Reception at the House of Lords is 8th July. Pictures of past events are on the website: www.msgb.co.uk.

Besides books, which are in print and given below, the Society publishes periodic Proceedings of legal conferences, the most recent of which was on the Land Registration Act (2002) at Merton College, Oxford:

Publications in print:

The Land Registration Act 2002,

implications for manorial lords, proceedings of a conference, held at Merton College, Oxford, in 2005. Speakers included barristers, solicitors, land agents, researchers, head of Land Registry legal division, Chief Common Land Commissioner (£250.00 non-members, £150.00 members)

Manorial Law, by AW & C Barsby, *Legal Research & Publishing* (£49.95)

Charter and Statutory Markets, *proceedings of a Conference on manorial and other market rights* (£35.00)

Blood Royal, *to mark the Queen's Golden Jubilee in 2002 from the time of Alexander the Great to Queen Elizabeth II* (£29.95)

The Monarchy, *fifteen hundred years of British tradition* (£19.95)

The House of Lords, *a thousand years of British tradition* (£16.95)

The House of Commons, *700 years of British tradition* (£16.95)

The Sudeleys, Lords of Toddington (£16.95)

Royal Armada (£6.00)

Mutiny on the Bounty (£6.00)

Blount's Jocular Tenures (£95.00)

Book prices are post-free British Isles; plus airmail postage all other places

Historical Research

Inevitably, there is much information that we have had to omit from the historical particulars because of the cost of printing and research. This Catalogue was researched and written up by Stephen Johnson MA and if purchasers would like to know more about the Lordships they buy, then Steve would be happy to assist.

His address is: 43 Seabridge Road, Newcastle Under Lyme, Staffs ST5 2HU; email: stevej.historicalresearch@virgin.net; telephone: 01782-613503

Coats of Arms

Coats of arms are personal and heritable, and can be used by your sons, daughters, and grandchildren. Manorial Lords and Ladies have long been identified by their Armorial Bearings (Coats of Arms) - first, on the battlefield, and later in seals, signet rings, and on legal documents, as they can still be used. Arms can be displayed on stationery and visiting cards, silverware and glass.

Arms are a Grant under the Royal Prerogative, exercised by the Kings of Arms, under Warrant of the Earl Marshall, the Duke of Norfolk, at the College of Arms, London, and are a unique distinction.

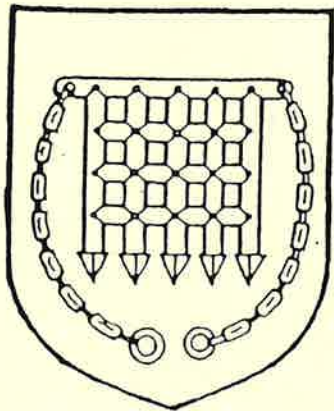
If purchasers do not have Armorial Bearings and are interested in knowing more, they should contact Cecil Humphery-Smith OBE, FSA.

His address is: The Institute of Heraldic and Genealogical Research, Northgate, Canterbury, CT1 1BA; email: cecil.ancestry@googlemail.com; telephone: 01227-768554.



BARONIES BY TENURE IN ENGLAND AND IRELAND

FROM THE reign of the Conqueror to the middle of the 13th century at least, the dignity of Baron in England was annexed to territorial possessions *derived* from the Crown, for which the grantee was bound to render homage, fealty, and military or other honourable services. To such possessions was annexed the privilege of holding courts, or civil and criminal jurisdiction as it has been called, which right sometimes passed with the Seignory as an incident without being expressly named: but more generally was specially granted by the words *justitiam, curiam, or socha* and *sacha, infangenthef* and *outfangenthef*. The Sheriff could not for the most part enter the Barony or Honour, and the Baron's officers received the King's writs. In such courts, justice was dispensed by the Baron to his tenants and vassals, or those representing him. Besides attending the King in his wars with the number of knights reserved by his tenure to the Crown, the Baron, as its vassal, was bound to attend the King's Court, the *Curia Regis*.



This Court, at first held at stated periods in each year, was afterwards extended to the *Magnum Consilium* (Great Council), to which the King summoned his Barons for their *advice* and *consent* at such times and on such occasions as his exigencies required. When *extra-feudal* services were agreed by the Barons at this Court, the consent of their tenants and vassals was also sought by the holders of such Seignories in their Courts. In possession of one of these Seignories as a *Feodum Nobile*, with its incident service of attending the *Curia Regis* or *Commune Concilium*, originated the dignity of a 'Feudal Peerage', a Feudal Barony is perhaps a literal Territorial Peerage, as opposed to a nominal one today. After the Barons' War of 1264-5, a change took place in England which affected the rights of the English Baronage, by which it was established that no person should attend Parliament (*Commune Consilium*) without express writs from the King, with a sitting in consequence, and has since been held to have vested in the person so summoned and his heirs lineally an hereditary Barony. Such rules have never applied to the Barony by Tenure, though there are still some Baronies by Writ, whose holders sit in the House of Lords, whose ancestors sold their Baronies by Tenure centuries ago. The most recent example of this is the Parliamentary Barony of Dacre of Gilsland, held by the Earl of Carlisle, who sold the Barony by Tenure of Gilsland without affecting his right to sit in the House of Lords, even if he, or his successors, were to lose their superior Parliamentary titles of Earl of Carlisle and Viscount Howard Morpeth. Indeed, Lord Carlisle in 1990 sold the Barony of Morpeth. In 1992, the Earl of Lonsdale sold the Barony of Burgh, though his ancestor was first summoned to Parliament under the *Parliamentary* Barony of Burgh, no matter that the right of hereditary

peers to sit in the House of Lords has been much curtailed since 1999.

At the College of Arms, London, is a manuscript headed: "There are Barons of three kinds, namely:

- (1) By Tenure (who, in regard thereof, ought to be summoned to Parliament)
- (2) By Writ of Summons
- (3) By Creation, or Letters Patent



Barons by Tenure were of old the King's principal tenants, who holding an Honour, castle, or group of Manors of the King *in capite* by Barony (*per integram Baroniam*) were called his *Barones majores*, having their titles usually from their principal seats, or heads (*caputs*) of their Baronies, and continued to be the *only* Barons summoned to Parliament until 1265, when Henry III, having overcome Simon de Montfort and the rebellious Barons at the Battle of Evesham, called a Parliament to have such of them as were slain, taken prisoner, or escaped, attainted and disinherited; but the number of his faithful Barons being small, he supplied their number with other persons of known worth, wisdom, and repute who, by means thereof were henceforth Barons by Writ, although they had no possession that was a *Feodum Nobile*, for they were only tenants *in capite*, which were not really Barons at all (though some were, some were restored, and some married ladies - the daughters or widows of Barons - who conferred Baronies, or at least respectability, upon them). Many, however, were not, though they were often called to Great Councils as Barons and Peers. This continued to be the practice until the reign of Richard II who, in 1388, introduced the creation of Barons by Letters Patent, which is now the only method by which a person is summoned as a Peer to Parliament, saving occasionally those people who can demonstrate to the Privileges Committee of the House of Lords that they be entitled to such a summons by descent from a Baron by Writ. The Feudal Baronage in England predates by as much as two centuries the Parliamentary Peerage.

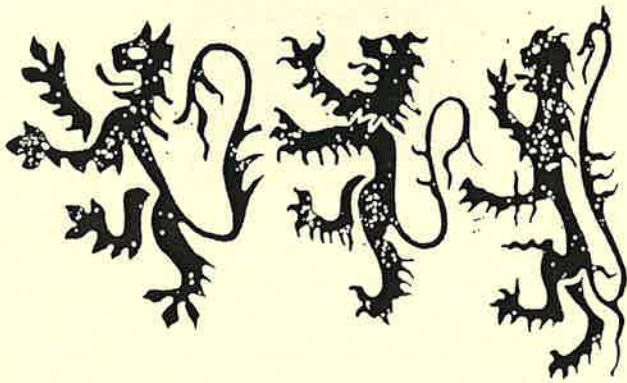


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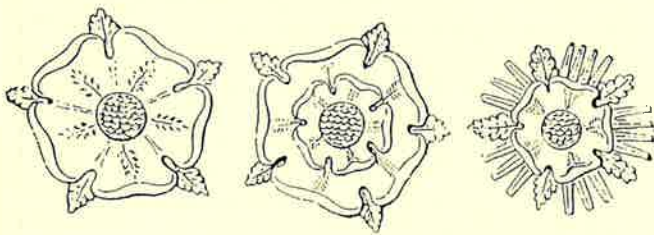
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In the reign of King John, an alteration of great importance took place in the rights of the Barons and tenants *in capite*; for only the principal barons, or *barones majores*, were wanted at the Great Council, or prototype parliaments, and then only by royal summons and not, as hitherto, by right. The rest, who acquired the name of *barones minores*, were called by one general summons from the sheriffs of their respective counties. This practice was effectively recognized and legally established by the *Magna Carta* of King John. Selden supposes that in consequence of the quarrels between King John and his Barons, several Baronies had escheated to the Crown, either by attainder, or otherwise, which were partly granted to others, and partly retained as rewards for those who should come over to the King.



That several Barons were also so decayed in their estates as not to be able to support their rank; and the ancient Barons, or *barones majores*, who retained their possessions, foreseeing that their dignity might be diminished if the new tenants in chief, or grantees of the escheated Baronies, and the decayed Barons, should remain equal to them, procured a law no longer extant, or some understanding, in some of the parliaments preceding the Great Charter, by which they only in future should be styled Barons, and the rest tenants in chief, only, or knights. And because their ancient name could not be wholly taken from them, therefore, the addition of *majores* was given to the ancient and more powerful Barons, and that of *minores* to the others. Barons by Tenure, like Scottish Barons and later Irish Barons, are one of the *minores* sort, but only because they have been unable to sit in Parliament. (The use of the word "Parliament" in this context is not in its specialized sense, but in the sense of a deliberative assembly).

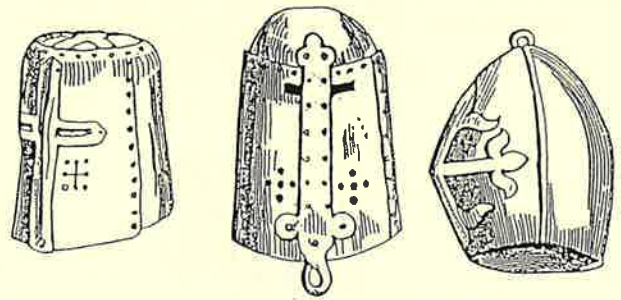


From this period, the right of sitting in Parliament appears to have been confined to those persons who were possessed of entire Baronies. But in the reign of King Henry III, a still greater alteration took place in the rights of the Barons; for whereas, every tenant *in capite* was, before that period, *ipso facto*, a Parliamentary Baron, and entitled to be summoned, either by the King's writ, or by the sheriff of the county, to every parliament that was called: yet, about that time, some new law is said to have been made, by which it was established that no person, though possessed of a Barony, should come to parliament with-

out being expressly and particularly summoned by the King's writ.

This fact is first mentioned by Camden in the Preface to his *Britannia*, who cites an ancient author, without naming him as his authority. *Ad summum honorem pertinet ex quo rex Henricus III ex tanta multitudine quae seditiosa et turbulenta fuit, optimos quosque rescripto ad comitia parlamentaria evocaverit. Ille enim (ex satis antiquo scriptore loquor) post magnas perturbationes et enormes vexationes inter ipsum regem, Simonem de Monteforte, et alios barones, motas et susceptas, statuit et ordinavit quod omnes illi comites et barones Angliae quibus upse rex dignatus est brevia summonitionis dirigere, venirent ad parlamentum suum, et non alii, nisi forte dominus rex alia vel similia brevia eis dirigere voluisset.*

Selden appears to have given but little credit to this narrative; and says, he never could discover who this ancient writer, cited by Camden, was; but thought that, not long after the Great Charter of King John, some law was made that induced the utter exclusion of all tenants in chief from parliament, beside the ancient and greater Barons, and such others as the King should in like manner summon.



In consequence of this law, the practice of summoning the *barones minores*, by the sheriff, ceased, as appears from the *Magna Carta* of 9 Henry III in which the chapter respecting the summoning of the Barons and tenants *in capite*, in the charter of King John, is entirely omitted.

From this period, the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was confined to those who were summoned by the Crown; this appears from the words of the writ, by which the King certifies a person to be a peer, as stated in the *Registerum Brevium*, a book as ancient as the Statute of Westminster, 2 13 Edward I which are, *Quia praedictum G unum baronum regni nostri, ad parlamenta nostra de summonitione regia venientium, recordamur.*

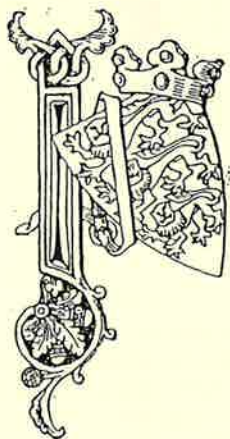
It cannot, however, be supposed, that the Crown ever possessed the prerogative of omitting to summon the principal nobles to every parliament, pursuant to the provisions of the *Magna Carta* of King John; for there is one instance recorded in English history of an omission of this kind, which was immediately noticed in such a manner as to prevent its recurrence.

In the year 1225, King Henry III called a parliament at Westminster, and several of the peers being absent for want of writs of summons, the Barons who attended refused to answer the King's proposals, for this reason, *Quod omnes tunc temporis non fuerunt, iuxta tenorem Magnae Chartae vocati; et ideo sine paribus suis tunc absentibus, nullum voluerunt tunc responsum dare, vel auxilium concedere vel prestare.*

With respect to the different orders, and names or titles of nobility and dignity in England, the most ancient are those of Baron and Earl. It has been stated that the word *baro* was originally synonymous with *homo*; that all those persons to whom feuds were granted by Kings and sovereign princes, were called *barones et homines regis, sive qui hominum regi debent*.

Sir Henry Spelman says that the word baron was introduced into England by the Normans: *Ad Anglos autem pervenisse videtur vocabulum baro, vel cum ipsis Normannis, vel cum Edwardus Confessor aures moresque imbibisset Normannicos*. The first mention of the word which we have met with is in Domesday Vol ii 367 where it is said, *Hanc terram invadiavit abbas et barones regis*. And Eadmerus, who lived in the time of King Henry I speaking of William the Conqueror, says: *Nulli episcoporum permittebat ut aliquem de baronibus suis, seu ministris, publice excommunicaret*.

Selden observes that in the extracts from the Inquisitions, taken in the time of King John, the phrases of *tenentes per baroniam et servitia militaria*; and *milites et barones tenentes in capite de rege*, are used for the same persons. In another place he says, *Tenere de rege in capite, habere possessiones sicut baroniam*, and to be a baron, with a right to sit with the rest of the barons in councils or courts of judgment, according to the laws of that time, were synonymous: and Spelman says, *Aevo Henrici Secundi quaevis tenura in capite habebatur pro tenura per baroniam*.



Lord Coke has observed that in ancient records the Barons included the whole nobility of England, because regularly all noblemen were Barons, though they had a higher dignity; and the great council of the nobility were all comprehended under the name of the Council *De Baronage*. This seems to be confirmed by Matthew Paris, in whose history we find the word *baronagium* used as comprehending all the nobility: *Dominus rex de consilio totius baronagii sui*, and Dugdale has transcribed the following writ of King Henry III to the Sheriff of Herefordshire: *Rex Vicecomiti Heref' - Precipimus tibi quod si aliqua gens armata per ballivam tuam, contra provisionem nuper factam apud Gloucestriam, de communi concilio baronagii nostri*.

In consequence of the practice of subinfeudation, the great lords, particularly those who were Earls Palatine, called their immediate tenants or vassals, Barons. Thus the Earls of Chester and the bishops of Durham had their Barons. The City of London and the Cinque Ports also had their Barons. In like manner the parliamentary barons seem gradually to be called *barones regis* or *barones regni*, in order to distinguish them from those inferior Barons.

With respect to the various modes by which dignities may be created, it has been shown that British dignities were originally feudal, and introduced into England, together with the rest of that system, by the Normans, that they were annexed to the possession of certain estates in land, and must have been created by a grant of those estates.



Dignities were created in this manner in France and in Normandy. In Scotland the same practice prevailed. Thus, in the printed case of the Earldom of Sutherland, it is said that the most ancient mode of conferring honours in Scotland was by erecting certain estates into an Earldom, and investing the grantee with those estates, of which several instances are given. And in the return made by the Lords of Sessions of Scotland in 1739 to the House of Lords respecting the state of the Scottish Peerage, it is said that before the reign of King James VI titles of honour and dignity were created by erecting lands into Earldoms and Lordships.

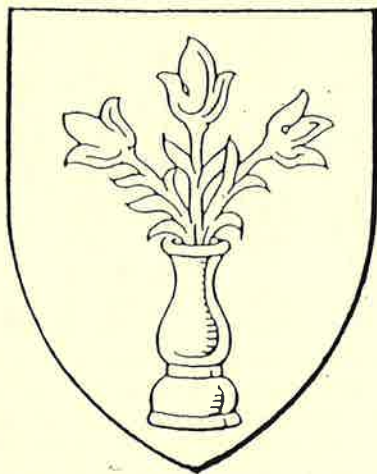
As all the ancient grants of lands made by the Conqueror and his sons to their followers are now lost, there exists no instance of the Crown's erecting an estate into a Barony or Earldom. Lord Coke says "but now the ancient manner of creation is altered; for now, when the King creates a duke, a marquis, an earl, a viscount, or a baron; he seldom creates a dukedom, marquisdome, earldome &c *ad sustinendum nomen et onus*, viz to grant him manours, lands, tenements, &c to hold of him in chiefe; for commonly upon creations the king grants to them created an annuity". And in Lord Gerard's case, Wright, serjeant, says:- "The legal constitution of a Barony is, when the king creates certain lands to be a Barony."

It also appears from ancient records that the dignities of Baron and Earl, with a right of sitting in parliament, continued to be annexed to the possession of some feudal seigneuries or lordships for a long time after the Conquest, a fact that is fully admitted by all eminent antiquaries; by Camden, Spelman, Dugdale, and Selden. It will therefore be necessary to inquire into the nature of those Manors, Seigneuries or Lordships, and to state the cases in which dignities have been held to be annexed to the possession of them.



On the establishment of the Normans in England, William the Conqueror conferred or confirmed the estates of many Saxon thanes upon his principal followers, as strict feuds, to be held immediately of himself, by homage fealty, and military or other honourable services. The usual services reserved on these grants were the services of a certain number of knights; and the persons who received them, in order to be able to perform their services, gave out by subinfeudation portions of the lands to their followers, to be held of themselves by knight service; reserving a tract of land round their castle, or mansion house, for the maintenance of their own family; by which means their estates became feudal seigneuries, consisting of demesnes and services.

To every grant of a *feudum nobile* or *feudum dignitatis*, a jurisdiction was always annexed. In conformity to this practice, it may be presumed that in all the grants of lands made by William and his sons, to be held of the Crown *in capite*, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was given. For it appears from Dugdale's *Monasticon*, that in almost all the charters of lands granted by the crown to abbeys, a civil and criminal jurisdiction was expressly given. And we know that from time immemorial every Lord of a Manor has exercised a jurisdiction over his tenants; a franchise which must have been originally derived from the Crown, directly or tacitly.



The court in which the Feudal Lord exercised his jurisdiction was called *curia baronis*, the court baron. And Lord Coke says:—"If we labour to search out the antiquity of these courts baron, we shall find them as ancient as manors themselves. For when the ancient kings of this realm, who had all the lands of England in demesne, did confer great quantities of land upon some great personages, with liberty to parcel the lands out to other inferior tenants, reserving such duties and services as they thought convenient; and to keep courts where they might redress misdemeanors, within their precincts, punish offences, committed by their tenants, and decide and debate controversies arising within their jurisdiction, these courts were termed courts baron".



Dugdale says that every estate of this kind had a capital mansion on it, as of which the lands granted out to the tenants were held. And being the residence of the Lord, it was called in old French *Manoir*, a *manendo*, from which the whole acquired the name Manor. It is also called, and with more propriety, a lordship, being in fact a feudal seignory or *dominium*, annexed to the possession of the demesnes, over the tenants holding lands by a subinfeudation from the ancient proprietors of such demesnes, by certain services, with a jurisdiction over those persons. And Lord Coke says: "A manor in these days signifieth the jurisdiction and royalty incorporate, rather than the land or scite".

Manerium (says Spelman) *est feudum nobile, partim vassallis, quos tenentes vocamus, ob certa servitia concessum; partim domina in usum familiae suae, cum jurisdictione in vassallos, ob concessa praedia reservatum. Quae vassallis conceduntur, terras dicimus tenementales, quae domino reservantur dominicales. Totum vero feudum dominium appellatur, olim baronia. Unde curia quae huic praeest jurisdictioni, hodie curia baronis nomen retinet.*

The persons to whom the great lords granted lands, to hold of them by knight service, were called *valvasores*, (*vavaseurs*) of whom Spelman gives the following account:—*Sunt ergo valvasores majores, qui non a rege immediate sed secunda vice feuda acceperunt, scilicet a ducibus, marchionibus, vel comitibus; hoc est a regni vel regis capitaneis.* And Bracton says that an estate thus held was called *vavasoria*.

These *valvasores majores* again granted out portions of their lands to free persons, to be held of themselves in socage, who were called *valvasores minores*, by which means the *valvasores majores* created Manors of an inferior kind, whereof they were the immediate lords; and the Baron or King's tenant *in capite* was the lord paramount.

In consequence of this practice, Manors became divided into two sorts, which Bracton calls *maneria capitalia et non capitalia. Et sciendum est quod manerium poterit esse per se ex pluribus aedificiis coadjutum, sive villis vel hamlettis adjacentibus. Poterit enim esse manerium et per se, et cum pluribus villis, et cum pluribus hamlettis adjacentibus quorum nullum dici potest manerium per se, se d villae sive hamlettae. Poterit enim esse per se manerium capitale, et plura continere sub se maneria non capitalia, et plures villas et plures hamlettos, quasi sub uno capite, et dominio uno.*

The practice of creating inferior Manors was effectually prevented in the reign of King Edward I by the statute *Quia Emptores Terrarum*, (1290) which reciting the inconveniences arising from subinfeudations, that is from feoffments of lands to be held of the feoffors, enacted, that upon every future conveyance of lands, the grantee should hold of the chief lord, and not of the grantor. But the provisions not extending to the king's own tenants *in capite*, the law concerning them was declared by the statutes *Prerogativa Regis*, 17 Edw. II c. 6 and 4 Edw. III c. 15 by which last all subinfeudations previous to the reign of

King Edward I were confirmed. But all subsequent to that period were left open to the King's prerogative.

Every Lord of a Manor held immediately of the Crown was during the first century after the Conquest deemed a Baron and his Manor a Barony. Thus Speman says:- *Maneriorum dominos etiam minores inter barones censerit manifestum est, cui fidem facit quod ipsae hae curiae usque hodie curiae baronum nuncupantur. Aevo praeterea Henrici Primi procerum appellatione computari videntur omnes maneriorum domini. Nam quos in epigraphe 25. legum suarum proceres vocat, eosdem mox in capite, barones sochnam suam habentes, exponit.*



But although every Manor held immediately of the Crown, was originally a Barony, and the Lord thereof a member of the *curia regis* and the *magnum consilium*, yet when the Barons were divided into *majores* and *minores*, it is probable that those only who possessed *maneria capitalia* of which inferior Manors were held, were considered as *barones majores* and retained the dignity of Barons; while those who had but a *manerium non capitale* were called *barones minores*.

In the course of time the Manor, or Seignory to which the dignity of a Baron was annexed, acquired the name *baronia*; and it appears from all our 12th and 13th century writers that such estates were not uncommon for some time after the Conquest. Thus we read in Glanville:- *Mortuo enim aliquo capitali barone, statim baroniam in manu suo retinet rex, donec haeres grantum suum fecerit de relevio.* But such Baronies must have some form of Charter of the King, or writ from the King, or some such charter of him for 'livery of his lands that designates the recipient, by virtue of holding such feudum nobile, a Baron.

It is thus enacted by King John's *Magna Carta* c 42,- *Si aliquis tenuerit de aliqua escaeta, sicut de honore de Wallingford, Nottingham Bolon, et de aliis escaetis quae sunt in manu nostra, et sint baroniae; et obierit, haeres ejus non det alium relevium, nec faciet nobis aliud servitium quam faceret baroni, si baronia esset in manu baronis.* Bracton also says:- *Item si dominus rex tenuerit aliquam baroniam, vel terram.* And in another place:- *Ut si fuerit contentio inter partes, in qua baronia, vel in cujus feodo, tenementum fuerit.*

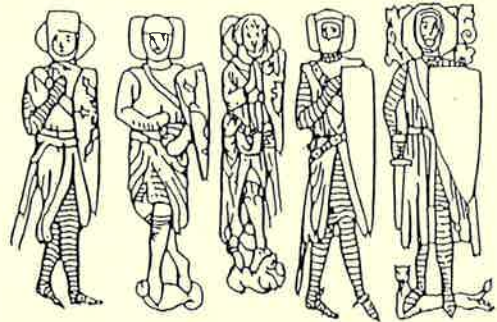


It has been stated that to every Manor was annexed a jurisdiction, and a court, called the court baron, for the exercise of it. The civil jurisdiction was called *soca et sacha*, the criminal *infangthef* and *outfangthef*. These latter words are thus explained by Spelman:-

Significant latronem infra captum, hoc est infra amnerium vel jurisdictionem alicujus, jus habentis de eodem cognoscendi. Regale quidem privilegium, et in antiquis diplomatibus, majoribus regni frequenter concessum. Qui ipso hoc verbo talem assecuti sunt potestatem.

By the *Magna Carta* of 9 Hen. III c 17, sheriffs of counties, constables of castles, escheators and coroners were prohibited from holding pleas of the Crown. Lord Coke says- "Albeit the franchises of infangthiefe and outfangthiefe, to be heard and determined within courts-baron belonging to manors, were within the said mischief, yet we find, but not without great inconvenience, that the same had some continuance after this act. But neither this act or *per desuetudinem* for inconvenience these franchises within manors are antiquated and gone".

It appears however from the *Placita de Quo Warranto* that in the reigns of the three first Edwards, a great number of Lords of Manors claimed and established a right to exercise a criminal jurisdiction in their court barons.



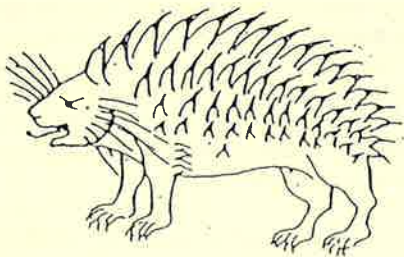
By the feudal law, the lord, upon the death of his tenant, became entitled to a sum of money from the heir, as a fine or composition for the renewal of the investiture, which was called a relief. In Glanville's time, the relief of a knight's fee was fixed at 100 shillings, but that of a Barony was uncertain. *De baronis vero nihil certum statuendum est, quia juxta voluntatem et misericordiam domini regis solent baronie capitales de releviis suis domino regi satisfacere.*

The reliefs of earls and barons were, however, reduced to a certainty before the *Magna Carta* of King John, in which is the following clause:- *Si quis comitum vel baronum nostrorum, sive aliorum tenentium de nobis in capite, per servitium militare mortuus fuerit, et cum decesserit heres suus plenae etatis fuerit, et relevium debeat, habeat hereditatem suam per antiquum relevium. Scilicet heres heredis comitis, de baronia comitis integra, per centum libra. Heres vel heredes baronis de baronia integra, per centum marcas.*



In some ancient copies of the *Magna Carta* of King Henry III, referred to in the folio edition of the Statutes the relief of a Baron is stated to be *centum libras*. But this reading appears erroneous, and *marcas* to be the true one. First, an earldom was always considered, not only on the continent, but also in England, as superior to, and of greater annual value than a Barony; therefore the relief ought to be greater. Second, in the text of the old *Coustumier* of Normandy, c 34, the relief of a Baron is stated to be 100 livres; and in the Glossary the relief of an Earl is said to be 500 livres. By the laws of the Conqueror, the relief of an earl consisted of eight horses, &c and that of a Baron of four horses &c. Third, in Bracton is the following passage:—*Quale sit rationabile relievium antiquum de feodo militari distinguitur in Charta Libertatum, c2. Scil de comitatu intergro danda sunt c. librae de herede comitis, pro relevio, et de herede baronis pro baronia integra c marcas*. And this is the reading in the copy of *Magna Carta* published by Lord Coke, which is adopted by him, and by all the other writers of that age.

It appears, however, from Madox's History of the Exchequer, that in the reign of King Henry III the sum of one hundred pounds was required for the relief of a Barony. So that it was a matter of considerable importance to ascertain whether a person held his lands *per baronium*, or by the service of a certain number of knights only.



In 9 Henry III, Walter de Clifford was charged with £100 for his relief, as for a Barony. But it being found by inquisition that this Walter held of the King, *in capite*, by one knight's fee, and not by Barony, he was acquitted of £93 and half a mark, and charged for his relief with ten marks only. The words of the record are:—*Quod per inquisitionem quam rex praecepit fieri, idem Walterius tenuit de rege, in capite per feudum militis, et non per baroniam*.

In 40 Henry III, the King took homage of William Longespee, son and heir of Idonea, late wife of William Longespee, for all the lands which were Idonea's. The Abbot of Pershore, the King's escheator, was ordered to take security of William, for 50 shillings for his relief. But afterwards, upon searching the Roll of the Exchequer, it was found that the Idonea held of the King, *in capite*, two Baronies; whereupon it was adjudged by the court of exchequer that William should pay to the King £200 for his relief for the said Baronies.

The different fees payable on doing homage to the King, by persons holding by Barony, and by persons holding by knight service, proves the distinction between several tenures. By the Statute of Westminster 2. Edw.I c.42, in which the fees of the marshal and chamberlain of the King's house are regulated, it is ordered by the King that where a marshal "who asketh a palfrey of earls, Barons and others, holding by a part of a Barony, where they have done homage; nevertheless another palfrey, when they are made Knights; the said marshal, of every Earl and Baron, holding an entire Barony, should be contented with one palfrey, or with the price of it; such as he had used to have of old".

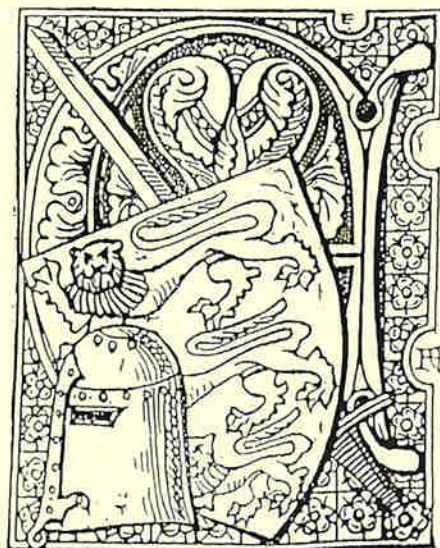
Lord Coke has observed on this passage that the ancient price of the horse of a Baron, holding by an entire Barony, was ten pounds; and that of a knight, having no part of a Barony, was five marks.

With respect to the extent of a Barony, it is said in an ancient manuscript, called *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*, that a Barony consisted of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter. But though this work has been frequently referred to by Lord Coke and some other writers, as a genuine piece of antiquity, yet its authenticity has been questioned by Selden and Prynne; the former of whom supposes it to have been an imposture of the time of King Edward III; and the latter makes it an invention, as late as 31 Hen VI.

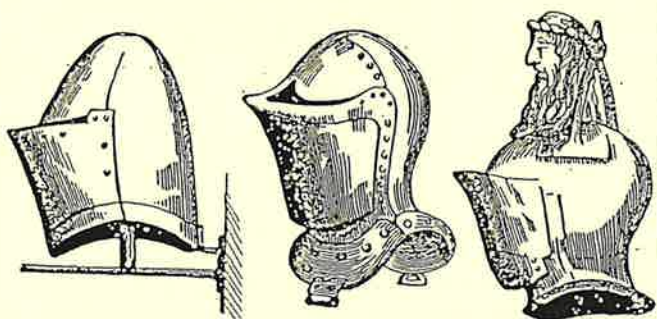


The best ground for presumption about the extent of a Barony is by comparing the relief due for it with the relief due for a knight's fee; for the relief being said to be a fourth part of the annual value of the feud, must have been in proportion to the *quantum* of property that descended to the heir. Now it has been stated that in Glanville's time, the relief of a Knight's Fee was five pounds, and supposing the relief of a Barony to have been a hundred marks, as Bracton and all the writers of that time assert, a Barony would consist of thirteen knight's fees and a quarter, according to the *Modus tenendi Parliamentum*. But if the relief was £100 it would consist of 20 Knights Fees.

Madox observes that the Baronies created by the Conqueror and his sons, were very likely much greater than those that were created after, and consequently contained a greater number of Knight's Fees. A distinction was, therefore, made between the Baronies and Knight's Fees of the older feoffment, that is, those that were created after; which are said to be of the new feoffment.

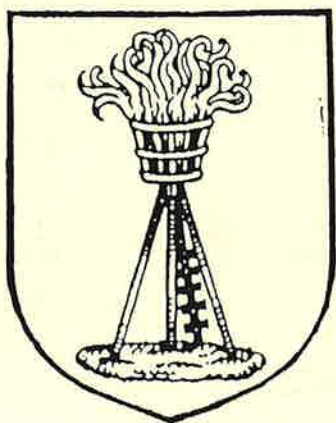


In the reign of Henry VIII, an Honour appears to have been considered as an illustrious Manor or Lordship, or several Manors united, having a capital seat or mansion. Thus certain Manors belonging to the Crown were then created Honours by Act of Parliament; such as the Manors of Hampton Court, Amptill and Grafton. But Madox observes that by those acts Honours were created in name, and those places acquired some of the properties of Honours, but in fact became Honours of a new sort. For the essential property of an Honour vested in the King was to be a Barony escheated. Now if Hampton Court was not an escheat, or a Barony escheated before the making of the Act, it could not become an escheat or Barony escheated by the Act; which could not alter its nature. If a Manor or estate vested in the Crown was a part of the King's original inheritance, if it never was granted to an Earl or Baron, and it did not come to the Crown by escheat, it was not properly an Honour. It might, indeed, be created an Honour, or nominal Honour, but such creation could not alter the nature of it, or make it an Honor in fact, that is, it would not make a Baronial estate, if not so before.



All the proprietors of these Baronial estates, or land Baronies, were entitled to sit in the *Magnum Consilium*, or parliament, till the reign of Henry III, who made a law, which has been already stated, that no person should come to parliament without a writ of summons from the King; and though it does not appear that this law applied to the principal Barons, yet it is probable that the Crown frequently availed itself of it, by omitting to summon the lesser Barons or those who acquired estates held *per baroniam*. For some passages in our ancient records prove that after the reign of Henry III all tenants *per baroniam* were not parliamentary Barons.

Thus in 15 Edw III to a complaint made by the clergy that the King's officers claimed tithes of them, His Majesty answers; "*Que ceux qui teignent du roi per baronie et deyvent venir au parlement per somonse, paient le neofisme.*" And in a petition of the Commons in 28 Edw III it is stated that the tenants of Lords who held by Barony, and were summonsd to Parliament claimed to be discharged from contributing to the wages of knights of the shire.



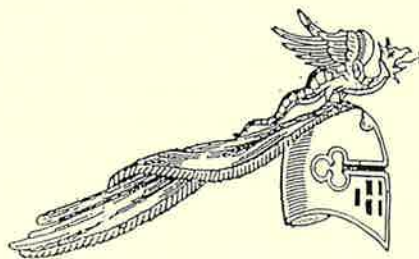
In Lord Coke's comment on *Magna Carta* he says: "It is to be understood that if the king give land to one and his heirs, *tenuendum de rege per servitium baroniae* he is no lord of parliament until he is called by writ to parliament. Mr Elsynge, who was clerk of parliament in the reign of King James I, says it appears from the *Inquisitiones post Mortem* in the Tower, that many estates were held *per baroniam* by persons who were not reputed (parliamentary) peers."

The town of Burford, in Shropshire, appears from an inquisition taken in 40 Edw.III to have been held of the King, by the service of finding five men for the army of Wales; *et per servitium baroniae*, whence the proprietors were called Barons of Burford, but were not parliamentary Barons.



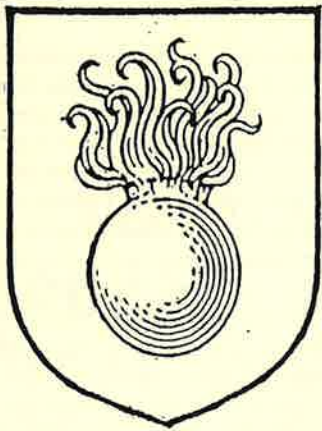
Madox, in a note to the case of Thomas de Furnival, observes that holding by Barony, and being summoned to attend among the Barons of Parliament, were in those days very different things. Selden, in his argument for the Earl of Kent, respecting the Barony of Grey of Ruthyn, says, "it is a rule that an honour or barony, or a tenure by barony, doth not enforce a conclusion that the possessed is a baron of parliament".

West observes that in consequence of the law of Henry III, which has been already stated from Camden, the circumstance of holding *per baroniam* did not make a parliamentary Baron. And though every Lord of parliament was a Baron, yet every Baron was not a Lord of Parliament. He cites the case of Sir Ralph Everden, who was discharged from sitting on juries because he held by a part of a Barony; thought it did not appear from the writs of summons that any man of that name was ever summoned to Parliament; and says this privilege was not peculiar to an attendance on Parliament, but incident to a tenure *per baroniam*. For although no Barons had a right to come to Parliament, but only those to whom writs were sent; yet the lesser Barons did preserve all the other privileges incident to their tenure.



There were, however, some estates to the possession of which the dignity of Baron, with a right to be summoned to, and sit in, Parliament was annexed conformably to the principles of the feudal law, and the usage that then prevailed in France.

Thus the dignity of a parliamentary Baron was formerly annexed to the Manor or Barony of Kingston Lisle in Berkshire, as appears from letters patent under the great seal, made with the authority of Parliament, in 22 Hen.VI, in which it is expressly declared that the possessors of that Manor had been, by reason of that possession. Barons and Lords Lisle. and by that name had place and seat in Parliament from time immemorial.

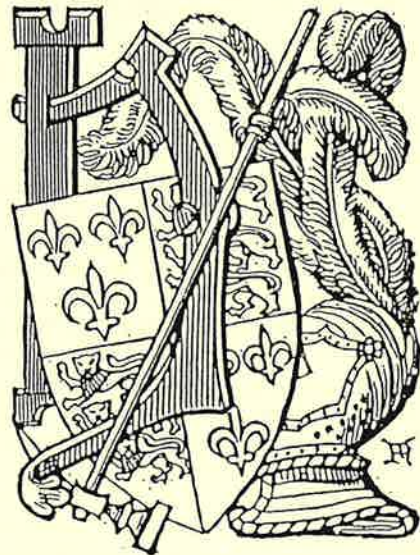


These letters patent, after reciting that Warinus, Lord of Lisle, was seised of the Manor of Kingston Lisle, from whom it descended to John Talbot, as one of his heirs; proceeds in these words:- *Nos nedum praemissa verum etiam qualiter praefatus Warinus et omnes antecessores sui, ratione domini et maner praedictorum nomen et dignitatem baronis et domini de Lisle, a tempore quo memoria hominum non existit obtinuerunt et habuerunt, ipsique et omnes successores sui ab eodem tempore per hujusmodi nomen, loca et sessiones et alias per-eminencias in parlamentiis et consiliis regis, ut caeteri barones regni Angliae a toto tempore praedicto habuerunt et obtinuerunt & c & c Volumus et concedimus per preeentes, eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, quod ipse et haeredes sui domini dictorum domini et manerii de Kingston Lisle ex nunc domini et barones de Lisle et barones nobiles et proceres regni nostri habeantur, teneantur et reputentur, habeantque nomen stilum titulum et honorem baronum et dominorum de Lisle, ac sessiones in parlamentiis et consiliis nostris et haeredum nostrorum, ac aliis locis quibuscunque inter alios barones regni nostri cum omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus ac pre-eminentiis statui baronis regni nostri praedicti, et praesertim statui dictae baroniae de Lisle ab antiquo pertinentibus sive spectantibus eisdem modo et forma in omnibus et per omnia tam in hujusmodi sessionibus quam cum omnibus et omnimodis aliis preeminentiis et dignitatibus quibuscunque prout praedictus Warinus seu aliquis aliquis alius baroniam et dominium praedictam ante haec tempora habens et occupans habuit et tenuit. Habendum et tenendum nomen stilum titulum et honorem supradicta, una cum sessionibus supradictis in parlamentiis consiliis et locis praedictis, nec non omnibus et omnimodis dignitatibus et pre-eminentiis supradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assupradictis eidem Johanni, filio Johannis, haeredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum &c.*

By other letters patent in 15 Edw IV, reciting, as in the former ones, that Edward Grey was seised in right of Elizabeth, his wife, who was the grand-daughter and heir of John Talbot, of the Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle; it is granted that the said Edward and his heirs, of the body of the said Elizabeth, being Lords of the said Lordship and Manor of Kingston Lisle should be Barons Lisle and should sit in parliament with the other Barons of the realm; and the name style, title and honour of Baron Lisle is granted him to hold to him and his heirs on the body of the said Elizabeth begotten. This is an exception to most current Baronies by Tenure in England, the bulk of which are in the Crown by forfeiture.



The Castle and Honour of Berkeley were granted by King Henry II to Robert FitzHarding, to hold to him and his heirs *per baroniam* from whom it descended to Thomas, Lord Berkeley, who died in 5 Hen V and by the inquisition taken at his death it was found that the castle and Manor of Berkeley were entailed by the grandfather of the deceased, by a fine levied in 23 Edward III, on himself and the heirs male of his body, and as the deceased left only a daughter, they descended on James de Berkeley, as cousin and next heir male to the deceased. Dugdale observes that this James by virtue of the entail enjoyed the castle and Barony of Berkeley and was summoned to Parliament as Lord Berkeley in 9 Henry V and to all the Parliaments that were held in the time of King Henry VI.



In the reign of Henry VII, William Lord Berkeley, having no children, covenanted to assure the castle and Manor of Berkeley, for want of issue of his own body, to King Henry VII and the heirs male of his body, and for default of such issue to his own right heirs, and settled the same accordingly. In consequence of this settlement, William Lord Berkeley obtained the office of Earl Marshal and title of Marquess to himself and the heirs male of his body, and dying without issue, the castle and Manor of Berkeley devolved to the Crown.

Maurice de Berkeley, the brother of William never had the dignity of Baron Berkeley, but having recovered several estates belonging to the family, he died in 22 Henry VII leaving Maurice, his eldest son, who was summoned to Parliament in 14 Henry VIII, but did not have the place of his ancestors, in regard that the castle of Berkeley and those Lordships belonging thereto, which originally were the body of that ancient Barony, then remained in the Crown, by virtue of the entail, and therefore he sat in Parliament as a new Baron, in the lowest place; of which, says Dugdale, he had no joy, considering the eminency of his ancestors and the pre-eminency which they ever had. Though in point of prudence he was necessitated to submit. On his death, however, King Edward VI, who was the last heir male of the body of Henry VII, the reversion of Berkeley castle and all the estates limited by William to that King fell into the possession of Henry de Berkeley as the right heir of William Lord and Marquis of Berkeley in consequence of which he was summoned to parliament in 4 & 5 Philip and Mary and was seated in the place of the ancient barons of Berkeley. The Earldom of Berkeley died out in 1945, but Captain John Barclay, as inheritor of Berkeley Lordship is Baron Barclay of Berkeley. Berkeley is the largest Manor in England, covering 28 parishes. Thus at a

much earlier date than in Scotland (*circa* 1596) the Barons By Tenure in England became *barones minores*. The Barons by Tenure in Ireland follow a similar pattern to those in England after 1170, with an exception in the reigns of Elizabeth I and James I, where Baronies were erected with the purpose of local government by the undertakers.

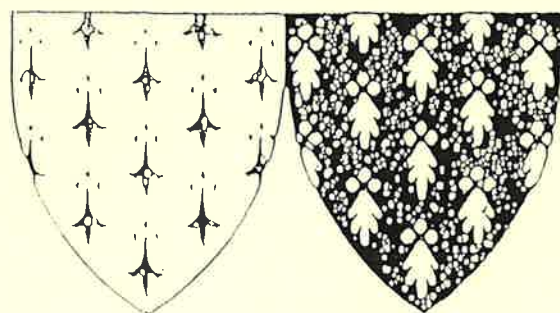


The 12th and 13th centuries were, in a manner of speaking, a baronial or honourial melting pot, some rising to great status and then falling to a manorial holding, as lands and rights were shorn from them, estates divided, or lands escheated and forfeited. A prime example of the land 'peerage', as it were, is the Earldom of Chester which features in the memorial of the Hothfield family in this Catalogue. The Anglo-Norman holders of this Earldom, though sometimes related to the king, were non-royal. The last non-royal holder of the Earldom was John Le Scot by inheritance from his uncle, Ranulph de Meschines, 4th Earl Palatine. The lands of the Earldom were so important that, on the death of John Le Scot in 1244 without issue, King Henry III annexed the Earldom to the Crown, 'lest so fair a dominion should be divided amongst women', bestowing other lands on the late John Le Scot's sister. A similar example in respect of a Barony or an Honour was that of Clare in East Anglia. Ibert de Clare, 7th Earl of Hertford, on his marriage to Joan of Acre, the daughter of King Edward I in 1289, entailed the Honour on the King, and the Honour remains in the Crown. When the Lordship of the Manor of Mitchells, in Essex, was sold about 10 years ago, there was a conveyance dated 1896 and sealed with the seal of the Honour of Clare, setting out that the Queen (Victoria) sitting in her Court of the Honour of Clare, being at Windsor Castle, granted the Lordship or Manor of Mitchells to be held of the Honour by the grantee (the purchaser). William III in 1695 granted (sold) the Honour or Barony of Hastings to Henry Pelham, whose successor, the Earl of Chichester, sold it at auction in 1996. The rights of the Tufton Barons of Westmoreland in that Barony over his *mesne* Manorial Lords were determined in the Court of Chancery in 1729. George II granted the Honour of Aquila, or the Barony of Pevensy, Sussex, to Earl De La Warr, in 1746, and as late as 1831 the burgesses of Barnstaple gave a fish supper to Sir John Chichester, Baronet, as the holder of that Barony, in return for an indefinite lease of the castle mound in the town. In 1660, Parliament passed an Act bringing to an end the services due to the Crown (and to some other Lords, principally Walsh seignories held by families like the Dukes of Beaufort) from remaining Baronies and some Manors. Most of these dues were purely honorific, such as the provision of a white rose to the king once a year, and they were not exacted, although a few very important services were implicitly preserved, such as that of providing a glove at the coronation when the monarch was invested with the sceptre with the dove, and supporting the king's arm at that point in the ceremony (Manor of Worksop), a right acknowledged by the Court of Claims at all coronations as being apurtenant to the Manor with the exception of the coronation in 1953 when the Manor was held by a divorcee and the office was served by a delegate, Lord Woolton. Most irksome to the holders of Bar-

onies and some Manors were the financial exactions in lieu of knight service and royal wardship of under-age children. Complaints had grown through the 16th century as increasingly needy monarchs had bled these ancient rights for all they were worth. Government was costly, and increasingly so under the Tudors, as society became more complex, but Parliament was seldom willing to acknowledge these expenses in their votes of tax subsidies. Consequently, kings turned to their dubious prerogative powers in an effort to make ends meet. Besides enjoying the estates of minors and demanding sums of money from holders of certain legal forms of land - Baronies and a number of Manors - for the knighting the king's eldest son, or the marriage of his daughter, they turned to the sale of monopolies to individuals and syndicates, granting an exclusive right to import and sell certain goods. Soap and tobacco were the most profitable monopolies, enabling the grantees to charge more or less what they wanted. A crisis was reached during the Personal Government of Charles I when the King ruled without Parliament between 1629 and 1640. With no parliamentary taxation, Charles relied increasingly on the prerogative Court of Star Chamber to extract money from his subjects under numerous feudal rights. A plethora of monopolies was granted and he even levied the prerogative, and legally suspect, tax known as Ship-money by which the country was obliged to pay towards the upkeep of the Navy, a feudal impost last used by Edward III in the 14th century. The former Member of Parliament, John Hampden, brought a test case in the Court of King's Bench against Ship-money in 1637, but as Charles appointed and could dismiss the judges, the Court found against him. When Parliament finally convened for the second time in 1640 - known as the Long Parliament, leading to the English Civil War - monopolies, the royal prerogative in respect of tax, benevolences (forced loans that were not repaid), feudal exactions from Manors and Baronies, and the Court of Star Chamber which enforced the prerogative, were abolished. When Charles's son was restored in 1660, confirmatory Acts were passed in Parliament against these perceived injustices, and similar Acts were passed in the Irish Parliament in the following year.

Some of these ancient traditions are maintained. Worksop has already been mentioned. The Barons of the Cinque Ports still enjoy (ie as at 1953) rights to attend the coronation. The Lord of the Manor of Henley-in-Arden still holds his Courts in the town in November. The Lord of Penrice, South Wales, still gives a pair of silver spurs to his overlord, the Lord of Gower, every two years in a small ceremony, which spurs the Lord of Gower immediately gives back for the next presentation. But insofar as being taxed for the knighting of the monarch's son, or if one leaves an under-age child, Lords need no longer be concerned.

The holder of a (Feudal) Barony would be known as John Smith of X, Baron of X, and his wife, or a woman in her own right, Janet Smith of X, Baroness of X. A Manorial Lord as Mr John Smith, Lord of X, or Lord of the Manor of X, and his wife or a woman in her own right, Mrs Janet Smith, Lady of X, or Lady of the Manor of X.





The Manorial Society of Great Britain
**To All And Singular The Lords
 Feudal Of The United Kingdom
 Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland
 And Of The Ancient Kingdom Of Eire**
GREETING



We the Governing Council of the Lords Feudal assembled
 find and confirm the Lawful succession of
JOHN JAMES FORDHAM
 to the Manorial Lordship of UFFINGTON

an estate of feudal lordship of Great Britain and Ireland and thereby grant
 the said Feudal Lord full membership of the Manorial Society this seventh
 day of April in the 42nd year of the reign of Our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth
 second of that name of England Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain
 and Northern Ireland and of her other Realms and Territories Queen
 Defender of the Faith



The Manorial Society of Great Britain

The Certificate of Membership

The certificate of Membership of the Manorial Society of Great Britain:

this measures approximately 2 ft x 21ins, and can be mounted and framed. Space is left in the top left corner for a Member's Arms, and in the right for his or her badge to be hand painted in. The other Arm bearings (shields of Arms) are those of the Governing Council of the Manorial Society of Great Britain.

The Lordship of Accrington New Hold Lancashire

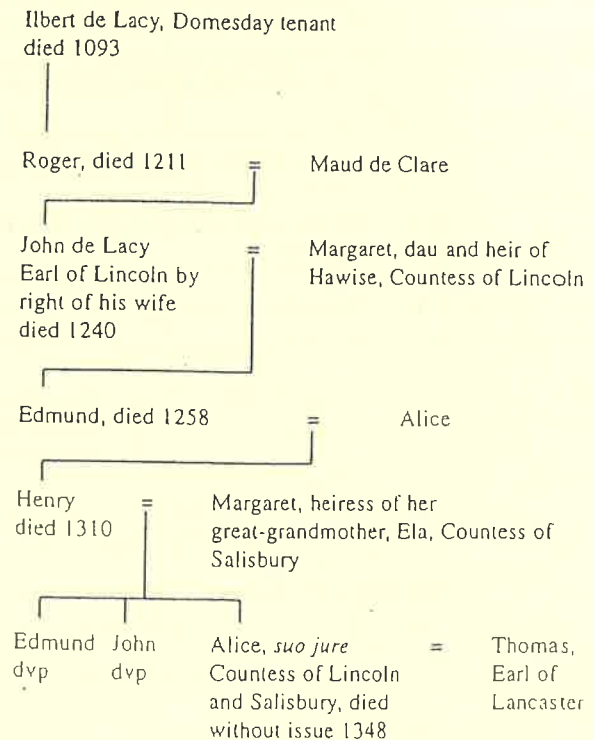
Lot 1

THE TOWN OF Accrington can be found in the extensive parochial chapelry of Altham a few miles east of Blackburn. Until the 19th century this was a small village, but with the advent of the Industrial Revolution at the end of the 18th century it grew rapidly as a centre of textile production. It receives its name from the Anglo Saxon for *people of the town of Aker*, the Aker in question being Saxon landholders. It is today known chiefly as the home of Accrington Stanley, one of the most famous, if unfortunately not the one of the most successful, football teams in England and who recently were readmitted to the Football League after a gap of 43 years. The town is also noted for being the home of the 'Accrington Pals', the smallest battalion of local friends who fought and died together during the First World War.

The Lordship of the Manor of Accrington New Hold was anciently part of the large Manor of Accrington. Interestingly, after the Norman Invasion of 1066, Accrington remained in the hands of its Saxon Lord, Leofwine who, in return for being allowed to retain his land pledged his allegiance to the new regime. This unusual event demonstrates the difficulties that the Normans had in subduing parts of the North of England. Evidently, the powerful De Lacy family became overlords of Accrington soon after 1066 and during the reign of Henry II, (1154-89) Leofwines son, Hugh, was formally granted the Lordship by Henry de Lacy. Hugh soon gave up the Manor however and it was then regranted to the monks of Kirkstall Abbey. This Abbey, which lies a few miles from the centre of Leeds, in Yorkshire, was founded by the De Lacys. Ilbert de Lacy was said to have vowed to found a Cistercian Abbey if he recovered from an illness. Sure enough, when he did recover, he provided the funds for the erection of a House at Barnoldswick on the borders of Yorkshire and Lancashire. However the monks demanded peace and serenity for their devotions and the feasting and celebrating of the local people at their parish church in Barnoldswick disturbed the monks. In response the abbot pulled down the church, much to the horror of the local people who took the monks to a papal court, which unfortunately for them found in favour of the monks. The parishioners would eventually recover their church since the monks were also severely troubled by attacks from Scottish marauders and their inability to grow sufficient crops on the barren and bleak land which they farmed in Barnoldswick. Eventually it was decided to move the whole institution and after Abbot Alexander had been told of a vision received by a hermit directing the monks to a place called Kirkstall, it was decided to transfer the abbey to Yorkshire. This was effected by 1152 and soon afterwards they received the grant of Accrington. It is likely that during their tenure the large manor was divided into smaller units and the when the Abbey gave up their land here in the middle of the 13th century Accrington New Hold had come into being and passed back to the de Lacy family which had become elevated to the Earldom of Lincoln.

After the death of Henrys daughter, Alice, Countess de Lacy, the Lordship of Accrington New Hold and became part of the Duchy of Lancaster through her first marriage to Thomas, Duke of Lancaster. When she died, in 1348, the Lordship passed to her nephew by marriage, Henry of Grosmont, Duke of Lancaster. Grosmont came to prominence after Edward III had taken up the reigns of government for himself in 1331 and he developed a great friendship with the King. They were both young men in

Descent of the de Lacys, Earls of Lincoln



thrall to the idea of chivalry and military romance. Grosmont reportedly accompanied Edward on a secret mission to France in that year and in 1333 fought with him in Scotland. He sat in Parliament during the 1330s and in 1336 was appointed kings Lieutenant in Scotland but was soon recalled to England to help to prepare for war with France. He was created Earl of Derby in 1337 and accompanied the King to France the following year. In 1340 he was taken as a hostage during peace negotiations in 1341, but was soon released and returned to England to become the king's lieutenant in the north on 7 October 1341.



de Lacy

DESCENT of TOWNELEY of TOWNELEY, Lancs

Richard, living 1235, inherited lands near Burnley

Cecilia = John de la Hugh (living 1340)

Richard de Towneley, MP (1361) = Ellen
died 1381

John Towneley, died 1399 = Elizabeth, dau of William de Rixton

Richard Towneley, at Agincourt (14XX) = Alice
died 1454

John Towneley, d 1473 = Elizabeth, dau of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst

O'Hagan

Sir Richard Towneley - Knighted by King Edward IV (1471), died 1482 = Jane, dau of Richard Southworth of Salmesbury Lanes

Sir John Towneley, living 1540 = Isobel, dau of Sir Charles Pilkington, of Gateford, Notts

Richard Towneley, died 1555 = Elizabeth, day of Henry Foljambe, of Walton, Derbys (see That family in Burke's landed Gentry (1932))

Sir Richard Towneley, knighted at Siege of Leith, Scotland, 1547, died 1554 = Frances, day of Christopher Wymbush of Nocton, Lincs (see Byron, Baron in Debrett)

Mary Towneley (heiress), living 1572 = John Towneley (1st cousin once removed) he died a recusant in prison, 1608

Richard Towneley, died 1628 = Jane, dau of Ralph Assheton, of Great Leaver, Lancs

Charles Towneley, killed at Battle of Marston Moor, Yorks, 1644, turning point in the English Civil War = Mary, dau of Sir Francis Trappes-Byrnand, of Nidd, Yorks (see Mountgarret, V in Debrett)

Richard Towneley, an early member of the Royal Society, died 1707 = Margaret, dau of Clemont Paston, of Norfolk (see Paston-Bedingfield in Burke's LG, 1952)

Charles Towneley, died 1712 = Ursula, dau of Richard Fermore, of Tusmore, Oxon (see Pomfret, E in Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerages 1888, and Hesketh, in Debrett)

Richard Towneley, died 1765 = Mary Widdrington, dau of 3rd Lord Widdrington of Blankney

William Towneley, died 1741 = Cecilia, dau of Ralph Standish of Standish

John Towneley, inherited Widdrington Estates in Co Durham, died 1813 = Barbara, dau of Edward Dicconsin of Wrightington, Lancs

Peregrine Edward Towneley, died 1846 = Charlotte, dau of Robert Drummond (see Perth E in Debrett)

Charles Towneley, died 1876, when his estates were divided among his daughters, see O'HAGAN in this memoir = Lady Caroline Molyneux, dau of 2nd Earl of Sefton, of Sefton Park, Liverpool

Alice Mary = 1st Lord O'Hagan



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He was then involved in a series of diplomatic missions during the next few years as Edward's continental wars continued and these missions took Grosmont to the Low Countries and Spain. In 1345, he was appointed Lieutenant of Aquitaine and Henry led an English army from here against the French later that year. On the death of his father that September Grosmont became Earl of Lancaster. In 1347 he besieged Calais and during this campaign Edward rewarded Grosmonts' successful service with grants of land and he was included as a founder member of the Order of the Garter in 1348. In 1351 he was raised to the Dukedom of Lancaster by right of his Uncle, Thomas Plantagenet. He spent the next ten years in diplomacy, attempting to bring a peaceful, but profitable conclusion to Edward's French wars. Grosmont had no children and at his death in 1361 the Duchy of Lancaster was conferred on John Of Gaunt, his son-in-law. Gaunts son, Henry Bolingbrook became both Duke of York and Henry IV and so the Dukedom became vested in the Crown and still is today.

From the 15th century the Lordship of Accrington New Hold was leased out to the Sherburne family of Stonyhurst. They had lived in Lancashire since the reign of Edward I. Sir Richard Sherburne is recorded as selling a chantry in Accrington during the reign of Edward IV. The family continued at Stonyhurst until it became extinct in 1717 with the death of Sir Nicholas Sherburne. By this time it is likely that Accrington New Hold had passed out of their control as the Duchy had sold off its interests in Accrington. The Lordship eventually passed to the Towneley family, who owned and lived at nearby Towneley Hall and who had extensive estates in the area. It has remained with this family to the present day and the current Lord of the Manor is the 4th Baron Lord O'Hagan. The descent of the Towneleys lies on the previous page.



Henry, Duke of Lancaster

The Lordship of Armbboth

Lot 2

(in association with SmithsGore)

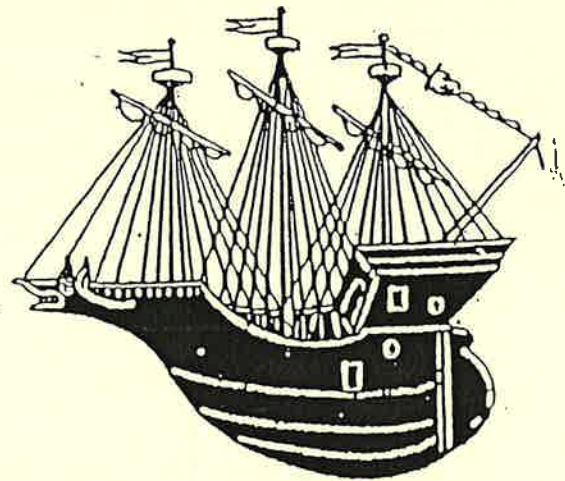
Cumbria

THE LORDSHIP of the Manor of Armbboth lies 3 miles north of the village of Wythburn and in that township and parish. The area is best known as the location of Armbboth Fell. Fell is the old Norse word for mountain and in England it came to be known as an area of high ground which was used for grazing. Alfred Wainwright, the famous fell walker and guidebook writer considered Armbboth Fell to lie at the very heart of the Lake District. It rises to a height of 1,572 feet and is in the form of a domed plateau, three-quarters of a mile in length. The eastern flank of the mountain is a rock face known as Fisher Crag.

The Lordship of Armbboth was anciently associated with that of Wythburn though the history of this Manor is rather obscure. It appears that by the end of the Medieval period Armbboth had come into the possession of the Braithwaite family of Warcop. Perhaps the most notable member of this family was Richard Braithwaite who achieved fame as a poet and writer in the early part of the 17th century. He was the second son of Thomas Braithwaite who died in around 1610. Richard was educated at Oriel College Oxford and trained as a lawyer Grays Inn in London and came to prominence in 1611 with the publication of a collection of poems entitled *The Golden Fleece*, which was dedicated to his older brother, Thomas who died seized of the Manor of Armbboth in 1640. Over the next ten years he produced a prodigious amount of work, including pastorals; *The Poets Willow*; moral treatises; *The Prodigals Teares* and historical analysis; *A Nursery for Gentry*. From 1620 though, he appears to have concentrated on his legal business and administering his family estates. In the 1630s he resumed writing and published the picaresque satire of a journey between Cumberland and London, *Barnabees Journal*. His reputation rested on a number of works he wrote on books of etiquette, most notably *The English Gentleman* and *The English Gentlewoman* Published in 1630 and 1631 respectively. These works gave the gentry rules of conduct and have become important sources for modern cultural historians. After 1638 Braithwaite concentrated on dramatic and poetical works, including *The English Intelligencer*, a play centred on the ship money trial of the same year at which John Hampden challenged the legality of Charles I's ship levy. Braithwaite condemns the tax but blames judges for incorrectly advising the king to implement the tax. Indeed, Braithwaite was thought to have fought for the king during the Civil War. He continued to write and publish until his death in 1673.



William and Mary



The Lordship was sold by the Braithwaite family to Sir George Fletcher of Hutton Hall and it descended with his family until the 19th century when it became a possession of the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital. A Royal Warrant of William and Mary founded the Royal Naval Hospital for Seamen at Greenwich in 1694 on the site of a royal palace. Its aims were:

'the reliefe and support of Seamenbelonging to the Navy Royall who by reason of Age, Wounds or other disabilities shall be incapable for further service....And for the Sustentation of Widows and the Maintenance and Education of the Children of Seamen happening to be slain or disabled. Also for the further reliefe and Encouragement of Seamen and Improvement of Navigation'.

From 1705 its magnificent buildings, completed by 1751, were occupied by Greenwich Pensioners. With numbers reaching 2,710 by 1814 the Hospital had a large staff, headed by an Admiral, and its own bakery, brewery, infirmary wards and mausoleum. All the pensioners were provided with uniforms and tobacco money and those that could undertook duties for which they were paid.

The conditions were spartan, however, and despite improvements in the mid 1800s, the number of in-pensioners declined, as more of them chose to live out and receive pensions. The Hospital closed as a seamen's home in 1869 but soon found a new role as home to the Royal Naval College and later also to the National Defence College and its successors.

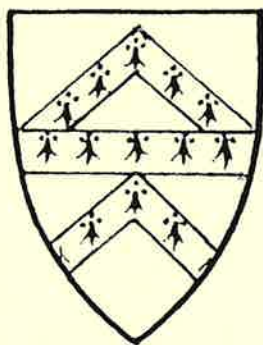
The hospital had a large estate in Cumberland and have remained as Lords of the Manor of Armbboth until the present day. As a Crown Charity, the conveyance for Armbboth will be executed under the Seal of the Secretary of State.

The Lordship of Aller Devon

Lot 3

THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish and village of Abbot's Kerswell, six miles north east of Torquay and two miles from Kings Kerswell. It is a mainly agricultural area, with much of the Lordship given over to arable production.

The Lordship of Aller was previously known as Branscombes Aller after the family which held it for several generations. The first mention of Aller comes during the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) when it was in the hands of a local family, the Bagtors. This family evidently held it for some time until it passed, through marriage, to the Scobhull family. From the Scobhulls it passed, again through marriage, to the Speccot family who held it in the reign of Charles I (1625-1649). The Speccots continued as Lords of Aller until the end of the 18th century when it passed to another local landowning family, the Bealys. In 1790 it was purchased by George Baker, from whom it later passed to the Carew family. The current Lord of Aller is Sir Rivers Carew and the descent of that family can be seen on the following pages.



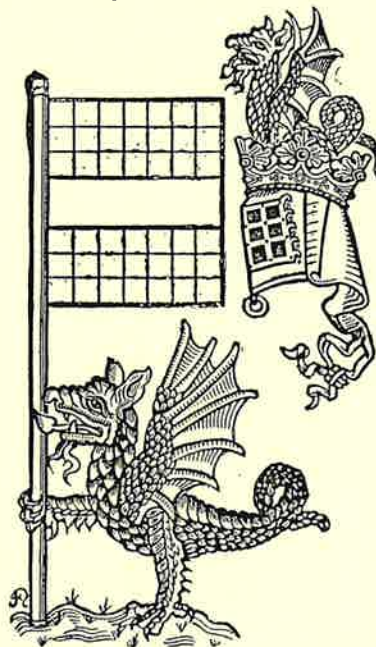
Fitzwalter

The Carew family are of ancient extraction. They originated with Walter Fitz Other, Castellan of Windsor. Fitz Other's son, William Fitz Walter, moved to Pembroke during the reign of Henry I (1154-1189) and his son William, lived at Carru castle in Pembroke, from where the family derived its surname. Instrumental in the Carews' move to Devon was Sir John Carew, whose father had come into the possession of the estates in that county on his marriage to the daughter and heir of Sir William Mohun. When Sir John came of age, in 1332, he was summoned to Ireland to defend his estates there. In 1349 he became King Edward III's (1327-1377) escheator in Ireland. Sir John accompanied Prince Lionel's (afterwards the Duke of Clarence's) expedition to Ireland in 1362.

During the 15th century the Carew family lost most of their lands in Ireland and consolidated their estate in Devon at Hacombe, which came into the possession of Sir Nicholas Carew on his marriage to Elizabeth Croker in the mid-fifteenth century. Sir Edmund, Baron Carew served in the wars against Scotland at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII (1504-47) under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. The Earl commanded the English at Flodden in 1513, when James IV was killed with the flower of the Scottish Nobility. A story is recounted in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon* about an incident involving Thomas Carew. Before the English and Scottish sides engaged in the battle, a Scottish knight challenged any English gentle

man to fight him for the honour of his country. Thomas Carew pleaded for the chance to answer the challenge and, having been granted it, proceeded to win, a foretaste of the subsequent English victory.

His brave deeds did not end there, however. Prince recounts that he was riding with the son of the Earl of Surrey, Lord Howard, who was then Lord Admiral of England. They came to a narrow pass, and realized that they were surrounded by Scottish forces. To prevent the capture of Lord Howard, Thomas swapped armour with him and rode ahead, eventually drawing the Scots and engaging them in battle. Thomas was taken prisoner, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard, and taken to Dunbar Castle. He was kept prisoner in poor conditions and his health suffered before his release. Lord Howard was forever grateful for this sacrifice and on his return made Thomas his vice-admiral. Thomas left a son, John, by his first marriage, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son, Peter, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters as heirs. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Carew, of Hacombe, thus uniting the two branches of the family which had split four generations before.



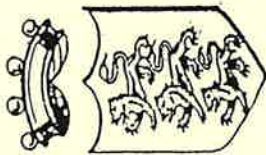
Clifford

Sir Thomas had been created Baronet in 1661 and died in 1676, being succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Carew. His first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. On his death in 1695, the estates passed to Sir Henry, who died unmarried, and then to Sir Thomas, who died before 1746. His son, Sir John, 5th Baronet, succeeded him and the title passed through his son, Sir Thomas, to his son, Sir Henry, 7th Baronet. The Carew Baronets descent lies on the following pages.

One of the more exotic members of the Devonshire Carews was Bamfylde Moore. Born in 1693, his father, was the rector of Bickleigh. When he reached 12 years of age, Bamfylde was sent to school in Tiverton, where he fell into bad ways. One day

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lords of Aller

William FitzGerald of Carru (Carew) Castle, Pembroke, Wales, son of Gerald FitzWalter, Constable of Pembroke Castle temp HENRY I (1100-35), by his wife Nesta, the daughter of Rhys ap Gryffid ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and heiress of Carew Castle. William was the grandson of Walter FitzOther, Castellan of Windsor (ancestor of the present Duke of Leinster) and died in 1173, leaving with other issue Otho, ancestor of the Carew Baronets, and William, ancestor of the present Lord Gerard



Carew

John Carew, of Carew, Baron of Idrone, Ireland, ob 1363 = Margaret, dau of John Mohun of Dunster

Sir Leonard Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1371 = Alice, dau of Sir Edmond FitzAlan, of Arundel

Thomas Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1431 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Bonville, of Shute

Sir Nicholas Carew, ob 1446 = Joan, dau of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccombe, Devon

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Ottery, and Earls of Totnes

Sir Nicholas Carew, inherited the Manors of Haccombe and Ringmore from his mother, ob 1469

Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset

John Carew of Haccombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Harringworth

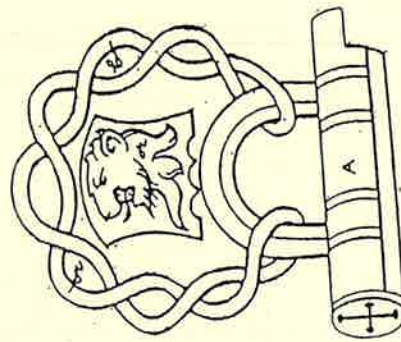
John Carew, commander in Francis I's army to rescue Pope Clement VII, who had been imprisoned by the Emperor Charles V, killed at the Battle of Pavia, 1527

Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Martin, of Dorset

Thomas Carew, ob 1586 = Mary, dau of William Huddle, of Pillesden, Dorset

John Carew, living 1620 = Elizabeth, dau of Robert Hill, of Shilston, Devon.

Thomas Carew, ob 1656 = Anne, dau of Rev John Clifford DD, of Ugborough



Sir Thomas Carew, created 1st Baronet of Haccombe, 1661, *ob* 1676 = (1) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, thus united two branches of the family
 (2) Martha, dau and co-heir of Nicholas Dack

(1) Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh
 from his mother, *ob* 1695 (2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whitleigh
 (3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Trewornan, Cornwall

(3) Sir Henry Carew, 3rd Baronet, *ob* *unn* 1708 = Sir Thomas Carew, 4th Baronet, = Dorothy, dau of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle
ob before 1746

Sir John Carew, 5th Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Tiverton from his mother = Elizabeth, dau of the Rev Henry Holdsworth, of Dartmouth
ob before 1773

Sir Thomas Carew, 6th Baronet, *ob* 1805 = Jane, dau of Rev Charles Smalwood

Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, *ob* 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, = Anne, dau of Maj-Gen Taylor CB
ob 1874

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, *ob* 1976 = (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)
 (2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet and Lord of Aller



Clifford

Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of Lynmouth, Devon



he and two schoolmates, who had a small pack of hounds, hunted a deer over several miles of farmland. They caused so much damage that the farmers came to Bamfylde's father to complain. He was so scared of being punished that he ran away and joined the gypsies and entered a life of swindling and deceit. He travelled to Newfoundland, and returned to marry the daughter of an apothecary in Newcastle Upon Tyne. On the death of Clause Patch, the King of the Gypsies, Bamflyde was elected his successor. This did not prevent his being convicted of vagrancy and being transported to Marlyland, With the help of some native Americans he escaped, and posing as a Quaker, he worked his way back to England and continued his ciminal life until his death in 1770.



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The Lordship of Bodwithgy Cornwall

Lot 4

THIS Lordship lies about five miles north-east of St Austell and straddles the parishes of Luxulyan and Lanivet. It may have formed part of the lands known as Trevelyan or Trevillen which are recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 and were held by Alric in the reign of Edward the Confessor. A Manor of "Bodewitghi", mentioned in the *Exon* Domesday here, was also held by Alric, and had passed to Richard, Steward of the Household (of King William), by 1086. It is said that the Prideaux family had their original seat here by the reign of Richard I (1189-99). It is now known as Prideaux Castle.



Charles I

According to the Heralds' Visitation of Cornwall in 1620, the first of the family was Paganus de Prideaux, Lord of Prideaux, in 1066, although there is no place-name of Prideaux in Domesday Book 20 years later and no Paganus in Cornwall. The name is said by Tonkin in his *History* to derive from the French, *Près d'eaux*, since the sea used to flow up this far inland. There are still branches of this family living, one at Place, near Padstow, Cornwall, and the Prideaux-Brunes. We only enter on safe genealogical ground in the middle of the 13th century when we find Sir Geoffrey Prideaux living here in 1243. His grandson Peter is set down in Edward I's tax in 1284, levied against the King's Welsh campaign, at 12 acres in Prideaux and 20 at *Boswiththe* (Bodwithgy). An heir, Thomas (Dominus Thomas de Prideas), held in *Boswyghery* (Bodwithgy) two parts of a knight's fee and had lands here to the value of £ 20. In the reign of Edward III (1327-77), Sir John Prideaux of Orcharton, Devon, is said to have killed Sir William Bigberry in a duel after 'which Misfortune', in Devon Worthies, "Sir John Prideaux aforesaid lost much of his Lands... From the time of that unhappy Murder, 'tis observable, not only the Estate, but the Honour of this House, greatly declined: For however it had yielded several knights before, it never produced one in that place after: Of so dangerous Consequence is it, to have one's name dip'd in Blood."

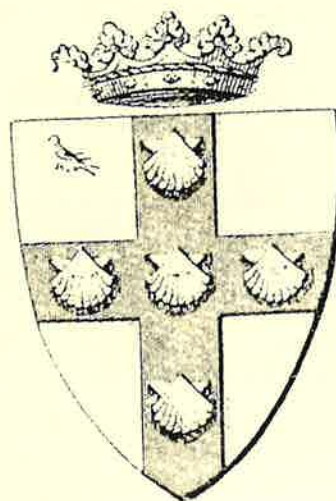
According to the same author, the family's reputation was restored in the reign of Elizabeth I in the person of Edmond Prideaux, who became a lawyer and a man of learning. His son was Sir Peter Prideaux, Baronet, who wrote the following funerary verses on the death of Sir Thomas Bodley, the great benefactor of the University of Oxford, after whom the Bodleian Library is named:

One Homer was enough to blazon forth,
In a full lofty Stile, Ulysses praise;
Caesar had Lucan to enroll his Worth,
Unto the Memory of endless Days:
Of thy Deeds, Bodley, from thine own pure Spring,
A Thousand Homers and sweet Lucans sing.

One Volume was a Monument, to bound
The large extent of their deserving pains;
The Learning's Common-Wealth was never found
So large a Decade, to express by Strains;
Which who desires to Character aright,
Must read more Books than they had Lines to write.

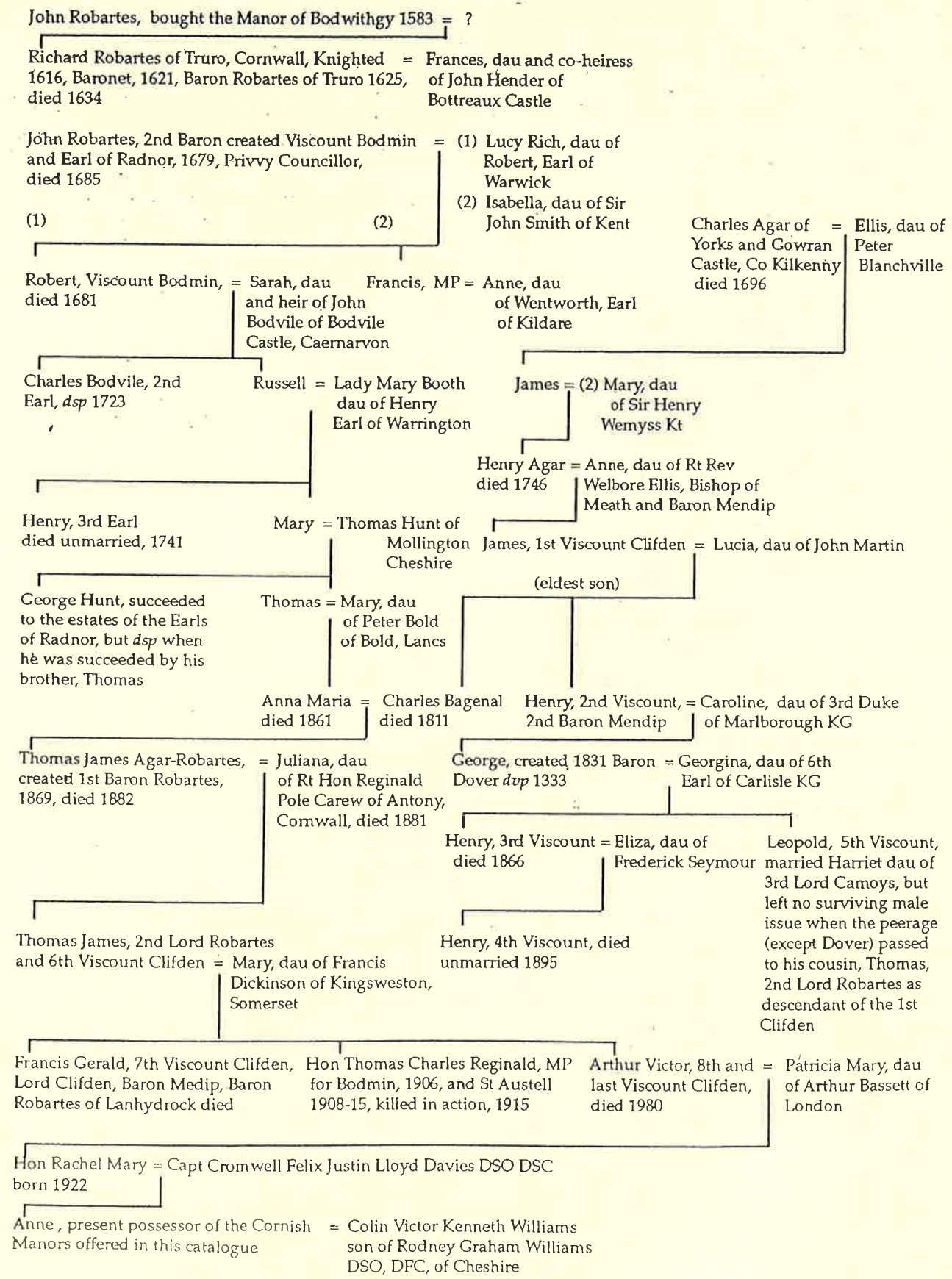
Yet give this little River leave to run
Into the boundless Ocean of thy Fame;
Had they first ended, I had not begun,
Sith each is a Protogenes, to frame
So curiously the picture of thy Worth,
That when all's done, Art wants to set it forth.

Edmond's second son was named after him and was also a lawyer. He was probably also a Puritan, or at any rate a man of high religious purpose, and was elected to sit in the Long Parliament in 1640, a Parliament that was to fight Charles I in the Civil War, and to remain in being, in one guise or another, until the Restoration of 1660. Although he never publicly supported the execution of the King in 1649, he held high office under the Cromwellian Protectorship, being Commissioner of the Great Seal (worth £1,500 a year), King's Counsel (worth £5,000 a year), and Attorney-General, 'worth what he pleased to make it.' He eventually became Postmaster-General, making £15,000 annually, enormous sums in the 17th century. The Lordship of Bodwithgy was purchased in 1583 by John Robartes of Truro, grandfather to the 1st Earl of Radnor and ancestor to the Viscounts Clifden, the 8th Viscount's great grandson being the present possessor of it through the Lanhydrock Estate Company.

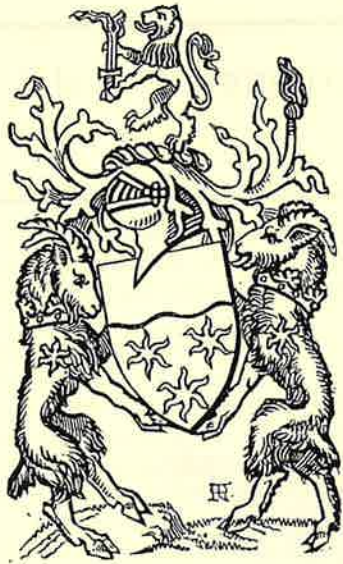


Villiers

DESCENT OF THE AGAR-ROBARTES, EARLS OF RADNOR, BARONS BODMIN AND ROBARTES OF TRURO, VISCOUNTS CLIFDEN and BARONS MENDIP, Lords of Boadwithgy and Newham, Cornwall

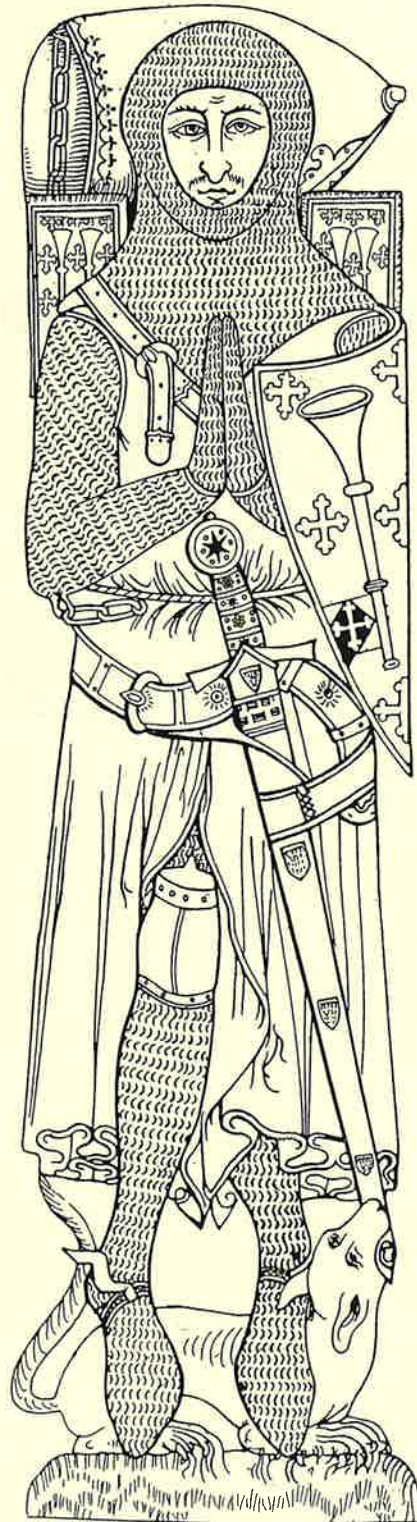
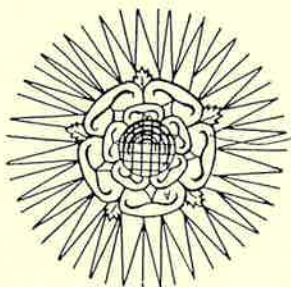


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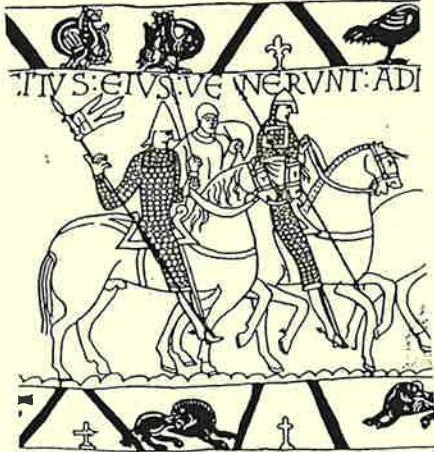
Agar Robartes

John Robartes's son Richard was knighted by James I in 1616 and created a Baronet five years later. In 1625, he was advanced to the peerage as Baron Robartes of Truro, in consideration, it was said, of a payment of £10,000 to the King's favourite and chief minister, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham. One of the charges brought against the Duke in the Parliament of 1626 was 'that, knowing Robartes to be rich, he forced him to take that title of honour; and that, in consideration thereof, he paid £10,000 to the Duke's use.' Lord Robartes died in 1634 and was succeeded by his son John as second Baron. He fought on the Parliament side during the Civil War (1642-48), but was favourably received at the Restoration of King Charles II in 1660. He was appointed to the Privy Council, becoming successively Lord Privy Seal and Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. In 1679, Charles II created him Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor. He was, apparently, 'a staunch Presbyterian; sour and cynical; just in his administration, but vicious under the semblance of virtue; learned above any of his quality; but stiff, obstinate, proud, and jealous, and every way intractable' - two of the seven Deadly Sins. He died in 1685. He was ultimately succeeded in his Cornish estates by his great great grand-daughter Anna Maria. She married the Honourable Charles Bagenal Agar, son of the 1st Viscount Clifden, whose son Thomas James assumed the additional surname of Robartes as representative of the Earls of Radnor (see Pedigree chart). Thomas James was created Baron Robartes of Lanhydrock by Queen Victoria in 1869, and his son succeeded as 6th Viscount Clifden on the death of Leopold George Frederick, 5th Viscount, in 1899, together with the Peerages of Baron Clifden and Baron Mendip. These expired with the death of the 8th Viscount in 1980.



The Lordship of Berrington Lot 5 Gloucestershire

A GREAT BATTLE was fought here between the Mercians and West Saxons, according to the Venerable Bede in his *British History*, written in the seventh century, a battle, presumably, so well known at the time, that Bede did not think it necessary to mention its date. The Mercians were camped at Willersey and the West Saxons at Meon Hill, in the parish of Quinton. Meon Hill, apparently, derives its name from a tribe in Hampshire, called by Julius Caesar Icenii Magna, who composed the greater part of the West Saxon army. They dwelt on the rivers Meon and Itchen and have given their name to several Hampshire towns, including Meon Stoke and East Meon. The Dark Age conflict at Berrington is marked by a bridge, known as Battle Bridge.



The Lordship of Berrington adjoins the Cotswold town of Chipping Campden to the east, and is the property of the Earl of Gainsborough. The Manor d'ôues have a separate entry in Domesday Book (1086), but is very likely subsumed in the description of Chipping Campden, which is mentioned as follows:

The Earl himself holds Chipping Campden
Earl Harold held it.
There are fifteen hides paying geld.
In demesne are six ploughs; and 50 villains and 8
bordars
with 21 ploughs.
There are 12 slaves and 2 mills rendering 62s 2d.
There are 3 female slaves.
It was worth £30. Now £20

The Domesday Earl was Hugh Lupus (the Wolf) Earl of Chester, a holder of enormous estates throughout England and it appears that the overlordship of the Manor remained with the Earls for some centuries afterwards. Earl Harold was Harold Godwinson, briefly King Harold II who was killed at the battle of Hastings in 1066. The descent of the Lordship seems to follow that for Chipping Campden until the 16th century. In the first year of the reign of King John (1199) it was held by Guinar Briton. He may well have left it to the Church since in 1206 it is noted as being in the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury, John de Grey. In 1216, though, Sir Ralph de Somery died seized of the Manor, perhaps indicating that it was on some kind of lease from the Earls of Chester. This may well explain the variety of owners over the next few decades. A few years later, it was found that Serlo died seized of it and that it then passed to his widow, Anne.

The Lordship of Chipping Campden then seems to have undergone some division, a number of holders of separate moieties appearing, such as John Strangeways, Ralph Cromwell, and John de Ludloe. These moieties appear to have formed the Manors of Broad Campden, Berrington, and Westington in the course of the 13th century, but it is not certain that Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who was recorded as Lord of Chipping Campden in 1296, owned all or part of the Manor, or perhaps just the Overlordship of Chipping Campden proper, together with Broad Campden, Berrington, and Westington. By the middle of the next century it is recorded as being held by William de Ludloe, as descendant of John de Ludloe above though again, Sir Richard Stafford is noted as holding part of it in 1381. It must still have been in moieties since Thomas de Ludloe is recorded as holding part of Campden twelve years later and Sir Richard Stafford a further share in 1399.

The Ludloes continued to hold their share well into the next century, as did the Staffords. By the time of King Henry VIII (in 1513), Broad Campden, together with the Manors of Buriton (Berrington) and Westington, had become vested in Sir Christopher Savage, whose son and namesake received livery of them from the Crown in 1521. Next to appear as the Lords of Berrington were James Gunter and William Lewis. James Gunter and his wife Anne seem to have been dealing with the Manor later and Lewis is not mentioned. It must be presumed that his interest in the estate had ceased.

The capital Manor of Chipping Campden seems finally to have been reunited under the single ownership of the Molyneux family from whom it passed to the Fitzherberts. From them it came to the Russell's, but the details of this transfer appear to be lost. In 1556, Sir John Russell died seised of all the Manors and he was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas. The estate was then taken into the possession of the Crown, possibly as forfeit, since it is noted that Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Smith. He was succeeded by his son Anthony, who sold it to Sir Baptist Hicks.

Hicks was the third son of a rich London trader, Robert Hicks, and inherited his father's mercer business at the White Bear in Cheapside. His brother Sir Michael Hicks was a secretary to Lord Burghley, whom we have already met. These connections enabled Hicks to supply large quantities of silks to the Court and he became a money-lender to prominent figures in society, including the Earls of Shrewsbury and Pembroke. His activities as a money-lender garnered him a reputation as something of a hard dealer and he commented of this to his brother 'when others ... goe away with the gaines and yet byrte to the bone', but Hicks was a vital figure for James I and his son Charles I and is understood to have made loans to the Crown to the vast amount of £33,000. Since the Stuarts were generally hard up and always looking to raise funds, they organized a number of schemes including the sale of royal estates and Hicks had a lucrative business in buying and reselling these. Such was the immense fortune that he amassed it was said that both of his daughters and coheirs collected inheritances of £100,000 each, a staggering sum for the times. In 1603 Hicks was knighted and there followed a number of rewards which culminated in his elevation to the peerage as Baron Hicks of Ilmington and Viscount Campden of Campden in 1628. He died a year later

THE EARLS OF GAINSBOROUGH, sometime Lords of Broad Campden and Berrington, Gloucestershire and Pickwell, Leicestershire

Robert FitzNoel, Lord of Ellenhall, Warwick, = ?
in the reign of Henry I (1100-35)

Sir Thomas Philip, Lord of Hilcote, Staffs = ?

Robert, Lord of Hilcote = Joan, dau of Sir John Acton

James, Lord of Hilcote, JP (1514) = a dau of Richard Pole, of Langley, Derbys

(2)

Andrew, Lord of Dalby on Wold, Leics = Elizabeth, dau of John Hopton, Lord of Hopton, Shropshire

Sir Andrew Noel, MP Rutland, in the

= Mabel, dau of Sir James Harington and sister and heir of John, Lord Harrington of Exton, Rutland

Sir Andrew Noel, 1st Baronet (1611), Baron Noel of Ridlington (1617), succeeded father-in-law as 2nd Viscount Campden by special remainder, d 1643

= Julian Hicks, dau and heir of 1st Viscount Campden

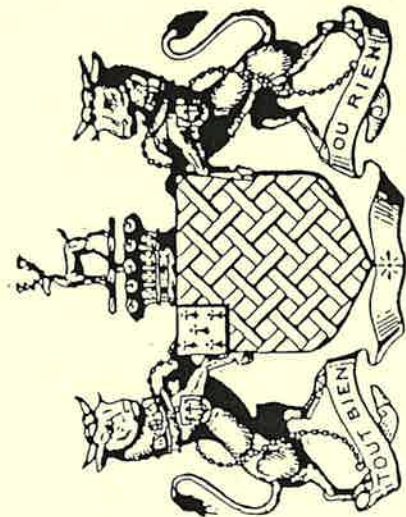
Baptist, 3rd Viscount, =

- (1) Lady Anne Fielding, dau of 1st Earl of Denbigh
- (2) Anne, dau of Sir Robert Lovet, and widow of Edward Bouchier, Earl of Bath
- (3) Hester, dau and coheir of 2nd Lord Wortton
- (4) Lady Elizabeth Bertie, dau of 2nd Earl of Lindsey

(3)

Edward Noel, 4th Viscount, created 1st Earl of Gainsborough (1682) and Baron Noel of Titchfield (1661); with remainders to his brothers

= Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley, dau of 4th Earl of Southampton



Gainsborough

Wriothsley Noel, 2nd Earl = Catherine, dau of
 died 1690, without male
 issue, revert to 3rd Viscount
 Campden and his fourth wife
 Normanby

(4)

Baptist of Luffenham, MP = Susannah, dau and heir of
 Rutland Sir Thomas Fanshaw

Baptist Noel, 3rd Earl, died 1714 = Lady Dorothy Manners, dau of 1st Duke of Rutland

Baptist, 4th Earl, died 1751 = Elizabeth, dau of William Chapman, Lord Gainsborough's gamekeeper

Baptist, died 1759 *sp* Henry Noel, 6th and last Earl of Jane Noel = Sir Gerard Anne Edwardes, Baronet of Welham
 5th Earl the 1682 creation, *dsp* 1798 died 1811 Grove, Leics

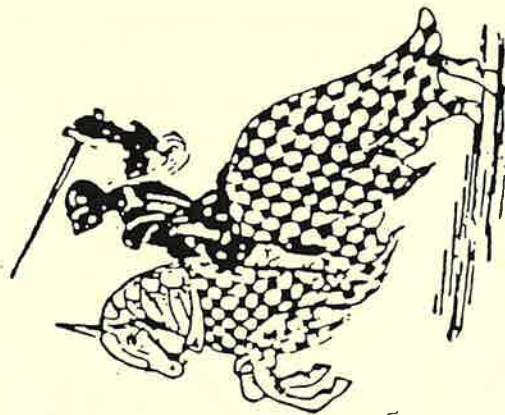
Sir Gerard Noel Edwardes, 2nd Baronet, = (1) Diana, Baroness Barham in her own right
 succeeded his father-in-law, died 1838 (2) Harriet, dau of Rev J Gill, of Scraftoft, Leics
 (3) Isabella, dau of Raymond Evans

(1)

Charles, 3rd Baronet, changed his surname = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas Welman of Poundsford Park, Somerset
 from Edwardes to Noel, 3rd Baron Barham (2) Elizabeth, dau of Hon Sir George Grey, Baronet
 succeeding his mother*, created (1841) Earl of (3) Arabella, dau of Sir James Hamlyn William, Baronet,
 Gainsborough, Baron Noel of Ridlington, of Clovelly
 and Viscount Campden of Campden, Glos, (4) Frances, dau of 3rd Earl of Roden
 died 1866 *Special remainder

(2)

Charles Noel, 2nd Earl, Lord Lieutenant of = Ida Harriet Augusta, dau of 18th Earl of Erroll
 Rutland, died 1881



Charles William Francis, 3rd Earl, died 1926 = (1) Augusta Mary Catherine, dau of Robert Berkeley
 (2) Mary Elizabeth, dau of James Dease

Arthur Edward Joseph Noel, 4th Earl, OBE = Alice Mary, dau of Edward Eyre, of Mayfair, London (d 1970)
 d 1927

Anthony Gerard Edward Noel, 5th and present
 Earl of Gainsborough, Viscount Campden,
 Baron Barham, Baron Noel of Ridlington,
 and a Baronet, b 1923

= Mary, dau of Hon John Stourton, son of Lord
 Mowbray, Segrave, and Stourton

brother and sister

four sons and three surviving daughters



and is immortalized with a magnificent memorial edifice in St James' church, Chipping Campden.

After Hicks' death, his titles and estates passed by a special remainder to his son-in-law, Edward, Baron Noel, and with them came the Lordships in Chipping Campden. Edward was also a notable figure in Rutland and served as Sheriff for the county in 1608. He died in 1642. Among his last actions were raising troops locally for the King's army just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. His son and heir Baptist 3rd Viscount Campden served in the Royalist army as a colonel in a horse regiment and was later fined £9,000 by Parliament for his involvement in the war. In 1645 his house at Campden was burnt down by a fellow Royalist Lord Bard in a seemingly pointless attempt to prevent its being captured by Parliamentary forces.



Gainsborough

Baptist died in 1682 and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward who was elevated to the Earldom of Gainsborough in the same year. Eight years later his son Wriothesley died and the titles and estates passed to his cousin Baptist Noel, the 3rd Earl. He lived until 1714 and was followed by his son, also Baptist, the 4th Earl. On his death in 1750, the Earldom descended first to his eldest son Baptist, who died in Switzerland in 1759 and then passed to his second son Henry. On the latter's death without male issue the Earldom became extinct and the estates devolved to his nephew, Sir Gerard Noel Edwardes. When he died in 1838 his son, Charles became Lord of the Campden Manors. Three years later he was raised to the peerage with the reactivated title of Earl of Gainsborough. His son Charles was the second Earl, and his son Charles the third.

The 3rd Earl died in 1926 and his estates passed to Arthur, the 4th Earl and who served as a private secretary to the Pope. His son, Anthony is the 5th and present Earl and the Lord of the Manor of Broad Campden.

Chipping Campden lies about 90 miles west of London and 7 miles west of Shipston-on-Stour. There are many memorials to the Lords of the Manor in St James' church. In the Noel Chantry is the recumbent effigy of Sir Baptist Hicks, 1st Viscount Campden, Lord of the Manor, and his wife Elizabeth, under a canopy supported on 12 marble columns. There is a monument to Penelope, daughter of Edward Noel, Viscount Campden, and Juliana (Hicks) his wife. There is a memorial to the wife of the 2nd Viscount, and another to Henry Hicks MA, dated 1708. He was vicar for 50 years.

The Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society was formed in 1984. The Chipping Campden Community

Trust, a registered charity (Hon Sec John Kohler), makes grants to local organizations in the parish. The trust also employs two health adviser nurses for the over-70s which is a free service. The nearest railway station is Moreton-in-Marsh, five miles distant. Stratford and Evesham are both 10 miles drive, and Oxford 15 miles away.

Documents associated with this Manor, found under Chipping Campden:

Court Records	1782, 1814	Gloucester RO
Court Orders	1771-1795	
Court Rolls	1562-63	
Court Roll	1788	Birmingham Archives
Court Leet	1778-1811	Shakespeare's Birthplace



The Lordship of Broad Campden Gloucestershire

Lot 6

THE LORDSHIP of Broad Campden lies about a mile south-east of the Cotswold town of Chipping Campden, and is the property of the Earl of Gainsborough. The Manor does not have a separate entry in Domesday Book (1086), but is very likely subsumed in the description of Chipping Campden, which is mentioned as follows:

The Earl himself holds Chipping Campden.

Earl Harold held it.

There are fifteen hides paying geld.

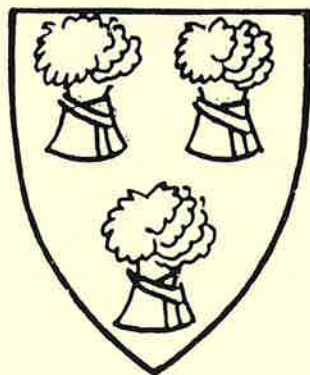
In demesne are six ploughs; and 50 villains and 8 bordars with 21 ploughs.

There are 12 slaves and 2 mills rendering 62s 2d.

There are 3 female slaves.

It was worth £30. Now £20

The Domesday Earl was Hugh Lupus (the Wolf) Earl of Chester, a holder of enormous estates throughout England and it appears that the overlordship of the Manor remained with the Earls for some centuries afterwards. Earl Harold was Harold Godwinson, briefly King Harold II who was killed at the battle of Hastings in 1066. The descent of the Lordship seems to follow that for Chipping Campden until the 16th century. In the first year of the reign of King John (1199) it was held by Guinar Briton. He may well have left it to the Church since in 1206 it is noted as being in the possession of the Archbishop of Canterbury, John de Grey. In 1216, though, Sir Ralph de Somery died seized of the Manor, perhaps indicating that it was on some kind of lease from the Earls of Chester. This may well explain the variety of owners over the next few decades. A few years later, it was found that Serlo died seized of it and that it then passed to his widow, Anne.

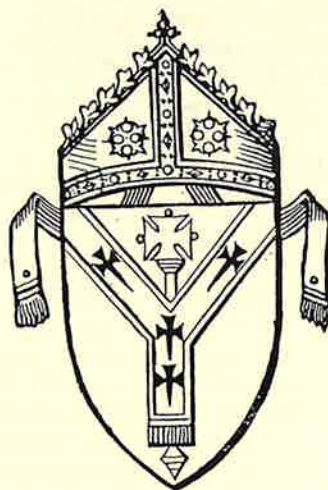


Chester

The Lordship then seems to have undergone some division, a number of holders of separate moieties appearing, such as John Strangeways, Ralph Cromwell, and John de Ludloe. These moieties appear to have formed the Manors of Broad Campden, Berrington, and Westington in the course of the 13th century, but it is not certain that Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, who was recorded as Lord of Chipping Campden in 1296, owned all or part of the Manor, or perhaps just the Overlordship of Chipping Campden proper, together with Broad Campden, Berrington, and Westington. By the middle of the next century it is recorded as being held by William de Ludloe, as descen-

dant of John de Ludloe above though again, Sir Richard Stafford is noted as holding part of it in 1381. It must still have been in moieties since Thomas de Ludloe is recorded as holding (Broad?) Campden twelve years later and Sir Richard Stafford a further share in 1399.

The Ludloes continued to hold their share well into the next century, as did the Staffords. By the time of King Henry VIII (in 1513), Broad Campden, together with the Manors of Buriton and Westington, had become vested in Sir Christopher Savage, whose son and namesake received livery of them from the Crown in 1521. Next to appear as the Lords of Broad Campden were James Gunter and William Lewis. A house, formerly belonging to the dissolved abbey of Tewkesbury, was granted King Henry in 1546 to James Gunter and his wife Anne, who levied a fine of the Lordship of Broad Campden for the purpose of Sir Roger Cholmondeley, Chief Baron of the Exchequer in 1559. Lewis is not mentioned and it must be presumed that his interest in the estate had ceased.



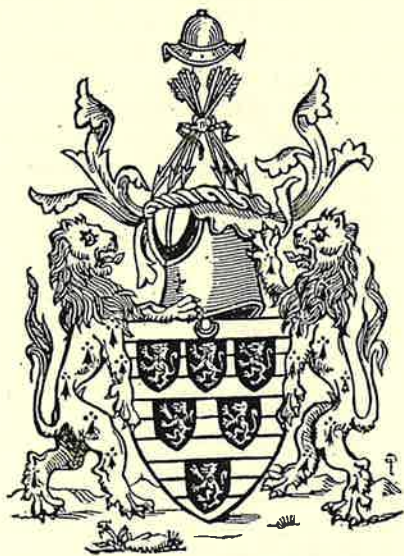
Canterbury

There is nothing unusual about this. The Dissolution was a time for what historians have called the 'new Tudor men', those who made money as servants of the Crown, mostly lawyers, and who could buy former Church lands cheaply and sell quickly at a profit. A number of surviving aristocratic families today can date their emergence to this period: the present Marquess of Salisbury, of Hatfield, Hertfordshire, is an excellent example. His ancestor was William Cecil, Lord Burghley, so created by Queen Elizabeth I, whose son Robert was created Earl of Salisbury by King James I (1603-25). The family were promoted to the Marquessate of Salisbury in the 19th century, and the third Marquess was the last aristocrat to be Prime Minister (in 1900). Sir Percival Hart, a Squire of the Body of Henry VIII, obtained, with numerous Lordships and lands, the Lordship of Eynsford Peyforer offered in this Catalogue.

The new men were often, but not always, Protestants. Catholics - who had to affect to have renounced their adherence to Rome - also took part in the Tudor 'gold rush' for cheap ecclesiastical property. The present Lord Petre, of Ingatestone, Essex,

owns the former Priory of Ingatestone. The Welds of Lulworth Castle, Dorset, obtained that estate in the 16th century, and the scion of that family today is head of the English branch of the papal Order of the Knights of Malta. We hardly know the attitude of such men to the Hereafter, but they were certainly in favour of getting ahead in the Here and Now.

The capital Manor of Chipping Campden seems finally to have been reunited under the single ownership of the Molyneux family from whom it passed to the Fitzherberts. From them it came to the Russell's, but the details of this transfer appear to be lost. In 1556, Sir John Russell died seised of all the Manors and he was succeeded by his son Sir Thomas. The estate was then taken into the possession of the Crown, possibly as forfeit, since it is noted that Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir Thomas Smith. He was succeeded by his son Anthony, who sold it to Sir Baptist Hicks.



Salisbury

Hicks was the third son of a rich London trader, Robert Hicks, and inherited his father's mercer business at the White Bear in Cheapside. His brother Sir Michael Hicks was a secretary to Lord Burghley, whom we have already met. These connections enabled Hicks to supply large quantities of silks to the Court and he became a money-lender to prominent figures in society, including the Earls of Shrewsbury and Pembroke. His activities as a money-lender garnered him a reputation a something of a hard dealer and he commented of this to his brother 'when others ... goe away with the gaines and yet byte to the bone', but Hicks was a vital figure for James I and his son Charles I and is understood to have made loans to the Crown to the vast amount of £33,000. Since the Stuarts were generally hard up and always looking to raise funds, they organized a number of schemes including the sale of royal estates and Hicks had a lucrative business in buying and reselling these. Such was the immense fortune that he amassed it was said that both of his daughters and coheirs collected inheritances of £100,000 each, a staggering sum for the times. In 1603 Hicks was knighted and there followed a number of rewards which culminated in his elevation to the peerage as Baron Hicks of Ilmington and Viscount Campden of Campden in 1628. He died a year later and is immortalized with a magnificent memorial edifice in St James' church, Chipping Campden.

After Hicks' death, his titles and estates passed by a special remainder to his son-in-law, Edward, Baron Noel, and with them came the Lordships in Chipping Campden. Edward was also a notable figure in Rutland and served as Sheriff for the county in

1608. He died in 1642. Among his last actions were raising troops locally for the King's army just prior to the outbreak of the Civil War. His son and heir Baptist 3rd Viscount Campden served in the Royalist army as a colonel in a horse regiment and was later fined £9,000 by Parliament for his involvement in the war. In 1645 his house at Campden was burnt down by a fellow Royalist Lord Bard in a seemingly pointless attempt to prevent its being captured by Parliamentary forces.

Baptist died in 1682 and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward who was elevated to the Earldom of Gainsborough in the same year. Eight years later his son Wriothesley died and the titles and estates passed to his cousin Baptist Noel, the 3rd Earl. He lived until 1714 and was followed by his son, also Baptist, the 4th Earl. On his death in 1750, the Earldom descended first to his eldest son Baptist, who died in Switzerland in 1759 and then passed to his second son Henry. On the latter's death without male issue the Earldom became extinct and the estates devolved to his nephew, Sir Gerard Noel Edwardes. When he died in 1838 his son, Charles became Lord of the Campden Manors. Three years later he was raised to the peerage with the reactivated title of Earl of Gainsborough. His son Charles was the second Earl, and his son Charles the third.

The 3rd Earl died in 1926 and his estates passed to Arthur, the 4th Earl and who served as a private secretary to the Pope. His son, Anthony is the 5th and present Earl and the Lord of the Manor of Broad Campden. The descent of the Gainsboroughs is shown on page 13 of this catalogue.

Chipping Campden lies about 90 miles west of London and 7 miles west of Shipston-on-Stour. There are many memorials to the Lords of the Manor in St James' church. In the Noel Chantry is the recumbent effigy of Sir Baptist Hicks, 1st Viscount Campden, Lord of the Manor, and his wife Elizabeth, under a canopy supported on 12 marble columns. There is a monument to Penelope, daughter of Edward Noel, Viscount Campden, and Juliana (Hicks) his wife. There is a memorial to the wife of the 2nd Viscount, and another to Henry Hicks MA, dated 1708. He was vicar for 50 years. The church of St Michael and All Angels, at Broad Campden, was built in 1868 to the memory of Charles Noel, 1st Earl of Gainsborough of the second creation. The 4th Earl gave the land for the Roman Catholic church of St Catherine of Alexandria.

The Campden and District Historical and Archaeological Society was formed in 1984. The Chipping Campden Community Trust, a registered charity (Hon Sec John Kohler), makes grants to local organizations in the parish. The trust also employs two health adviser nurses for the over-70s which is a free service. The nearest railway station is Moreton-in-Marsh, five miles distant. Stratford and Evesham are both 10 miles drive, and Oxford 15 miles away.

Documents associated with this Manor, found under Chipping Campden:

Court Records	1782, 1814	Gloucester RO
Court Orders	1771-1795	
Court Rolls	1562-63	
Court Roll	1788	Birmingham Archives
Court Leet	1778-1811	Shakespeare Birthplace

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The Lordship of Little Gaddesden Hertfordshire

Lot 7

THIS Lordship was the property of Lord Brownlow, who descends from the Earls of Ellesmere and Dukes of Bridgewater, whose former stately residence was at Ashridge, which is contiguous with this Manor. At the Domesday Survey (1086), it was held by Hunfrid of Robert Count of Mortain, William the Conqueror's half brother. On Count Robert's rebellion, his lands were forfeited to the Crown and Little Gaddesden remained with successive Kings of England until the reign of Henry III (1216-72). Henry gave it to his brother Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and King of the Romans. From him it passed to his son and heir Edmund who granted it with other lands in 1286 to the monastery he had founded at Ashridge. It remained with the Rector of Ashridge and his fraternity until the Dissolution by Henry VIII in the 1530s and 1540s when it was seized by the King. It stayed in the Crown until 1575 when Elizabeth I granted the Lordship to John Dudley and John Ayscough. Evidently, some profit-taking then took place, for in the same year Dudley and Ayscough sold the Manor to Henry Lord Cheyney. Lord Cheyney appointed trustees in the person of Sir Robert Newdigate and others to the use of his widow Jane, and Queen Elizabeth duly confirmed this arrangement by Letters Patent in 1590, the grant also including the Manors of Ashridge and Frithsdon. In 1602, Lady Jane sold all three properties to Sir John and Lady (Mary) Crofts and in the following year the Crofts conveyed them on to Ralph Marshall. In 1605, the Manors were sold to Thomas Egerton, Lord Ellesmere, and Sir John Egerton.



Brownlow

Thomas was born in about 1540 and graduated from Brazenose College, Oxford, in 1559. During the reign of Elizabeth, he was successively Solicitor-General (1581); Attorney-General when he was knighted (1592); Master of the Rolls (1594); and Lord Keeper (of the Great Seal) (1596). He went to the Netherland in 1598 with Lord Treasurer Buckhurst (ancestor of the present Earl De La Warr) to negotiate a treaty with the Dutch whom Queen Elizabeth was supporting in their war of independence from Philip II of Spain. Two years later, with Robert Devereux, Earl of Essex, he went to Denmark to negotiate a treaty with that Protestant kingdom. Lord Essex, the Queen's young favourite, was made Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1601, and fell under the spell of the wily and rebellious Hugh O'Neill,



de la Warr

Earl of Tyrone, against whom he had been sent to bring Ireland to obedience. Elizabeth was almost 70, toothless and hairless, and Robert was young, rash, the flower of the English nobility, being descended from Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, Elizabeth's first and greatest favourite until his death in 1587 - she may even have secretly married Lord Leicester. He was quickly persuaded by O'Neill and others to return to England and declare himself protector of the kingdom, but his followers failed to raise even the London apprentices against the virtually defenceless old Queen, and he was easily captured at Leicester House, sent to the Tower in the custody of Sir Thomas, and sentenced to death. It is easy now to see how futile and doomed to failure Essex's "rebellion" was, but then it was still well remembered how the Tudor dynasty itself, barely 100 years before, had established itself at the battle of Bosworth (1485), in the person of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond - whose claim to the throne was all but nonexistent - who had become Henry VII, the grandfather of Queen Elizabeth. Sir Thomas tried to persuade Essex to return to his allegiance, but without avail and Robert was beheaded in 1602. The Queen died shortly after.

As Lord Keeper, Sir Thomas had the bulk of the administration of England while James VI of Scotland, Elizabeth's heir, readied himself in Edinburgh for a leisurely progress south to claim his throne in London. On arrival at Broxbourne, Hertfordshire, the new King confirmed Thomas as Lord Keeper and a few weeks later created him Baron by the title of Lord Ellesmere and Lord High Chancellor. He became Chancellor of Oxford University in 1610 in place of the late Richard Bancroft, Archbishop of Canterbury, and in 1612 was one of the lords who signed the articles of marriage between the King's daughter, Princess Elizabeth, and Frederick, the Elector Palatine in Westphalia, Germany, the future King and Queen of Bohemia, known to history as the "Winter King and Queen", for they were dispossessed of their kingdom in the winter of 1619 at the outbreak of the Thirty Years' War. In 1616, Lord Ellesmere, as he now was, was constituted Lord High Steward for the trial of Robert Carr and his wife Frances, Earl and Countess of Somerset, who were charged with poisoning Frances's first husband, Sir Thomas Overbury. But Lord Ellesmere was 76 and sought to be discharged from his offices with which the King complied.

creating him in the same year Viscount Brackley as a token of his esteem. He resigned the Chancellorship of Oxford to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke and, with the Viscount's illness increasing, King James sent the George Villiers, Earl of Buckingham, and Sir Francis Bacon, to him at Ashridge to signify that he intended to make him an Earl. But he did not live to enjoy the title and died in 1617.

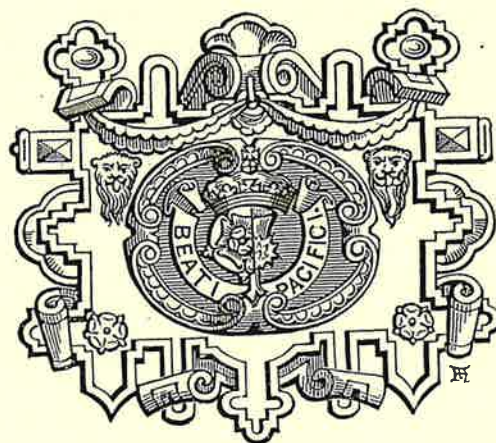
By his first wife, Elizabeth, the daughter of Thomas Ravenscroft of Betton, Flintshire, he had two sons, the second, John, succeeding him as Viscount Brackley. He was created in 1617 Earl of Bridgewater, the title his father would have received had he lived. He was appointed Lord President of Wales and the Marches by Charles I in 1633. According to a source, Lord Bridgewater, "being appointed Lord President of Wales, entered upon his official residence at Ludlow Castle with great solemnity. On this occasion, he was attended by a large concourse of the neighbouring nobility and gentry. Among the rest came his children, in particular Lord Brackley, Mr Thomas Egerton, and Lady Alice, 'to attend their father's state, and new intrusted sceptre'. They had been on a visit at the house of the Egerton family in Herefordshire, and passing through Hayward Forest were benighted; and Lady Alice was even lost for a short time. This accident, which in the end was attended with no bad consequences, furnished the subject for a mask (masque) for a Michaelmas festivity, and produced *Comus*," by no less a person than John Milton. *Comus* is still performed every summer at Ludlow Castle, Shropshire, and the author of this memoir recalls being taken there to see a production as a schoolboy in the 1950s.



Bridgewater

The first Earl of Bridgewater died in 1649 and was succeeded by his third surviving son, John, who was sworn of the Privy Council in 1666, and became High Steward of Oxford University and Lord Lieutenant of Hertfordshire. He married Elizabeth Cavendish, daughter of William, Earl, afterwards Marquess and Duke of Newcastle, and died in 1686, being succeeded as third Earl of Bridgewater by his son John. At the Convention Parliament of 1689, he was one of the supporters of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, who became King William III and Queen Mary II in that year. The occasion is known as the Glorious Revolution when the Catholic James II, Mary's father, fled the country and the Parliament declared the throne "vacant", a legal fiction - but, as Lord Ashburton was to

say almost a century later, in paraphrase, since Parliament can theoretically declare a man a woman, so the declaration of a vacant throne was well within its competence. Lord Bridgewater bore one of the banners at the funeral of Queen Mary in 1694 and in 1699 was made first commissioner for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of England. He married first Elizabeth, daughter and heir of James Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex; and second Jane, daughter of Charles, Duke of Bolton. By his second wife he had nine children. The two eldest boys were burnt alive in their beds in a fire which consumed Bridgewater House, Barbican, London, in 1687, and the third Earl was succeeded by Scroop, his third surviving son.



Scroop was Master of the Horse to Prince George of Denmark, consort to Queen Anne, who succeeded her brother-in-law, William III, in 1702 and reigned until 1714. He was Lord Chamberlain to the Princess of Wales, daughter-in-law to George I who ascended the throne in 1714 under the provisions of the Act of Settlement (1701), and in 1720 created Marquess of Brackley and Duke of Bridgewater. By his first marriage to Lady Elizabeth Churchill, daughter and coheir to John, the great Duke of Marlborough, he had no surviving male issue. He married secondly Lady Rachel Russell, daughter of Wriothlesley, second Duke of Bedford, and was succeeded on his death in 1745 by John, his son by this marriage, who died unmarried three years later. He was succeeded as third Duke by his brother Francis, better known to history as the Navigation Duke. He spent the better part of his life and fortune, increasing the latter considerably, in the execution of a scheme of canals. He built them in Liverpool and Manchester and between those places, greatly facilitating the burgeoning trade of those two towns. One project in Manchester is described thus by Kippis in his biography of the engineer Brindley: "When the canal was completed as far as Barton, where the Irwell is navigable for large vessels, Mr Brindley proposed to carry it over that river by an aqueduct of 39ft, above the surface of the water. This, however, being generally considered as a wild and extravagant project, he desired, in order to justify his conduct, towards his noble employer, that the opinion of another engineer might be taken, believing that he could easily convince an intelligent person of the practicality of his design. A gentleman of eminence was accordingly called in; who, being conducted to the place where it was intended that the aqueduct should be made, ridiculed the attempt; and, when the height and dimensions were communicated to him, he exclaimed, 'I have often heard of castles in the air; but never before was shewn where any of them were to be erected.' This unfavourable verdict did not deter the Duke of Bridgewater from following the opinion of his own engineer. The aqueduct

THE DESCENT OF BROWNLOW, sometime Lords of Little Gaddesden, Hertfordshire

Samuel Cust of Boston, Lincs died 1663 = Ann, daughter of Richard Burrell
of Dowsby, Lincs

Sir Richard Cust, created (1677) Baronet = Beatrice, daughter of William Pury
of Pinchbeck, MP, Lincs and Stamford of Kirton, Lincs
died 1700

Sir Pury Cust, died 1699 = (1) Ursula, daughter of Edward Woodcock of Newtimber, Sussex

Sir Richard, 2nd Baronet, = Anne, daughter of Sir William Brownlow, 4th Baronet of
died 1734 of Belton, Lincs, sister to Sir John Brownlow, 5th and last
Baronet, 1st and last Viscount Tyrionnel and Lord Charleville

Sir John, 3rd Baronet, Privy Councillor and Speaker = Elthelred, daughter of Thomas Payne
of House of Commons, died 1770 of Hough-on-the-Hill, Lincs

Sir Brownlow Cust, 4th Baronet, created (1776) 1st Baron = (2) Frances, daughter of Alderman Sir
Brownlow, MP Ilchester, Somerset and Grantham, Lincs Henry Bankes of London
died 1807

Sir John Cust, 2nd Baron, created (1815) Earl Brownlow = (1) Sophia, daughter of Sir Abraham Hume,
and Viscount Alford, of Alford, Lincs, MP, Clitheroe, 2nd Baronet, died 1814
Lancs, Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1809 - 52, died 1853 (2) Caroline, daughter of George Fludyer of
Ayston, Rutland, died 1824
(3) Lady Emma Edgumbe, daughter of 2nd Earl
of Mount Edgumbe, died 1853

John William Spencer Brownlow Egerton-Cust, 2nd Earl,
succeeded to the estates of the Dukes and Earls of
Bridgewater, ADC to QUEEN VICTORIA, KING EDWARD VII,
and KING GEORGE V, died 1921, when the Earldom expired
and the Barony and the great estates passed to his cousin,
Adelbert Salusbury

Rev Henry Cockayne Cust, of Cockayne, Hatley, Beds = Lady Anna Needham, daughter of
died 1861 1st Earl of Kilmorey

Henry Francis Cockayne-Cust, MP for Grantham, died 1884 = Sara, daughter of Issac Cookson
of Meldon Park, Northumberland

Henry John, died without issue, 1917 Adelbert Salusbury, 5th Baron Brownlow, = Maud dau
died 1927 of Captain S
Buckle

Peregrine Francis Adelbert, 6th Baron Brownlow = Katherine Harriot, daughter of Brigadier
Lord Lieutenant, Lincs, 1936 - 50, Lord-in-Waiting Sir David Kinlock, 11th Baronet
to KING EDWARD VIII

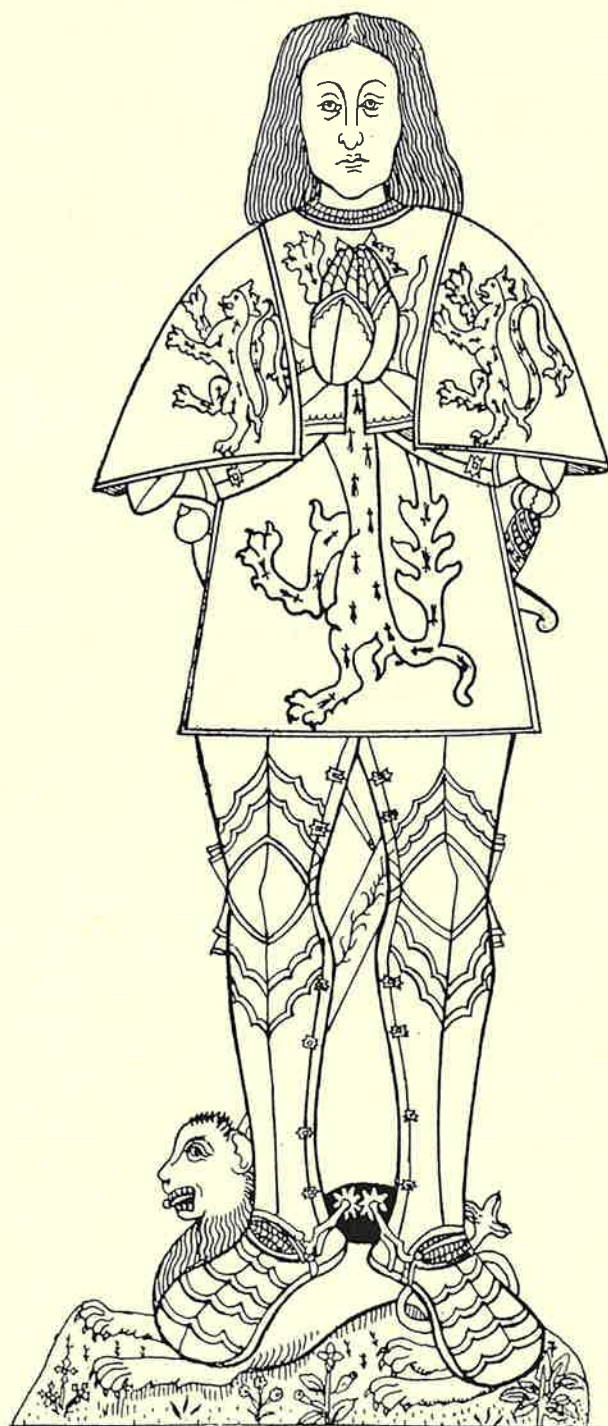
Davied, died aged one year Edward John Peregrine Cust, 7th
and present Baron Brownlow

was immediately begun, and it was carried on with such rapidity and success, as astonished all those who, a little before, condemned it as a chimerical scheme. This work was commenced in September 1760; and the first boat sailed over it 17 July 1761. From that time, it was not uncommon to see a boat loaded with 40 tons drawn over the aqueduct with ease, by one or two mules, while below, against the stream of Irwell, persons had the pain of beholding 10 or 12 men tugging at an equal draught: a striking instance of the superiority of a canal navigation over that of a river not in the tide-way. The works were then extended to Manchester, at which place, the curious machine for landing coals upon the top of a hill gives a pleasing idea of Mr Brindley's address in diminishing labour by mechanical contrivances."

Despite vested interests, the Duke was undaunted by all opposition and in 1762 obtained an Act of Parliament to build canals around the Mersey, in Liverpool, and all over south Lancashire, many of which are now enjoying a renaissance as places to take barge holidays and, in the great cities of Liverpool and Manchester, as places whose warehouses are being converted into desirable flats and houses, and business premises. At his death, aged 67, in 1803, the Duke died one of the richest men in England, which is another way of staying in the world. He devised his vast estates, which stretched from Ellesmere, Shropshire, to Ashridge, Hertfordshire, to John William Egerton, great grandson of John, third Earl of Bridgewater, which John William also succeeded as fourth Earl, the Dukedom dying with the third Duke. There is a statue in the village of Little Gaddesden to the third Duke, erected in 1832. In 1856, the Earldom of Bridgewater expired with the death of the fifth and last Earl, who left the bulk of his estates, including this Manor, to his kinsman, Earl Brownlow. The Brownlows were a Lincolnshire family, centred on a gorgeous house known as Belton, near Grantham, which is frequently used in historical television dramas. Little Gaddesden takes its name from the river Gade, which runs through the Manor, which is six miles east of Tring and 28 miles north of London. It was sold by Lord Brownlow some years ago to the present owner.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court books	1487 - 1509	Herts RO
Court rolls	1529 - 1716	
Extracts of fines	1539, 1609, 1614, 1665	
Maps and Paper	17th century	
Index	17th & 18th centuries	
Abstract	1805 - 1923	
Court Rolls, books & drafts	1607 - 1666	
Rent Account	1709 - 1892	
Court Rolls	1622	
Audit extracts from Kings' Leet & Court Baron of the Earl of Bridgewater	1629-1650	Beds RO



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The Lordship of Coppenhall Staffordshire

Lot 8

THIS LORDSHIP, also known as Hyde, or Hyde Coppenhall, can be found in the eponymous parish. It lies four miles from the ancient town of Penkrige and is very rural, comprising a mixture of pasture and arable land.

The Lordship is ancient and a reference to it can be found in Domesday Book;

Robert (Earl of Stafford) himself holds 1 hide in Coppenhall, and Burgraed holds of him.

3 free men held it.

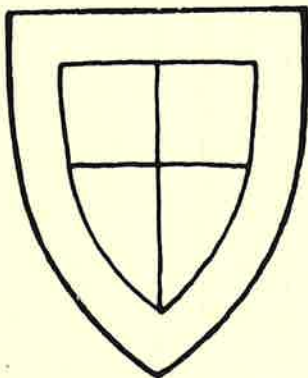
There is land for four ploughs.

In demesne is 1 plough and 8 villains

and 6 bordars with 3 ploughs.

It is worth 12s.

Robert, Earl of Stafford was overlord of Coppenhall and it is likely that the actual Lord of the Manor on the ground, was in fact Burgraed. The overlordship remained with the Staffords for many centuries. Burgraed appears to have been succeeded by Ulpher de Coppnehall from whom it descended to Geoffrey de Coppenhall. His son, known as Robert Fitz Geoffrey, had received the Lordship by 1222, but by this time a separate moiety had been granted away to the Bagot family and this may well have formed the core of the present Lordship of Coppenhall or Hyde, since the latter was the named land held by William Bagot in 1182. He was succeeded by his son William. The relationship between these two estates remains rather confusing but by the end of the 13th century it appears that the Bagots had achieved ascendancy and the Coppenhall family had diminished in importance or merely become extinct. In 1276, William Bagot received a settlement of the Lordship of Hyde Coppenhall and in 1303 his son, also William received a grant of free warren in the Lordship and he is described as the Lord of Coppenhall in 1316. After this time, and before his death in 1324, he sold the Manor to Ralph Stafford.

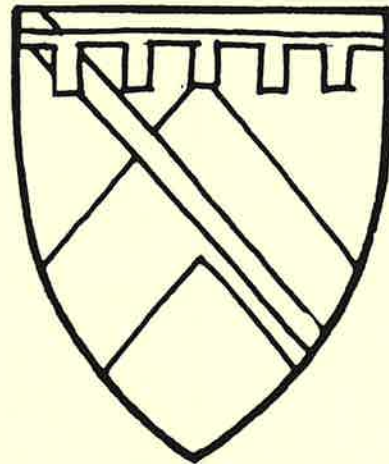


Fitz Geoffrey

Coppenhall remained in the Stafford family, as part of its baronial estates for the next two centuries. In 1461 the Lordship passed to Sir Humphrey Stafford of Hooke. He hailed from a cadet branch of the family who had settled in the West Country. Little is known of his early life but after the death of his father

at the hands of Jack Cade's rebels in 1450, he inherited the family lands and in 1460 the larger estates of a cousin from Hook, leaving him as one of the biggest landholders in Dorset.

During the Civil War of the 1450s and 60s, Stafford was firmly in the Lancastrian camp, a loyalty which arose from his family ties with the Earl of Wiltshire, one of the leaders of that party. He took an active part in what became known as the Wars of the Roses and 1460 he was captured by Yorkist rebels at Calais attempting to defend the town. As a matter of expediency, he affected an instant conversion to the Yorkist cause and when they eventually took power later that same year Stafford entered Parliament as MP for Somerset. His conversion was not merely ephemeral since he fought for his new party in battle, at Mortimers Cross, in February 1461 and then at the bloody battle of Towton a few weeks later. In the aftermath of this battle he was knighted.



Stafford

With the Yorkists now firmly in power, Stafford was well rewarded for his support with a number of lucrative government positions and elevation to the House of Lords as Lord Stafford of Southwick. Within a few months he had garnered enough land and influence to make him one of the dominant political and economic figures in the whole South-west, especially after gaining control of the extensive and ancient Courtenay estates in Devon. Among his positions were the stewardship of the Duchy of Cornwall and the keeper of Dartmoor, but these were just the most notable of the many offices which he was granted. This swathe of official offices culminated with his elevation to the Earldom of Devon in May 1469. The profusion and variety of papers bearing his signature are witness to Staffords incredible work rate on behalf of Edward IV (1461-83).

He sat in judgment on a myriad of courts and legal sessions throughout the period and also found time to fight the Scots in 1462 and in 1468 was sent on a diplomatic mission to Brittany. By the end of the 1460s, he had established himself as a firm favourite of the King. However, as far and as fast as his rise had taken him, his downfall was swifter. By 1468 the Earl of Warwick (the 'King Maker') had become frustrated with his own lack of influence with the king and had begun to plot and

WILLOUGHBY de BROOKE, Lords of Coppenhall and Kimcote

Robert Willoughby, 1st Lord (Baron) Willoughby de Brooke, created 1491, also Lord (Baron) Latimer of Corby, KG, fought at Bosworth (1485), bringing the Tudor dynasty to the throne in the person of KING HENRY VII, Lord Steward of Household, Marshal of the Army, and Admiral, died 1502

= Blanche, dau of Sir John Champernowne

Robert 2nd Lord Willoughby de Brooke, steward Duchy of Cornwall, died 1521 with only daughters and the Baronies of Willoughby de Brooke and Latimer fell into abeyance

- (1) Elizabeth, dau of 2nd Lord Beauchamp of Powick
- (2) Dorothy, dau of Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset

Elizabeth *de jure* Baroness Willoughby de Brooke & Baroness Latimer, = Sir Fulke Greville died 1562

Sir Fulke Greville, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1606 = Anne, dau of Earl of Westmoreland

Sir Fulke Greville, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, died unmarried, 1628

Margaret, *de jure* Baroness Willoughby de Brooke = Sir Richard Verney
Baroness Latimer, died 1631

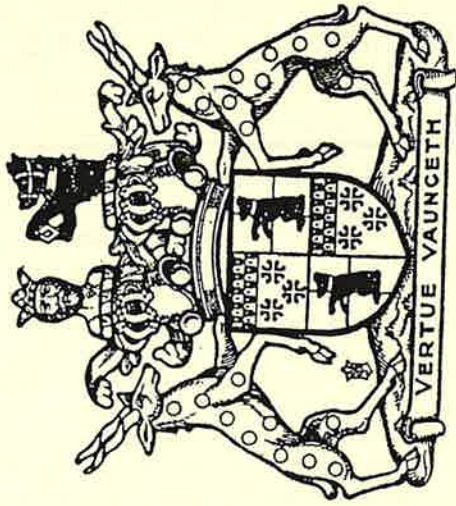
Sir Greville Verney, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1642 = Katherine, dau of Sir Robert Southwell

Greville Verney, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1648 = Elizabeth, dau of Viscount Wenman of Tuam

Sir Greville Verney, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1668 = Diana, dau of the Duke of Bedford

William Verney, d unmarried, 1863

Richard Verney, 11th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, (recognised, 1696) = (1) Mary, dau of Sir John Pretymann, Baronet of Lodington, Leics died 1711
(2) Frances, dau of Thomas Dove, of Upton, Northants



(1)

George Verney, 12th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, died 1728 = Margaret, dau and heiress of Sir John Heath of Brasted, Kent

3 sons all predeceased him

Richard Verney, 13th Lord Willoughby de Brooke,
married twice, but had no issue, d 1752

John Verney, Privy Counsellor, Attorey = Abigail, sister of the 3rd Earl of Oxford
General, died 1741

John Peyto-Verney, 14th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, = Louisa, dau of 1st Earl of Guilford, who
died 1816 as Lord North was Prime Minister
during the American War of Independence

John Peyto-Verney, 15th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, died
unmarried, 1820

Henry Peyto-Verney, 16th Willoughby de Brooke = Margaret, dau of Sir John Williams, 1st Baronet of Bodelwydden
died 1852 without issue

Louisa, died 1835 = Rev Thomas Bernard, Prebendary of Winchester

Robert John Barnard Verney (by Royal Licence), 17th Lord Willoughby de Brooke died 1862 = Georgina Jane, dau of Maj-Gen Thomas William Taylor CB, of Ogwell, Devon

Henry, 18th Lord Willoughby de Brooke = Geraldine, dau of James Hugh Smith
Barry of Marbury Hall, Cheshire

Richard Greville TD JP DL, 19th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, died 1923 = Mary Frances Lisette OBE (d 1941)

John Henry Peyto Verney, 20th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, MC AFC = Rachel, Chev of the Crown of Belgium, dau of Sir AE JP DL, a great horseman, holding many posts, including
Steward of the Jockey Club, Chairman Tattersalls Committee,
died 1986 Bouchier Sherard Wrey, 11th Baronet

David Verney, 21st and present Lord Willoughby de Brooke = Petra Daphne, dau of Sir John Renton Aird, 3rd Baronet
and *de jure* 28/29th Baron Latimer (1299), current
Lord of the Manors of Copenhall and Kimcote
issue

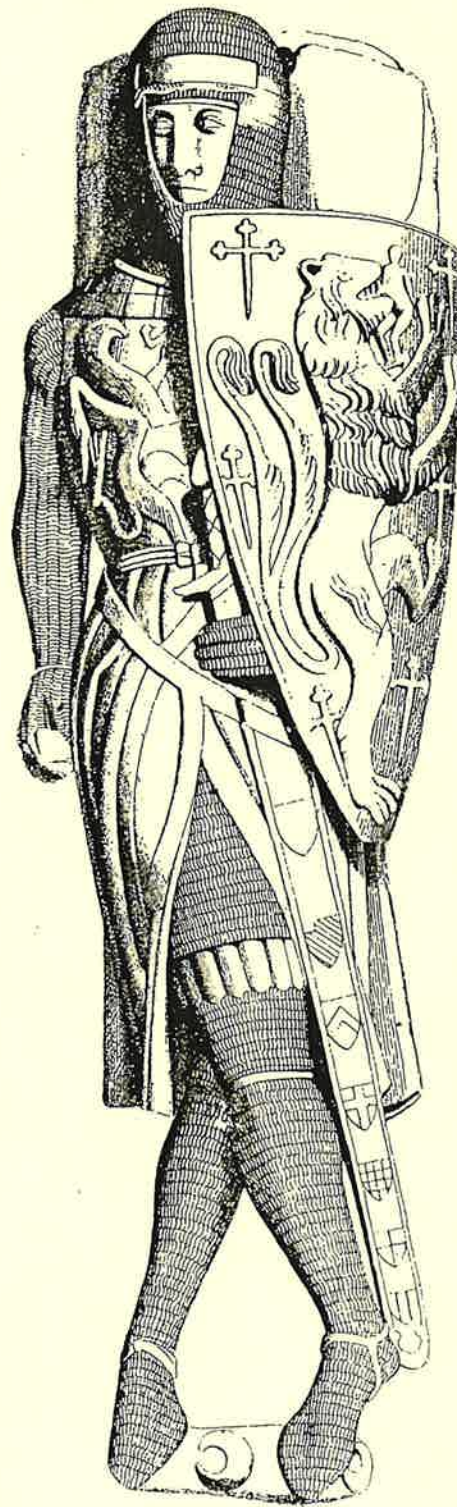


Willoughby de Brooke

agitate against him. He identified Stafford as one of the prime evil counsellors who, he argued, were undermining royal authority. Staffords reputation in the country was low even before he was summoned by Edward to help defeat a northern rebellion led by the shadowy Robin of Redesdal. He was in joint command of a force of 7,000 men with the Earl of Pembroke, but the two argued fiercely over tactics and Stafford split the force to camp separately. This loss of troops proved fatal for Pembroke who was consequently beaten by the rebels at the battle of Edgcote. With his army and support in disarray, Stafford fled west but was captured and executed at Bridgewater on August 17, 1469. He died childless, and this led to a series of legal actions over the settlement of his estates.

The Lordship of Coppenhall was then taken by another Humphrey Stafford, claiming his right through a lineage from the Staffords of Hook. However, this was disputed and in 1473 descendants of the Earls aunt Alice dispossessed Humphrey Stafford. These included Elizabeth and her husband Sir John Coleshill and Anne with her husband John Willoughby. The son of the latter couple, Sir Robert Willoughby was confirmed as Lord of the Manor in 1483 and he was later raised to the peerage as Lord Willoughby de Broke. He died seised of the Manor of Coppenhall in 1502 and this was found to be worth £7 and held from the Earl of Stafford.

Lord Willoughby was succeeded by his son Robert and it remained in the family until 1552 when it was conveyed for life to Anne Neville, a granddaughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham. Afterwards the Lordship returned to the Willoughby family and has remained as the possession of the barons until the present day. The current Lord of Coppnehall is the 21st Baron Willoughby de Brooke.



HIS LORDSHIP lie
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Earl of Oxford, and it
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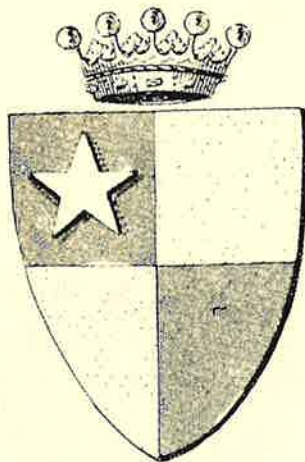
The Lordship of Ray Essex

Lot 9

THIS LORDSHIP lies on a small peninsula called Ray Island which lies on the south bank of the estuary of the river Stour, in the north part of the parish of Ramsey. It is a sister lordship of East Hall, Ramsey, and Stoudland, and has been known occasionally over the past centuries as Le Rey. This was one of the knight's fees granted by Robert Fitz-Richard to Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and it appears by the Feodary-book of the Honor or Barony of Castle Hedingham, that a family named de Ruly, held it under some of the Earls, in the reigns of King Henry III (1216-1272), King Edward I (1272-1307), King Edward II (1307-1327), and King Edward III (1327-1377). William de Ruly is the first mentioned, and Geoffrey de Ruly did homage for his tenement in le Ray and Michelstowe, being half a knight's fee in the years 1291, 1293, and 1319.

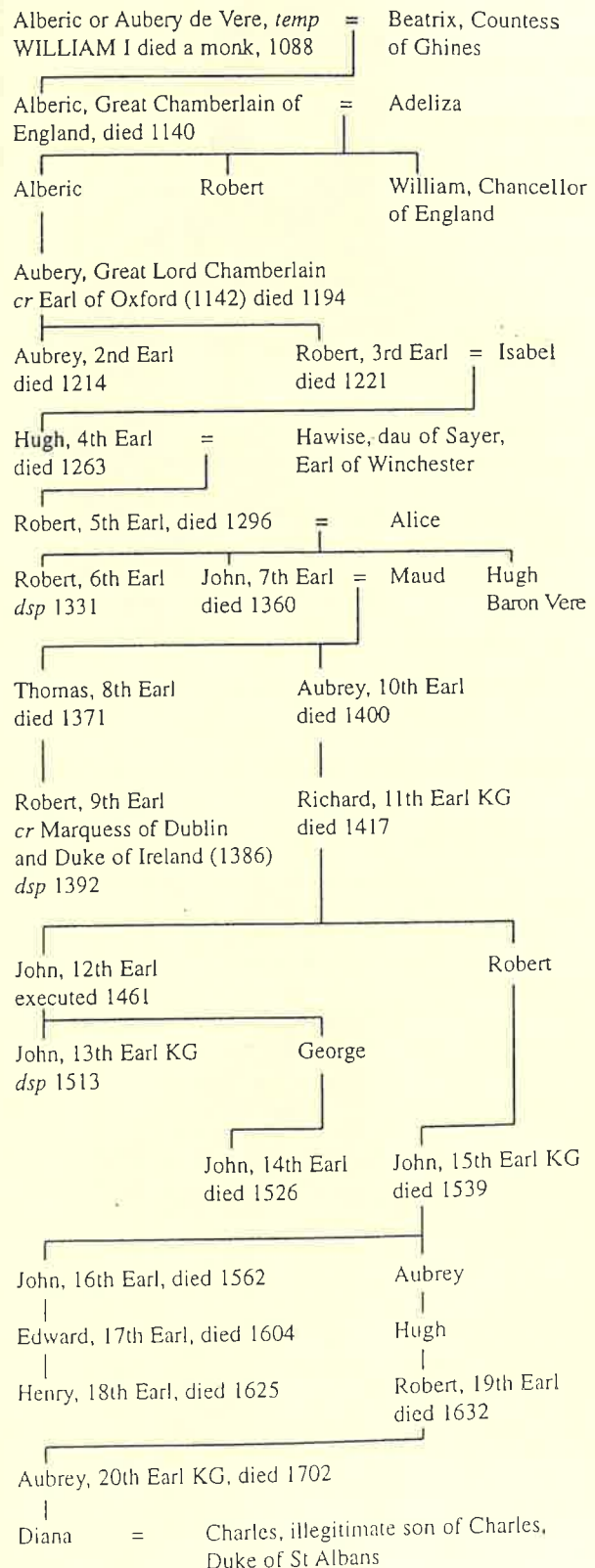
Under John, 7th Earl of Oxford, who died in 1358, Geoffrey Royly held three quarters of a knight's fee; John de Riley and the Vicar of Ramsey held the same under Thomas de Vere, the 8th Earl who died in 1370. After that date, Geoffrey de Ruly is recorded as holding half a fee in Ramsey and Michelstowe; and half a fee in Le Ray.

In the reign of King Henry VI (1422-1461), the abbey of St Osyth, Thomas Holbeck, and Nicolas Peeke, held three quarters of a knight's fee in Ramsey and Le Ray called Rulyes. Thomas Holbeck at the time of his death in 1480, held the Manor of Ray in Ramsey, of the King, as of the Barony of Hedingham Castle, by fealty and suit at the Court of the Barony, which had fallen to the Crown upon the execution of John, 12th Earl of Oxford, who was beheaded on Tower Hill in 1461 for his Lancastrian sympathies, by the Yorkist King Edward IV (1461-1483).



de Vere

Descent of the de Vere Earls of Oxford



Holbeck's heirs were his two daughters, Christian and Alice, and Thomas Wilkokys, son of Margery, another of his daughters. In 1543, William Bunynghyll and Elianor his wife, passed the estate by fine with East Hall to King Henry VIII (1509-1547). Queen Mary I (1553-1558) granted it in 1557, among many others, to Sir Thomas White. Afterwards the Lordship passed to the families of Davall and Burr and eventually to the Garlands, whose trustees are now offering it.

Documents associated with this Manor

Extract from Court Survey	1 Elizabeth I	PRO
Court Survey (with other Manors)	c.1608	Essex Record Office
Court Rolls	1616-1714	British Library

DESCENT OF GARLAND, Lords of Ray

Nathaniel Garland of Epsom, Surrey = Mary Peak

Nathaniel, of Michaelstow Hall, Essex = Anne Pettit

Lewes Peak Garland, died 1780 = Indiana, daughter of Maj-Gen
Sherington Talbot, grand-daughter
of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham

Nathaniel, died 1845 = Anna, sister and heiress of Arthur Walter Cope of Armagh

Edgar, Lord of the Manor and High Steward of Harwich, dsp 1912 = Nathaniel = Mary, daughter of
died 1911 Revd Ferdinand Faithfull

Arthur Nathaniel Garland, = Ellen daughter of Thomas Scott of Edgbaston
last of the family to live in Essex
and had three sons by Ellen and a
fourth by his third wife, Evelyn,
daughter of Victor Chevallez de
Rivaz. The Garland Lordships
in Essex are now held by Trustees



The Lordship of Softley Northumberland

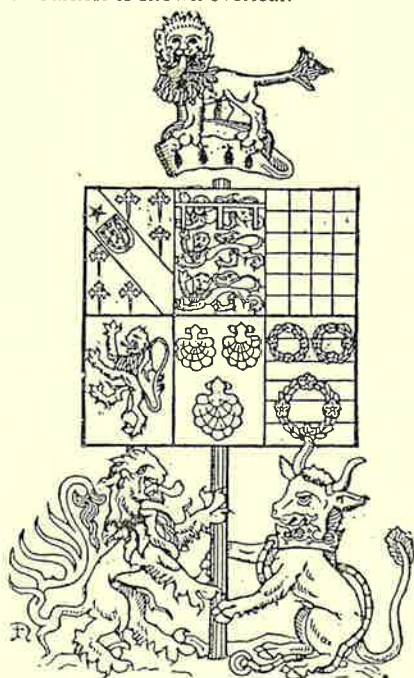
Lot 10

THIS LORDSHIP is located 10 miles south-west of Featherstone Castle near the border with Cumbria. It is in the Parish of Haltwhistle in Tindale Ward. The immediate area is notable for containing part of Hadrian's Wall and the Roamn Road called the "Maiden's Way".

Northumberland was not covered by the Domesday survey. It is likely that this Manor formed part of the holdings of William de Monte, who built Featherstone Castle during the reign of King Stephen (1135-54). The Castle sits in a vale (or haugh) and is a simple square tower built as a defence against the tribes of robbers known as Moss-troopers. It was vaulted underneath to allow sheep and flocks to be protected during times of attack.

The family of de Monte took the name Featherstonehaugh before the reign of Edward I (1272-1307). Softley was in the possession of Thomas de Featherstonehaugh in 1272 and 1307, and Alexander de Featherstonehaugh was in possession in 1366. He was succeeded by his son Thomas before 1369. The Manor passed through the family for several generations, Sir Albany Featherstonehaugh owning it in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. He was appointed High Sheriff of Northumberland in 1560 and owned considerable lands in Northumberland and Cumbria. His eldest son, Henry, was appointed Receiver of the King's Revenues in Cumberland and Westmoreland in 1603. His son, Timothy, was knighted under the King's banner and fought in many battles during the Civil War. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Worcester in 1651 and was beheaded, along with the seventh Earl of Derby, at Bolton for his a Royalist sympathies. Many of his lands were confiscated as a result, but Featherstone Castle and the surrounding Manors appear to have been exempt from this.

Softley was sold to the Earl of Carlisle during the 17th century and has remained in the family until recently. The descent of the Earls of Carlisle is shown overleaf.



Carlisle



DESCENT OF THE HOWARDS, EARLS OF CARLISLE

Sir William Howard = (1) Gilla, dau of Sir William de Terrington
s 1308
(2) Alice, dau of Sir Robert de Ufford

(1) Sir John = Joan, dau of Sir Richard de Cornwall, natural son of
ob 1340 Richard Plantagenet, Earl of Cornwall (2nd s of King John) Sir William = Joan
dsp ante 1328

Sir John = Alice, dau of Sir Robert Boys

Sir Robert = Marjery, dau of Robert Lord Scales

Sir John = (1) Margaret, dau and heir to Sir John Plaiz of Mountpichet, Essex
ob 1436 (2) Alice, dau of Sir William Tendering

(1) Sir John = Joan, dau of Sir Richard Walton Margaret Sir Robert Howard = Lady Margaret, dau of Thomas Mowbray
dsp 1409 (2) Sir Robert Howard = D of Norfolk, and co-heir of Richard FitzAlan
Earl of Arundel

Elizabeth = 12th E of Oxford John Howard, 1st Duke of Norfolk, KG = (1) Katherine, dau of William Lord Moleyns
Lord Howard, Earl Marshal of England, (2) Margaret, dau of Sir John Chedworth
E of Surrey, Ld Admiral of England and Ireland, k at Bosworth 1485

(1) Thomas, 2nd Duke = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Sir Fredk Tilney Catherine = John Lord Berners
(2) Agnes: issue including present E of Effingham

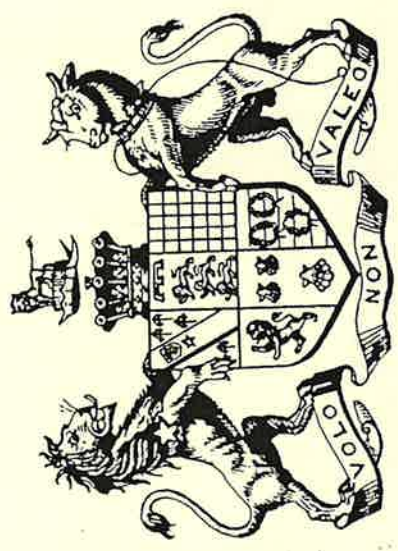
Thomas, 3rd Duke = (1) PRINCESS ANNE, dau of EDWARD IV (dsp 1513) Edward, KG Edmond = Joyce Culpepper
(2) Elizabeth, dau of Edward, D of Buckingham ob 1513

Henry, KG, E of Surrey = Lady Frances de Vere, dau of Henry = Anne Howard Margaret = Sir Thomas Arundel
E of Oxford of Wardour

Thomas 4th Duke = Mary, dau and heir of Henry Henry, KG, E of Northampton Jane = Charles, E of
ex 1572 FitzAlan, E of Arundel Westmoreland

Philip, E of Arundel, from whom Thomas, Lord Howard Elizabeth, dau and heir of George Lord Dacre of Gilsland
Miles, 17th and present Duke of William = gt niece of Thomas, descended from Thomas Baron Moulton
Norfolk, KG ob 1313

Philip = Mary



(1) (2) Elizabeth

Henry Margaret = Thomas Danyell
Lord of Rathwire

Catherine = Edward Nevill,
Lord of Abergavenny

Catherine = Henry, Lord Berkeley
Margaret = Henry, Lord Scrope
of Bolton

Catherine = Thomas Vise Rochford from whom ANNE BOLEYN,
2nd wife of KING HENRY VIII (ex 1536)

Sir William Howard = Mary

Sir William Howard = Mary

Charles, or 1661 Baron Dacre
Viscount Howard of Morpeth
and 1st Earl of Carlisle = Anne

Edward, 2nd Earl of Carlisle = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Uvedale

Charles, 3rd Earl of Carlisle = Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Essex of the second creation

Henry, 4th Earl of Carlisle KG = (2) Isabella, dau of 4th Lord Byron

Frederick, 5th Earl of Carlisle KG KT PC = Margaret, dau of 1st Marquess of Stafford KG

George, 6th Earl of Carlisle KG = Georgiana, dau of 5th Duke of Devonshire KG

George, 7th Earl of Carlisle KG PC, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland
ob 1684 when he was succeeded by his brother

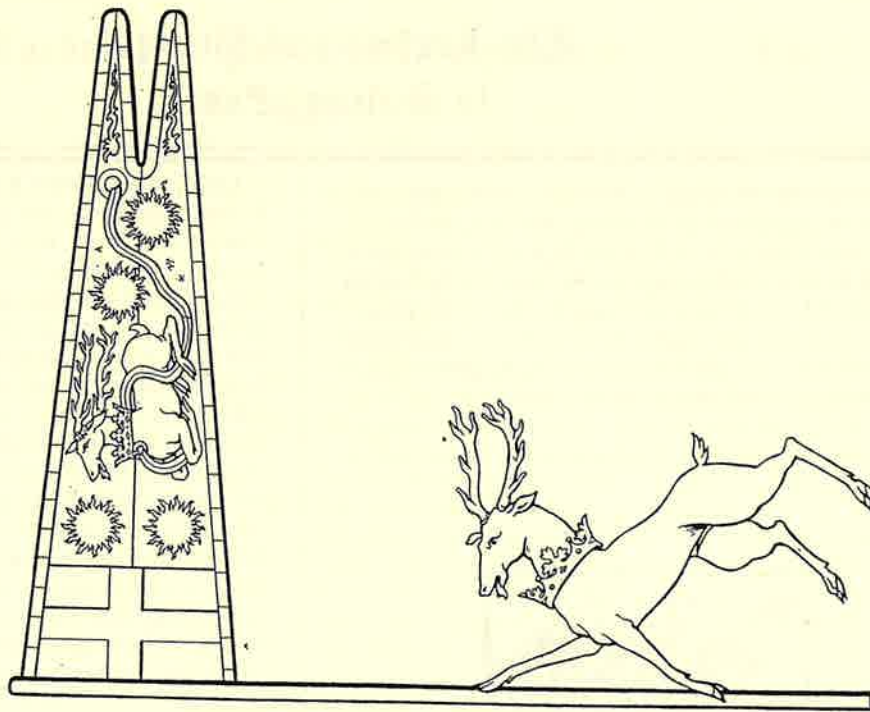
William, 8th Earl of Carlisle, ob 1889 and was succeeded by his nephew

George, 9th Earl of Carlisle = Rosalind, dau of 2nd Baron Stanley of Alderley

Charles, 10th Earl of Carlisle = Rhoda, dau of Col Paget L'Estrange

33rd Lord George, 11th Earl of Carlisle = Bridget Baroness Ruthven

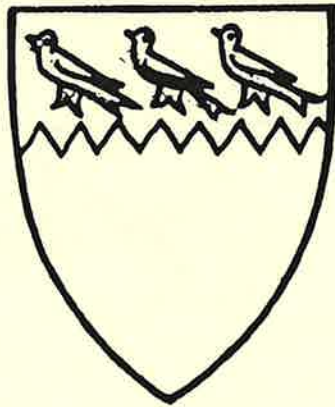
34th Lord Charles, 12th Earl of Carlisle = Ella, dau of 2nd Viscount Allendale



The Lordship of Piccots in Saling, Essex

Lot 11

THE LORDSHIP of Saling is recorded in Domesday Book (1086) as belonging to Hugh de Ramis, who attended William, Duke of Normandy, in his invasion of England in 1066, culminating at the Battle of Hastings and the killing of the English King Harold II. Hugh was succeeded in 1090 by son Robert, who was Lord until his death in 1130, when his cousin Roger supplanted him. He was a member of the Knights Templar, formed by Pope Urban during the First Crusade to help to retake the Holy Land from the Muslims in 1095. A namesake accompanied Richard I (the Lionheart) in the Tghird Crusade of 1189-93.

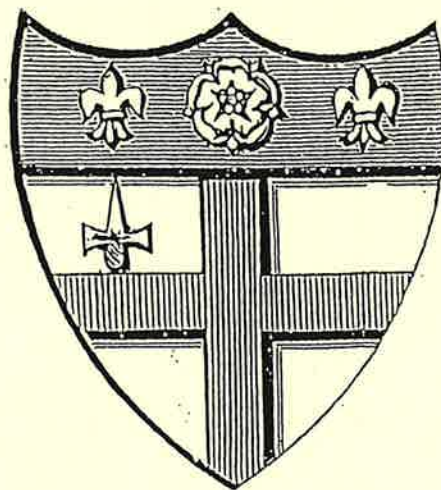


Mandeville

Piggots appears to have been an area of the capital Manor until the second Roger's time, for we find Ralph Piccot, or Piggot, Lord of Piggots, a subinfeudation of the Domesday Lordship. Ralph, who is sometimes called 'Sir Ralph', was Sewer (Bailliff) to Alberic de Vere, Earl of Oxford, and he was succeeded by Sir William Piccot who was Lord in the reign of Henry III (1216-72). He was also Lord of Piccots in Ardleigh, in Essex, and Saling itself. He held the fee of the King by keeping a sparrow-hawk should the monarch ever visit. His son and namesake succeeded at the age of 22, dying in 1283. He was to keep a sparrow-hawk at Court, but at the King's cost. The King, Edward I, also undertook to maintain for him 'three horses, 'three boys or grooms, and three greyhounds.' His wife Maud bore him two sons, William and Robert, the former of whom seems to have succeeded their father. He died in 1334 and is buried at Dunmow Priory, Essex, of which he was a benefactor. His estate at Piccots was described at the time as comprising a house, a curtilage (an area of land adjoining a house) of 12 acres, 280 acres of arable, 11 acres of meadow, 16 of pasture, and 20 of wood. From his tenants on the Manor, he received 17d and a pound of cumin, a valuable spice.

William was succeeded by his son John who held 165 acres of the King and 137 acres of Geoffrey de Reynes, Lord of the adjoining Manor of Raynes. He sold the Manor in 1349 to Thomas de Mandeville and his wife Elizabeth, who conveyed it later to Sir John HendeHendle (was an extremely rich man. He Sheriff of London in 1381 (during the Peasants' Revolt) and Lord Mayor 10 years later and again in 1404. In 1407, a charter mentions that, in addition to Piccots, he was Lord of the Manors

of Little Canfield, Little Chifhall, Bradwell, Panfield, and West Roding, all in Essex, and Lord of Langport, Kingsweld, and Charlton, near Dover, Kent. On his death in 1418, he gave his mansion in St Swithins, London, and £1,000 to his widow Elizabeth and to his two sons, he gave each £1,500 in cash, enormous sums at the time, and to the eldest son John, aged nine, the bulk of his estate. Elizabeth remarried Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudeley. John was Sheriff of Essex in 1443 and 1447 and died before his mother in 1461. His widow was Gresild or Griselda, whose only daughter and heir Joane married Walter Writtle, an old family. Walter Writtle's grandson John died without issue, and Piggots descended to a relative, John Basset, and then to Gregory Basset. Gregory's daughter Dorothy married twice to Robert Bonham and Anthony Maxey, who died in 1592. She died 10 years later and her successors until 1665 were Sir William Maxey, ? Greville, and Antony Massey. The last sold Piggots to Martin Carter, who conveyed it to a son and namesake of the Revd Samuel Collins, of Braintree, the nearest market town. Samuel II sold Piggots to Sir Martin Lumley, Bart, whose heir Sir James sold the Lordship to Guy's Hospital, the owners until recently, in the form of Guy's and St Thomas's Charitable Foundation. Thomas Guy (1645-1724), founder of Guy's Hospital, ended his life a very rich man, but started his commercial life by selling Bibles on the black market, it being the law in England that the Bible be only printed and sold by authority (ie in return for a royalty). Guy profited immeasurably from the South Sea Stock, multiplying his original investment of £ 45,400 sixfold before the stock crashed with the widest possible implications for company investment until the 1840s. For more information on these ancient hospitals, please refer to the Lordship of Bridewell in our Catalogue of November 2003. Piccots lies in the parish of Little Saling, about six and a half miles north-west of Braintree.



Royal Hospitals

The Lordship of Peyforer in Eynsford Kent

Lot 12

THIS MANOR was anciently parcel of the Lordship and castle of Eynsford and falls within the parish of Eynsford. In Domesday, Eynsford is described:

Ralph son of Ospak hold EYNESFORD from the Archbishop. It answers for 6 sulungs. Land for.... In lordship 5 ploughs. 29 villagers with 9 smallholders have 15 ploughs. 2 churches; 9 slaves; 2 mills at 43s; meadow, 23 acres; woodland, 20 pigs.

Value before 1066 £16; value now £20.

Of this manor Richard of Tonbridge holds as much woodland as can support 20 pigs; 1 mill at 5s and 1 fishery in his territory.

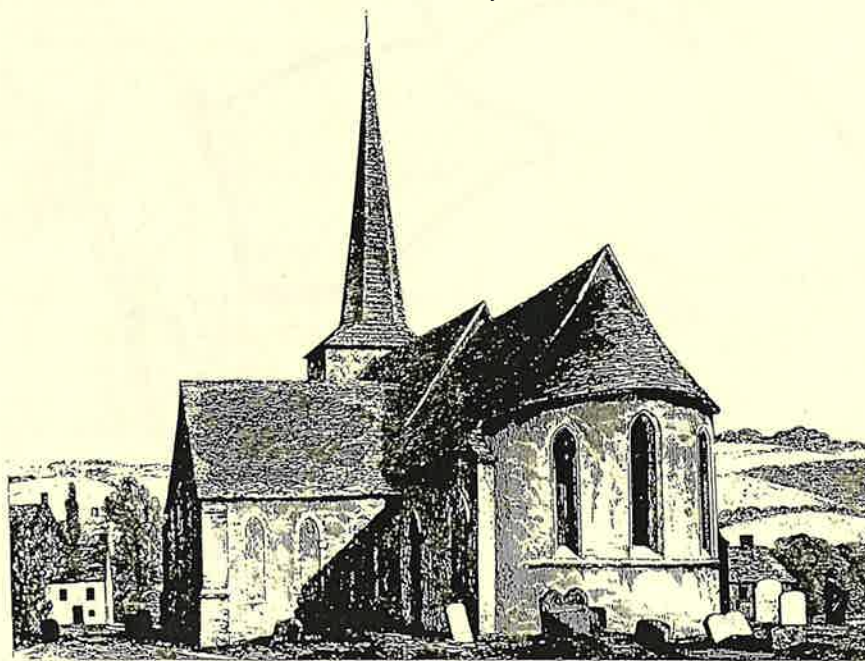
In the reign of Henry II (1154-89), it was held by William de Eynsford, Sheriff of London. There are still substantial remains of Eynesford Castle in the parish. The family were the mesne Lords under the archbishops of Canterbury, and Sheriff William undoubtedly held of Archbishop St Thomas Becket.

By 1347, Peyforer was held separately of Eynsford by John de St Clere. John may have been a relative of the de Cleres of Norfolk, whose ancestor was a companion of William the Conqueror at Hastings in 1066. The Cleres do not figure again in Kent, after John, but they were prominent at Ormesby and Blickling, Norfolk, and we know much of their doings in the 15th century from the Paston Letters. The last in the male line, Henry, was created a Baronet by James I, and was succeeded by his daughter, Abigail, who married John Cromwell of Hinchinbrooke and was, therefore, sister-in-law to Lord Protector Oliver Cromwell.

By the reign of Henry VIII (1485-1509), Peyforer had passed to John Dynham or Dinham, who held the Manor as of the Archbishop's Barony of Otford by Knight's service. From the Dynhams, it went to Sir Thomas Wyatt of Allington Castle, which family sold Peyforer in the reign of Elizabeth to Sir John Hart, son and heir of Sir Percival Hart, Knight of the Body to Henry VIII. The family of Hart was originally from Westmill in Hertfordshire and are documented there in the reign of Edward III.

The first member of this family to make his mark was John Hart, of the Middle Temple, who married Elizabeth, sister and heir of Sir John Peche, Knight. Sir John, was Lord Deputy of Calais and helped crush the Cornish uprising in the reign of Henry VII. At the time of his death, he was possessed of the Manor of Lullingstone, which passed to his son, Sir Percival Hart. On the marriage of Anne, the only daughter and heiress of the last Hart in the male line, to Sir Thomas Dyke, Baronet, of Horeham, Sussex, the Lordship of Peyforer passed to their descendants, who now occupy Lullingstone Castle. Peyforer stands on the river Darent, and is about eight miles north of Sevenoaks and 18 miles south-east of London. The descent of the Hart Dykes lies on the following page.

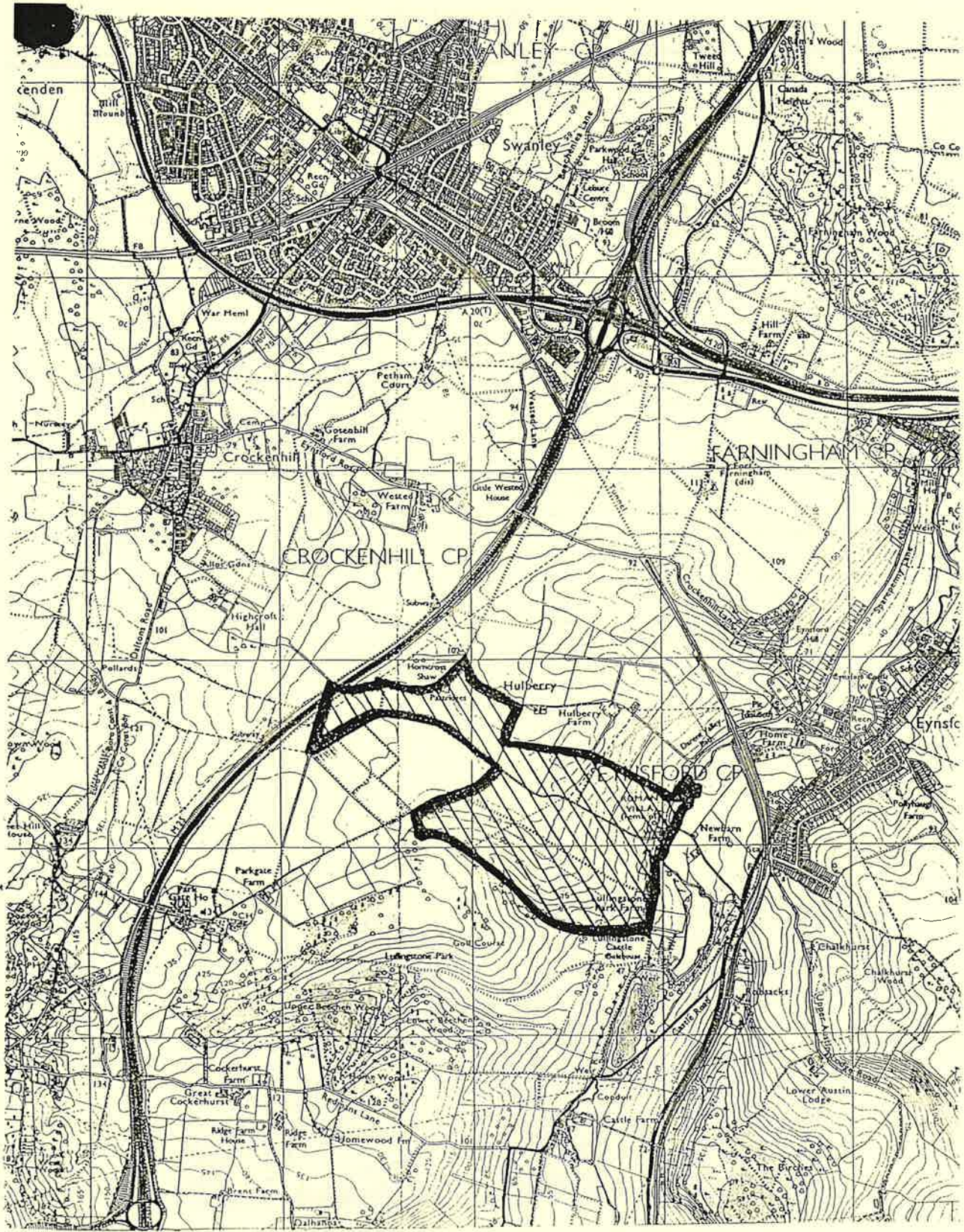
The Manor is registered at HM Land Registry (No R761541), and a considerable amount of research was undertaken for the previous owner, together with maps, which may be inspected, by appointment, at the offices of Manorial Auctioneers. This bound research material will be handed over to the new Lord or Lady.



An engraving of Eynsford Church

Documents associated with this Manor:

Court Books with rentals	1618 - 1926	Kent AO
Court Roll (with Knowlton)	James I	
Stewards notes and drafts	1670 - 1790	
Summary of Courts	1674 - 1792	



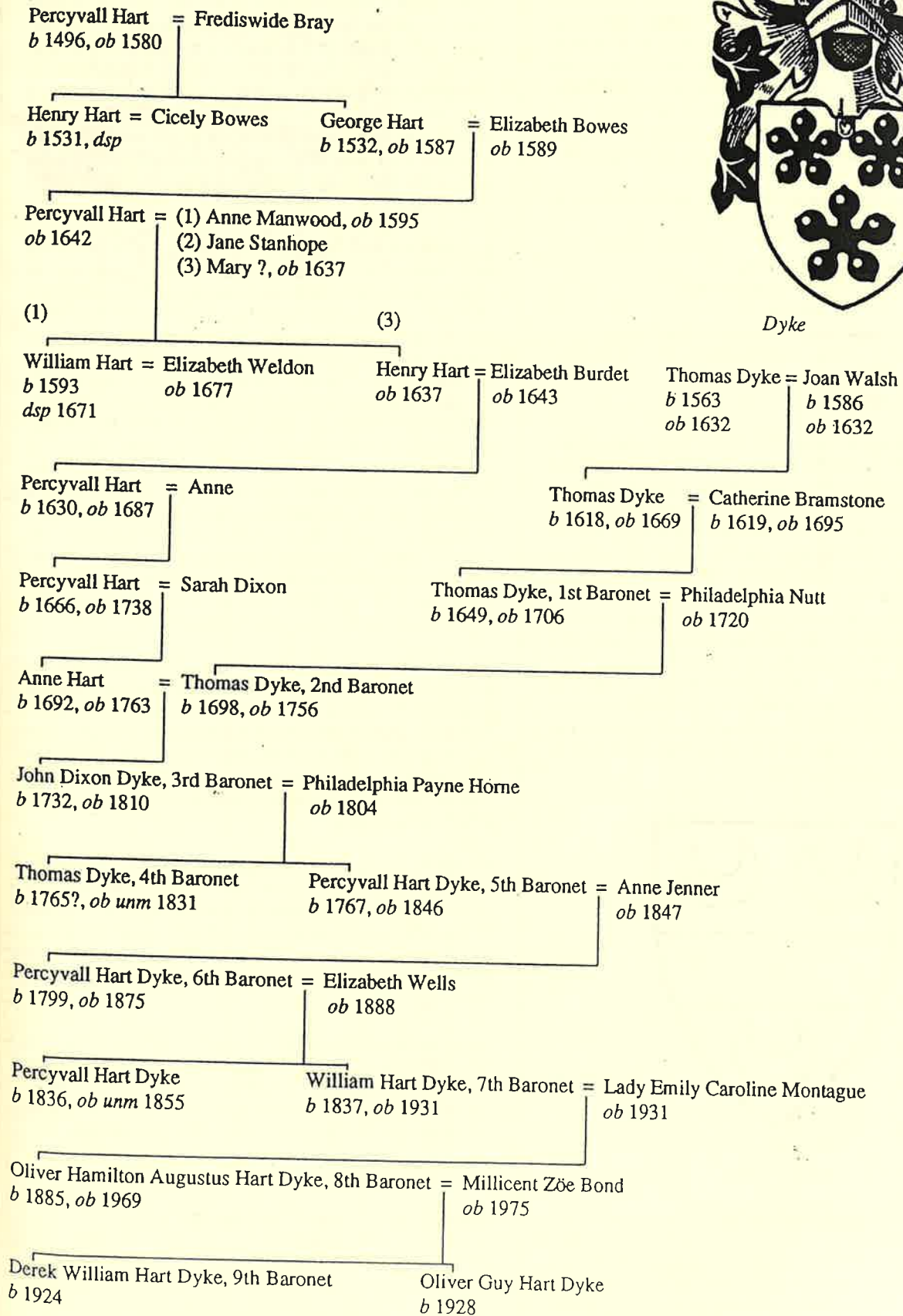
Map of Eynsford for identification

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DESCENT OF THE HART DYKES, sometime Lords of Peyforer Eynsford



Dyke



The Lordship of Cottesbrooke Northamptonshire

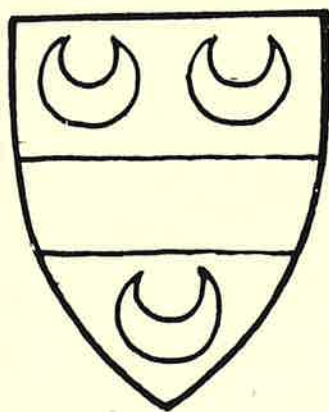
Lot 13

COTTESBROOKE is a small village, but widely reckoned to be one of the most beautiful in the east of England. The village is dominated by Cottesbrooke Hall, occupied by Elizabeth, Empress of Austria, during a visit to England in 1877 and which she used as a base for extensive round of hunting trips throughout the county. It is thought that the house and village were used by Jane Austen as the model for the setting of *Mansfield Park*. Cottesbrooke lies around 8 miles north of Northampton.

The Lordship of Cottesbrooke is ancient, and is recorded in Domesday Book:

*Dodin holds from Walter the Fleming
1 hide and 1 virgate of land in Cottesbrooke.
There is land for for 2 1/2 ploughs.
Is demesne is 1 plough, and 4 slaves and 1 female slave
and a priest and 10 villains and 5 bordars with 1 1/2 ploughs.
There is a mill rendering 12d.
It was worth 10s now 30s.*

Walter the Fleming was Lord of the Manor, but soon afterwards it descended to the Boutevilein family. William Boutevilein was recorded as Lord during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189) and he is noted as the founder of nearby Pipewell Abbey. After Boutevilein's death he was succeeded in his estates by his son Robert who was killed fighting with the Earl of Gloucester at the Battle of Bannockburn on June 24, 1314. His widow, Nicola became Lady of the Manor and in 1317 she married Robert de Arden and was granted the right of free warren over her Cottesbrooke demesne. After her death she was succeeded by her son, William Boutevilein, but by 1346 he appears to have leased out the Lordship, and Sir Thomas Wale is recorded as Lord of the Manor in that year. Wale was one of the favourite knights of Edward III (1327-77) and was a founding member of the Order of Garter, created by Edward in 1348. He fought in Gascony, where he died, in 1352.



Boutevilein

The Boutevilein family remained as Lords of the Manor in the 14th century and are next recorded in 1422 when Robert Boutevilein died seised of Cottesbrooke, leaving it to his son William. With his death the family expired and there follows a rather obscure period of descent during which Cottesbrooke appears to have changed hands on a number of occasions. In

1550 though it was found to be in the possession of William Lane. He died in 1569 and the Lordship then passed to his son, Peter. Unfortunately the younger Lane was regarded as a lunatic and control of the Cottesbrooke estate fell to his two sisters. During their stewardship the Lordship became divided into seven parts. One was purchased by Sir William Saunders. He sold his moiety to Sir John Carey, and in 1638 he sold this to Sir John Langham. Four years later Langham purchased the remaining parts of the Lordship to become the sole owner and Lord of Cottesbrooke.

Langham was a native of Northamptonshire and his family had been landowners and gentry for two centuries. Langham was an ardent supporter of the Stuart monarchy, and during the Civil War and Commonwealth period had loyally served their interest. In 1648 he had been briefly imprisoned in the Tower of London for refusing to publish a proclamation abolishing the monarchy. When Charles II was restored to the throne in 1660, Langham was made a baronet and he settled at Cottesbrooke Hall, where he was buried after his death in 1671. He was succeeded as Lord of the Manor by his son, Sir James, who served as Sheriff of Northamptonshire and sat as MP for Northampton during the Commonwealth Parliaments. He died childless in 1699 and Cottesbrooke then passed to his brother Sir William. He had also served as sheriff of the county and was widely admired as a man of great learning and generosity. He took over his brother's political interests and was MP for Northampton during the 1670s and 1680s. After his death he was succeeded by his eldest son, Sir John, who lived until 1747.

After Sir John's death, Cottesbrooke passed to his eldest son, Sir James, but he survived for just two years before being succeeded by his brother Sir John. From him it then passed to his nephew, Sir James Langham, who served as sheriff of Northamptonshire in 1767 and as a MP for Northampton until 1790. He died in 1795 and the Lordship then descended to his son Sir William. The Lordship of Cottesbrooke remained with Langham family into the 20th century.

The family seat of Cottesbrooke Hall is one of most beautiful examples of houses built in the Queen Anne style and was built under the auspices of Sir John Langham during the first decade of the 18th century. It houses the Woolavington Collection, perhaps the most important collection of sporting paintings in Europe and includes paintings by George Stubbs and Sir Alfred Munnings.

The Lordship occupies about 2,800 acres and lies on the road between Northampton, Welford and Leicester, about nine miles north of the county town. Langham's Hospital for two widowers and six widows was founded in 1651 by Sir James Langham. The descent of the Langhams lies on the following pages.

Documents associated with this Manor

Rentals	16th C Northants RO
Surveys	16th C
Deeds	17th C

DESCENT of the LANGHAM Barons, sometime Lords of Cottesbrooke, Northamptonshire

Robert Langham of Cold Ashby, Northants = ?

Richard Langham = ?

Edward Langham of Guilsborough, Northants =

Agnes, daughter of Alexander West, of Cotton End, Northants

Sir John Langham, 1st Baronet of Cottesbrooke, created 1660, Sheriff of London, merchant of the City, imprisoned in Tower twice for being a Royalist, but elected in 1654 to the Protector's Parliament for City of London and (1660) for Southwark, d 1671

= Mary dau of James Bunce and sis of Sir James Bunce, 1st Baronet

Sir James Langham, 2nd Bart, FRS MP Northants, died without male issue, 1699

= Sir William Langham, 3rd Baronet, d 1701

- (1) Mary, dau of Sir Edward Alston
- (2) Lady Elizabeth Hastings, dau of the 6th Earl of Huntingdon
- (3) Lady Penelope Holles, dau of 2nd Earl of Clare
- (4) Dorothy, dau of John Pomeroy

(3)

Sir John Langham, 4th Baronet = d 1747

- (1) Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Thomas Samwell, Bart of Upton, Northants
- (2) Maria, dau of Sir Richard Temple, 3rd Baronet of Stowe

(2)

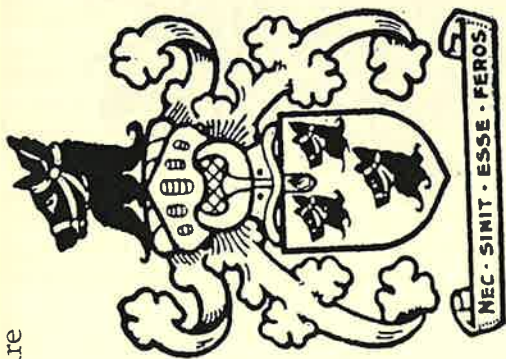
Sir James Langham, 5th Bart (dsp 1749)

= Sir John Langham, 6th Bart dsp, 1766, leaving £6,000 to charity (£4 million in today's money)

William Langham = Mary, dau of Anthony Drought

Sir James Langham, 7th Bart, d 1745 =

Juliana, sis and sole heiress of Thomas Musgrave of Old Cleve, Somerset



- (1) Elizabeth dau of Sir Anthony Haslewood
- (2) Alice, dau of Sir George Chudleigh, Bart
- (3) Martha, dau of Herbert Hay of Glynde, Sussex

Sir William Langham, 8th Bart, Sheriff of Northants, d 1812 = (1) Henrietta Elizabeth Frederica, dau and heiress of Charles Vane, son of Lord Barnard
 (2) Augusta Priscilla, dau of the Hon William Henry Irby, son of Lord Boston

Sir William Henry Langham, 9th Bart, who died 1812

Sir James Langham, 10th Bart, MP = Elizabeth, dau of Francis Burdett St Germain, Cornwall, Sheriff of Northants, died 1833

Sir James Hay Langham, 11th Bart = Margaret, dau of Lord Kenyon dsp 1893

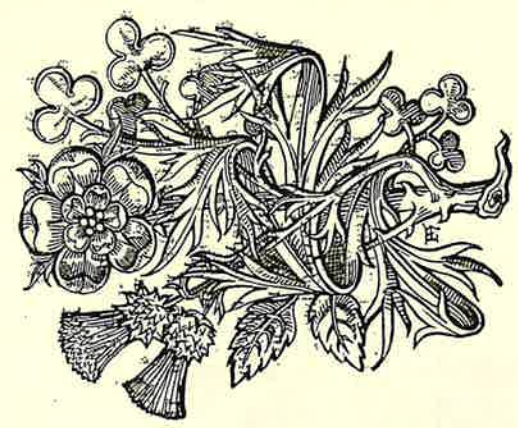
Herbert Langham = Laura Charlotte, dau of Nathaniel and Lady Charlotte Micklethwaite of Taverham Hall, Norfolk d 1874

Sir Herbert Langham, 12th Bart = Anna Maria Frances, dau of Lord Sandys died 1909

Sir Charles Langham, 13th Bart, died 1951 = Ethel Sarah, dau of Sir William Emerson-Tennent, 2nd Bart

Sir John Langham, 14th Bart, died 1972 = Rosamund Christabel, dau of Arthur Rashleigh of Malvern Wells, Worcs

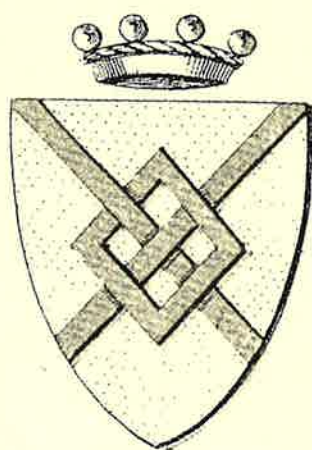
Sir James Langham, 15th and present Baronet of Cottesbrooke = Maria Ellen Audrey, dau of Oswald Barratt of Tanganyika (now Tanzania) born 1932 and has issue



The Barony of Alton Staffordshire

Lot 14

THE BARONY OF ALTON was centred at Alton Castle in the eponymous village which lies a few miles north-west of Stoke-on-Trent. The name is today famous for Alton Towers, one of Britain's most popular visitor attractions which was once the home of the Earls of Shrewsbury and Barons of Alton. Also formerly known as Alveton, the village derives its name from the Anglo-Saxon for *Aelfas Estate* or *Aelfas Town*; Aelfa being a Saxon landowner. The name Alveton survived into the 19th century and was used in conjunction with Alton, which is a corruption of it and which probably gained ascendancy with the building at Alton Towers in the 19th century.



Verdon

The Barony, or Honour of Alton, was erected in the 12th century from land which belonged to the Crown. A Barony was a feudal unit of both income and power. The Baron dominated a number of local Manors whose individual lords would pay rental to the Baron, he in turn would make payments to his resident Earl. The Barony of Alton included the Lordships of Alton, Denstone, Farley among others as well as outlying estates such as the Manor of Fenton Culvert a few miles to the south (in what is now the Potteries) and the Manor of Crakemarsh. It was centred on the Baronial residence in Alton and its first Lords were the Verdon family - their descent lies on the following page. It is thought the Barony was erected for Norman de Verdon as part of a distribution of the estates of Henry I to his supporters. Verdon's father had come to England with the Normans in 1066, but was a relatively minor landholder in Yorkshire. The family had aligned themselves with the Earls of Chester. Norman de Verdon made a judicious marriage to the daughter of Geoffrey de Clinton and after the acquisition of Alton, became one of the most powerful men in the area.

Norman was succeeded by his son Bertram who sat as a Baron during the *Curia Regis* of Henry II (1154-89) and had considerable estates throughout the Midlands. He was Sheriff of Warwickshire from 1168 to 1183 and accompanied Richard I (1189-1199) on his crusade to the Holy Land in 1190. He was succeeded by his son Nicholas, who was considered a great favourite of Henry III (1216-1272).

His only heir was a daughter, Roseia, who married Theobald de Botiller, who took his wife's maiden name as his own. It is thought that it was Theobald who began construction of the Alton Castle which, in part, survives to today. On Theobald's death Alton and the rest of the family estates passed to their eldest son John. He made a profitable marriage to Margaret de Lacy, joint heiress of that powerful family's huge estates in Shropshire, Wales, and Ireland and his resulting wealth made him one of the most powerful magnates of the age. John remained intensely loyal to Henry III during his war with the Barons, which began in 1264 with the King's initial defeat at the battle of Lewes. Later he was present at the side of Prince Edward when he destroyed the power of the Barons at the battle of Evesham in 1265 and then personally led the army which destroyed Simon de Montfort's last bastion at Kenilworth., Warwickshire.



de lacy

John de Verdon died in 1274 and was succeeded in his Barony of Alton by his son Theobald. He was the third of John's sons, the eldest two being killed in Ireland in 1271. The resulting inheritance made Theobald a powerful figure in England and Ireland and he spent much of his time travelling between his two power bases. After the death of his father, Theobald, then aged about 23, assumed a myriad of royal duties in Ireland and Wales, where he served in 1277, 1282, and 1283. He sat in Edward I's early Parliaments, being summoned on a regular basis after 1295. Not long after this he had a serious disagreement with the King about the ownership of Meath and the Palatinate was seized by Edward for the Crown. There was little Theobald could do about this and he had little choice but to make his peace with Edward and remain in the King's service. Perhaps as an outlet for his frustration, Verdon then entered into a bitter feud with the monks of Llanthony Priory in the Welsh Marches over a trifling matter. Theobald summoned the Prior to his court, but when he failed to appear, Verdon sent in his private army and seized land and livestock belonging to the priory. Evidently his men had not been restrained in their violence and the prior appealed to king, accusing Verdon of assault and murder. The King demanded that Verdon's men leave the priory but his or-

THE DESCENT OF DE VERDON, sometime BARONS of ALTON

Bertram de Verdun, said to be the son of Godfrey, Count of Verdun, held the Lordship of Farnham Royal, Bucks, by the service of providing a glove on the day of a King's coronation for his right had = ?

Norman de Verdun, living 1140 = Lascelline, dau of Geoffrey de Clinton, Treasurer to KING HENRY I (1100-35) Milo, d in Ireland William of Brissingham, Norfolk

Bertram (feudal) Baron of Alveton or Alton, attended King Richard the Lionheart (1189-99) on crusade to the Holy Land and was at the siege of Acre, 1191, becoming its governor when the city fell. Founded Croxden Abbey, Staffordshire, 1176, died in the Holy Land 1192 = (1) Maud, dau of Robert de Ferrers, Earl of Derby (2) Roesia, dau of ?

(2) (2) Thomas, dsp 1199 = Eustachia, dau of Gilbert Bassett Nicholas, died 1231 = Joan, dau of ?

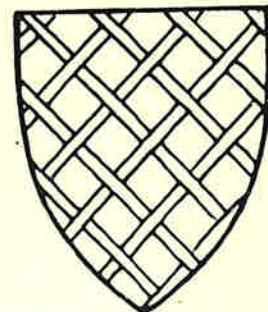
Roesia de Verdun, founded Beldon Abbey, Leics, and died in 1248 = Theobald le Botiller, who took de Verdun as his surname because of his wife's great inheritance

John de Verdun, accompanied Prince Edward (later KING EDWARD I) to the Holy Land, died 1278 = (1) Margerie, dau of Gilbert de Lacy, Lord of Meath, Ireland Humphery, Rector of Alveton (2) Alianore, dau of ?

Theobald de Verdun, Constable of Ireland, summoned to Parliament, 1295, as Baron Verdun, died 1309 = Marjery of Elenor, dau of ?

Sir Theobald de Verdun, 2nd Lord Verdun, died, 1316, at Alveton Castle, when the Barony fell into abeyance = (1) Maud, dau of Edmund, Lord Mortimer, Baron of Wigmore, she died at Alveton, 1315 (2) Elizabeth, dau and coheir of Gilbert de Clare, Earl of Gloucester, by Jane Plantagenet dau of KING EDWARD I (1272-1307)

(1) Joan, Baroness (feudal) of Alveton or Alton, who married as her second husband Thomas de Furnival, 2nd Lord Furnival, from whom is descended the present Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot





Do all to whom these Presents

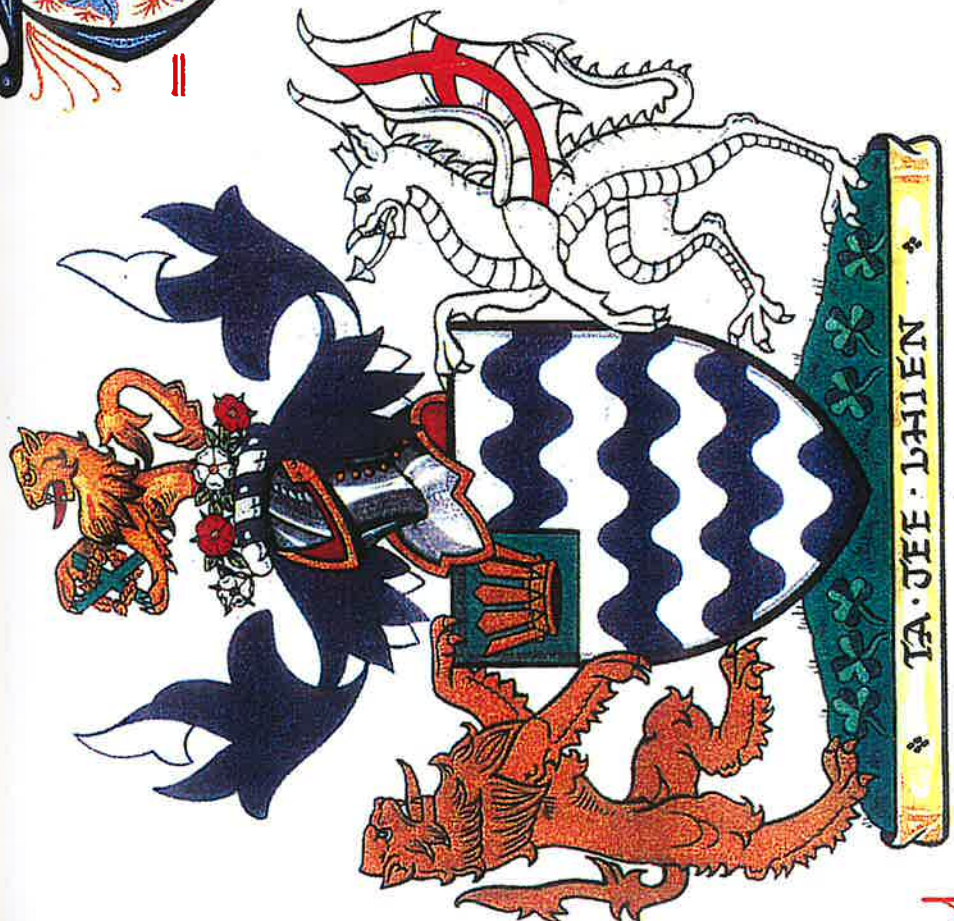
shall come, I, Donald Begley, Chief Herald of Ireland, send greeting.

Whereas petition hath been made unto me by Alan Richardson Godson Brooie, Baron Ratoath of County Meath, Ireland, which Barony was Chartered by King Richard I in 1190, being presently resident in Sandford, South Africa, son of Edmund Godson Brooie, grandson of William Brooie and great-grandson of Thomas (Montague) Brooie, in accordance with the pedigree deposited by him in my Office, that he is desirous that certain Supporters be duly granted and assigned by lawful authority unto him, his Amorial Bearings having been duly recorded in the College of Arms, London, to wit: **Bunny wary of eight Argent and Azure, on a Canton Vert a Crown pattee Or, Crest: On a Wreath of the Colours out of a Chapelet of Roses of the natyly Argent and Orles embled, seeded, and leaved a demi-Lion proper holding between the fore paws a Saltire Vert gantlanded by a Choppet of Oak, fructed Or.**

Now, I, the said Chief Herald of Ireland, do, by these Presents, grant and assign unto him the Supporters following, that is to say: **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Orles, the Companionment comprising A grassy Mount Vert gartoring thence from Shamnoche Proper, as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.**

In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and Title and affixed the Seal of my Office this 22nd day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-one.

Donald Begley
Chief Herald of Ireland



and assign unto him the Supporters following, that is to say: **On the dexter side a Lion rampant Or, on the sinister side a Dragon rampant Argent, the wings charged with a Cross of St. George Orles, the Companionment comprising A grassy Mount Vert gartoring thence from Shamnoche Proper, as in the margin hereof more clearly depicted.**

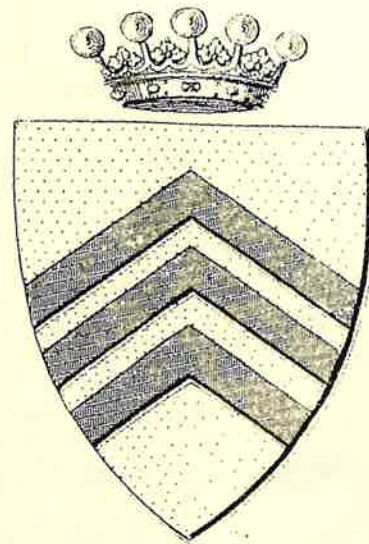
In Witness whereof I have hereunto subscribed my Name and Title and affixed the Seal of my Office this 22nd day of March, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ninety-one.

Donald Begley
Chief Herald of Ireland

ders were largely ignored. As events got out of hand, Edward himself was forced to seize Verdon's property and he was imprisoned and stripped of his lucrative Welsh Manor of Ewyas Lacy. This did not prevent Verdon from continuing to antagonize his neighbours with provocative and largely petty displays of his might. However, despite being only in his forties, Theobald very soon afterwards became infirm and relinquished many of his duties to the King. In 1297, he was summoned to attend to Edward in Gascony, south-west France, but wrote to the King to explain that his illnesses would prevent this. His misery was compounded by the death of his eldest son, John in the same year. His second son, Theobald was therefore sent in his place. Verdon died in 1309 and was succeeded by Theobald who died in 1316 after what was described as *a short but brilliant career*.

The younger Theobald was born in 1278 and by the time he was 20 had entered military service. He fought in the Scottish campaign of 1298 and was summoned to Parliament from 1299 as Lord Verdon in his own right, a separate dignity from that of his father. In April 1313, Theobald was appointed as Justiciar of Ireland. It is thought that he was given this position as a response to a revolt against Edward II (1307-27) in Ireland led by Verdons own brothers. His tenure of the Justiciarship was short lived and within a year he had returned to England and married Elizabeth de Clare, sister of Gilbert, Earl of Gloucester. Their marriage was rumoured to have been the result of Theobald kidnapping Elizabeth from Bristol Castle, but he later claimed that she had left the castle of her own free will and that they had already been betrothed in Ireland in the previous year. He did not live long enough to enjoy married life, and he died at Alton Castle in July 1316. With his death, the Verdon possession of the Barony came to an end.

The family estates were divided and Alton descended to his daughter, Joan who was married to Thomas Furnival. Furnival had been a great favourite of Edward I and survived the chaotic years of the reign of Edward II relatively unscathed. He died in 1339 and was succeeded by his son Thomas, Lord Furnival, who had received the nickname of Hasty and fought with Edward III at the Battle of Crécy in 1347. He died in 1366 and Alton then descended to his brother William. He proved to be the last of the family line and on his death in 1383 his estates passed to his daughter Joan. She married Sir Thomas Nevil, the brother of Ralph, Earl of Westmorland. Sir Thomas was summoned to Parliament as Lord Furnival by right of his marriage during unrest provoked by the reign of Richard II (1377-1399). Nevil supported Henry Bolingbroke against the King. He was rewarded when Richard was deposed by Henry - who became King Henry IV - when he was made Treasurer of England. Nevil died in 1406 and his estates, including the Barony of Alton passed to his only daughter, Maud. She married John Talbot, the fourth son of Richard, Baron Goodrich, and one of the most famous of all English warriors. Born in 1387, John's life was one of battle. He fought in Wales as teenager and by 1413 he had been made Lieutenant of Ireland by Henry V. In 1419 Talbot went to France, fighting at the sieges of Melun and Meaux, and later, after warring with his adversary in Ireland, the Earl of Ormonde, he returned to France where he took part in the siege of Orleans. His fame and repute as a warrior was such that Joan of Arc was said to have believed that Talbot led the English forces. He was later captured by the French at Patay where he had fought against overwhelming odds. He remained a prisoner until 1433 when on his release he joined forces with Philip, Duke of Burgundy, England's ally. He remained in France and is considered to have done much to keep Normandy in English hands. In 1442 he was created Earl of Shrewsbury and made Constable of France. The next year he returned to England and was made, for the third time, Governor of Ireland, and received the Earl



de clare

dom of Waterford and the Hereditary Lord Stewardship of Ireland. In 1452, as the French threatened Calais, Shrewsbury was sent to France as Lieutenant of Aquitaine, with almost regal powers. After a bloody campaign Shrewsbury made a stand with his English and Gascon troops at Castillon. Despite a brave charge from his men, to cries of Talbot, Talbot, St George the battle was lost and Shrewsbury killed. Despite this, Shrewsbury remained one of the most famous warriors of his age, on both sides of the channel.

His son and heir as Earl and Baron of Alton was his son John who was knighted as a young man in 1426 and married Elizabeth daughter of James Butler, fourth Earl of Ormond. In 1445 he was made Chancellor of Ireland, a post he held until 1451. In the political turmoil of the 15th century, Talbot gave only tepid support to the Duke of York and was careful never to offer his full support to any one camp in the civil war, known as the War of the Roses. Instead he attached himself to Queen Margaret in 1456, who was opposed to York and this may explain why he was made Lord Chancellor at that time. When Civil war broke out again in 1460 he fought for the king against the Yorkists at the battle of Northampton on July 10 1460 and was killed.

The Barony of Alton then passed to his son John, the third Earl, who died in 1473 and in turn he was succeeded by his son George, the fourth Earl of Shrewsbury. He was a minor at his father's death, and his wardship was granted to Edward IV's favourite William, Baron Hastings. He fought at the battle of Stoke in 1487 on behalf of Henry VII, after which he was made a Knight of the Garter. In 1494 he was present at the creation of Prince Henry as Duke of York in *so well horsed an soo richely O that it was a tryumphphant sight*. On the accession of Henry VIII in 1509, Shrewsbury became involved in diplomacy and travelled to Spain. He was at the King's side at his meeting with the King Francis I of France at the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520. During the revolts of 1536, Shrewsbury personally raised a force of 3,654 of his own men to assist the King in Lincolnshire. When the Northern Catholic rising, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, broke out a few weeks later, Shrewsbury moved swiftly, if somewhat rashly, to try to defeat the rebels. Though he failed, he did manage to stall their advance and Henry VIII was grateful for

DESCENT OF THE FURNIVALS

Gerard de Furnival, present with Richard I = ?
at the siege of Acre, 1191

Gerard, died at Jerusalem, 1219 = Maud, dau of William de Lovetot, a Baron in Nottinghamshire

Thomas = Bertha

Thomas, living 1270 = ?

Gerard = Maud, dau of Richard FitzJohn

Thomas, 1st Lord Furnival, ob 1332 = Elizabeth, dau of Peter de Montford, of Beaudesert, Henley in Arden

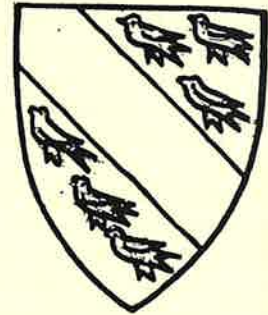
Thomas, 2nd Lord Furnival, ob 1339 = Joan, Lady of Alton, dau and coheir of Theobald, Lord Verdon

Thomas, 3rd Lord Furnival, Lord of Alton
ob 1366

William, 4th Lord Furnival, = Thomasine, dau of ?
Lord of Alton, ob 1383
Dagworth of Dagworth,
Suffolk

Joan = Thomas Nevill, summoned as Lord Furnival and was Lord of Alton in right of his wife, ob 1406

Maud, Lady of Alton = Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford



this. Shrewsbury showed little sympathy for Protestantism, but was loyal to his King and his influence in the Midlands, especially in Staffordshire, prevented any serious disturbances there. He died in 1538 and was succeeded by his son Francis. He was a supporter of Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, who ruled as Protector during the first years of the reign of Edward VI (1547-53). He was also one of the peers who welcomed the accession of Queen Mary in 1553. When Elizabeth came to the throne in 1558, Francis found it difficult to fully accommodate his Catholicism with the new regime. He died in 1560.

George, the sixth Earl of Shrewsbury, became Baron of Alton at his father's death. In 1553 he had signed the instrument, settling the Crown on Lady Jane Grey, but was later pardoned. During the reign of Elizabeth he was selected for the Order of the Garter and although he dominated local politics he never established himself on the national scene. He is perhaps best known for his marriage to Elizabeth St Loe, Bess of Hardwick. She had been married three times and was regarded as something of a 'gold-digger'. Despite an early warmth in their relationship, Shrewsbury soon soured towards his wife, describing her as *my wyked and malysyous wyfe*. Since he was one of the richest men in England, it was assumed that she had one eye on his fortune to repair her own. The couple soon separated and there followed a lengthy legal suit to settle their affairs. In the later 1560s, Shrewsbury was made custodian of Mary Queen of Scots and she was delivered to him at Tutbury Castle, a few miles south of Alton. She remained in his care until 1584 and during this time she was moved around his properties, possibly including Alton Castle. He died in 1590.

The Barony then descended with the Earls of Shrewsbury. Gilbert, the seventh Earl, died in 1616 and was succeeded by his brother Edward, with whom he had once fought a duel. Edward survived for only a year and was in turn succeeded by his kinsman, George Talbot, who had descended from the second Earl. On his death in 1630 the Talbot estates then passed to his nephew, John, the 10th Earl, who lived, uneventfully, until 1654. The Barony of Alton then became the possession of the 11th Earl, Francis. In 1667 he became involved in a bitter dispute with George Villiers, 2nd Duke of Buckingham, who fell in love with Shrewsbury's wife, Anna Maria. The two began an affair which eventually led to the most famous duel of the 17th century when the cuckolded Earl challenged the Duke. Three men fought on each side on January 16 1668 and the Shrewsbury was wounded. The duel embarrassed the Government. Although the combatants were pardoned by King Charles II (1660-85) but the Earl died a few weeks later.

The title and estates, including Alton, then passed to John's only son, Charles, the 12th Earl. Charles was the godson of Charles II and was only a child when his father died. He was placed in the care of various relatives until he was 14 when he went abroad to be educated, a necessity since he was a Catholic. However, in the 1670s he converted to the Church of England and avoided the discriminatory provisions of the 1678 Test Act. He was able to sit in the House of Lords and he took up the lieutenancy of Staffordshire in 1681. When James II came to the Throne in 1685 he remained initially loyal to the new King but he was marginalized by the Catholic monarch and he became a core



The proposed Armorial Bearings of
Arthur Vivaqua Correa Meyer

DESCENT OF THE CHETWYND-TALBOTS, EARLS OF SHREWSBURY, WATERFORD, AND TALBOT OF HENSOL, Viscounts Ingestre, Premier Earls of England, HEREDITARY LORD HIGH STEWARD OF IRELAND, and Baron of Alton

Ralph de Talbot, mentioned in Domesday = a daughter of Gerard de Gournay, Baron of Yarmouth

Geoffrey

Hugh, living 1118 = Beatrix, dau of William de Mandeville

Richard de Talbot, living *temp* RICHARD I = a daughter of Stephen Bulmer of Appletreewick, Yorks

Gilbert, granted lands at Linton by RICHARD I and had custody of Ludlow Castle = ?

Richard, living *temp* HENRY III = Aliva, dau of Alan Basset, Baron of Wycombe

Richard, Bishop of London, 1260

Gilbert, *ob* 1274 = Gwendoline, dau of Rhys ap Griffith, King of South Wales

Richard, Feudal Baron of Eccleshall = Sarah, dau of William Beauchamp, Baron of Elmley and Earl of Warwick

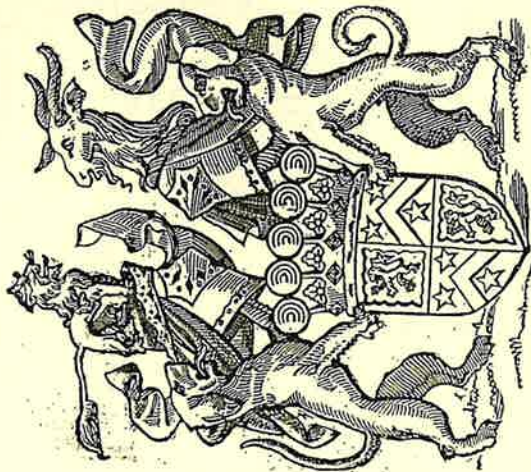
Sir Gilbert Talbot, 1st Baron Talbot, Lord Chamberlain to EDWARD III, *ob* 1346 = Anne, dau of William Boteler, Baron of Wem

Sir Richard, 2nd Baron, *ob* 1356 = Elizabeth, dau of John Comyn, Lord of Badenoch

Gilbert, 3rd Baron, *ob* 1387 = (1) Lady Petronella, dau of 1st Earl of Ormonde
(2) Lady Joan, dau of 1st Earl of Stafford KG

(1)

Sir Richard, 4th Baron = Ankaret, sis and heir of John, Baron le Strange of Blackmere, *ob* 1413



Shrewsbury

Gilbert, 5th Baron KG, = (1) Joan, dau of Thomas Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, son of EDWARD III
ob 1419
(2) Beatrix, dau of the Pintos of Portugal

Sir John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury KG, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, termed by Shakespeare "the Great Alcides of the field", Lord Lieutenant of Aquitaine; 1442 *cr* Earl of Shrewsbury; 1446 and Earl of Waterford. He was the last Constable of Gascony, after whom the great claret Talbot is named. Created Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland killed at Châtillon, 1453

= Maud, Baroness Furnival

Ankaret, Baroness Talbot and Strange of Blackmere, *dsp* 1431

John, 2nd Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford KG, = (1) Catherine, dau of Sir Edward Burnell Lord Treasurer of England, *k* at Northampton 1460 (2) Lady Elizabeth, dau of 4th Earl of Ormonde

John, 3rd Earl, *ob* 1473 = Lady Catherine, dau of Humphrey, Duke of Buckingham

Sir Gilbert Talbot of Grafton, Worcs, KG PC = Elizabeth, dau of 7th Lord Greystock

George, 4th Earl, = (1) Anne, dau of William, Lord Hastings KG, *ob* 1538
(2) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Richard Walden of Erith, Kent

George Talbot of Grafton, 9th Earl, *dsp* 1630 when he was succeeded by his nephew

Francis, 5th Earl = Mary, dau of Thomas Lord Dacre of Gilsland *ob* 1560

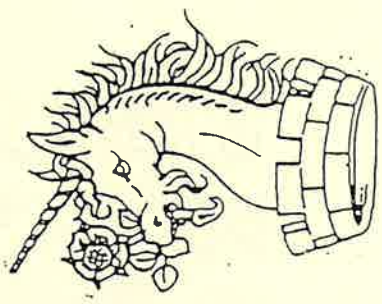
George, 6th Earl KG, had custody of MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS for 20 years till her execution in 1587; Lord High Steward of England, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, Earl Marshal of England, *ob* 1590.

(1) Gertrude, dau of Thomas, Earl of Rutland
(2) Elizabeth, dau of John Hardwick of Hardwick, Derbys, BESS OF HARDWICK, a woman of "masculine understanding...proud, furious, selfish and unfeeling"

(1)

Gilbert, 7th Earl, *ob* 1616 = Mary, dau of Sir William Cavendish

Edward, 8th Earl, *dsp* 1617 = Jane, dau of 1st Lord Ogle



John, 10th Earl, ob 1654 = Mary, dau of Sir Francis Fortescue KB

George *dspvp* 1642

Francis, 11th Earl, killed in a duel, 1667 = (1) Anne, dau of Sir John Conyers
(2) Lady Anna Maria, dau of 2nd Earl of Cardigan

Charles, 12th Earl, *cr* (1694) Marquess of Alton, Staffs, and Duke of Shrewsbury, Lord Chamberlain, to whom
QUEEN ANNE entrusted the Hanoverian succession in the person of GEORGE I. Great-grandfather eight times
to HM QUEEN ELIZABETH II, *dsp* 1718

Gilbert, 13th Earl
dsp a priest

George = Mary, dau of 4th
Viscount FitzWilliam

George, 14th Earl, *dsp* 1787

Charles = (1) Mary, dau of Robert Alwyn
(2) Mary, dau of Sir George Mostyn Bt

Charles, 15th Earl, *dsp* 1827

John = (1) Catherine, dau of Thomas Clifton of Lytham, Lancs
(2) Harriet, dau of Rev Bacon Bedingfield of Norfolk

Francis = (1) Anne, dau of 1st Earl of Fauconberg
(2) Lady Margaret, dau of William Sheldon

John, 16th Earl, *dspms* 1852

Charles = Julia, dau of Sir Henry Tichborne, Bt

Betram, 17th Earl, *ob unm* 1853

the 18th Earl was descended from Sir Gilbert Grafton, 3rd son of the 2nd Earl, *supra**

Henry John Chetwynd, 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, = Lady Sarah, dau of 2nd Marquess of Waterford, an entirely different
3rd Earl and 5th Baron Talbot, Viscount Ingestre, *ob* 1868

family and title from the Earls of Waterford

Charles, 19th Earl of Shrewsbury and Waterford, *ob* 1877 = Teresa, dau of Cmdr Richard Cockerell

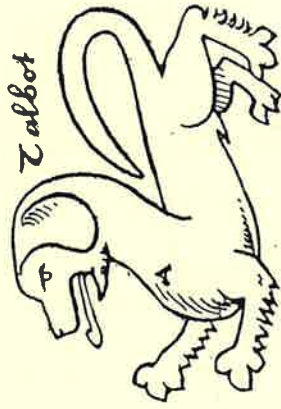
Charles, 20th Earl KCVO, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland, *ob* 1921 = Ellen, dau of Charles Morewood of Ladbroke Hall, Warks

Charles, Viscount Ingestre, *dvp* 1915 = Winifred Paget, dau of Lord Alexander Paget, son of 15th Marquess of Ailesbury

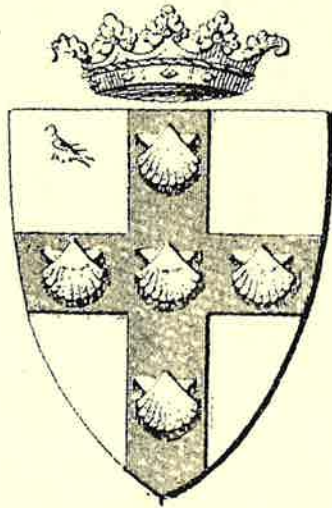
John, 21st Earl, *ob* 1980 = (1) Nadine Muriel, dau of Brigadier Cyril Crofton, died 2003

(2) Doris, Dowager Countess of Shrewsbury, died 1991

Charles Henry John Benedict Crofton Chetwynd-Talbot, 22nd and present Earl of Shrewsbury, Waterford and Talbot, Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland



*Space limitations do not permit a full pedigree of this most illustrious family, who hold three Earldoms, are Premier Earls of England on the Roll, Hereditary Lord High Stewards of Ireland and many other titles

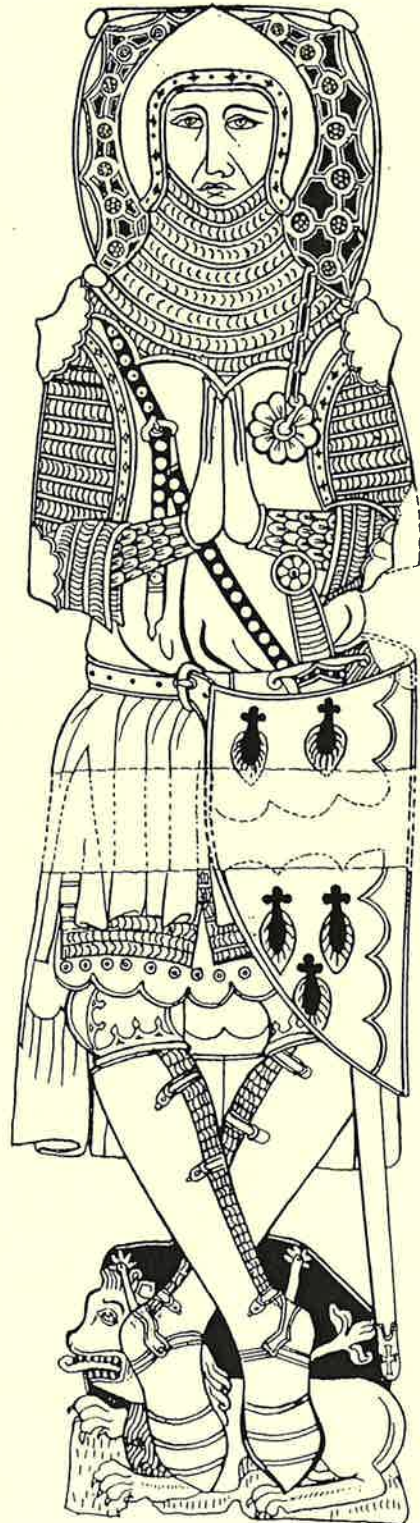


Villiers

member of the Protestant opposition. In July 1688 he left England to join William of Orange. When William invaded that November, Shrewsbury travelled with him and he took control of Bristol with a small force. The Earl helped to consolidate the Revolution, but his relationship with the new Whig Government soon soured and his influence declined. Nevertheless, in 1694 he was created Duke of Shrewsbury and Marquess of Alton. Four years later, with his stock rising once more he was made Lord Chamberlain, but he remained in the post for only two years, ill health forcing his resignation. For the next few years he travelled throughout Europe and returned in 1706 to tour his English estates. He spent a good deal of the year in Staffordshire.

The Duke died childless in 1718 and that dignity became extinct. The Earldom of Shrewsbury and the Barony of Alton passed to his cousin, Gilbert, the son of the 10th Earl and a Catholic priest. Thus the family reverted to the Old Religion. Gilbert died in 1743 and was succeeded by his nephew, George, the 14th Earl.

On his death in 1787, the Earldom descended to his nephew, Charles, the 15th Earl. It was he who decided to develop his estate at Alton. At this time there was house there, known as Alveton Lodge and in 1812 the Earl began a series of extensive redevelopment of the house and the planting of large formal gardens. The Lodge was renamed Alton Towers. His nephew, John, the 16th Earl continued the development at Alton, drafting in Augustus Pugin to finish the design of the house, creating what is considered to be a *gothic wonderland*. On the death of the Earl in June 1856 the house passed briefly to his cousin, Bertram, the 17th Earl who died a few weeks later. He was childless and there then followed a series of legal battles to claim the estates and the title. Eventually Alton was claimed and won by Henry Chetwynd Talbot, the 3rd Earl of Talbot of Hensol who then became the 18th Earl of Shrewsbury and Earl of Waterford. The cost of the legal challenge had been so high that the new Earl was forced to sell the contents of Alton Towers and then let the building out to the public. His son, Charles, the 19th Earl, did much to develop Alton Towers as a public attraction but most of the property was sold in 1924. The Barony of Alton however has remained in the possession of the family and the current Baron is Charles, 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury, Earl of Waterford, Viscount Ingestre, and Hereditary Lord High Steward of Ireland. Lord Shrewsbury is also co-heir to the medieval parliamentary Baronies of Verdon and Furnivall.



The Lordship of Bowland Lancashire

Lot 15

including the historic office of King's Bowbearer

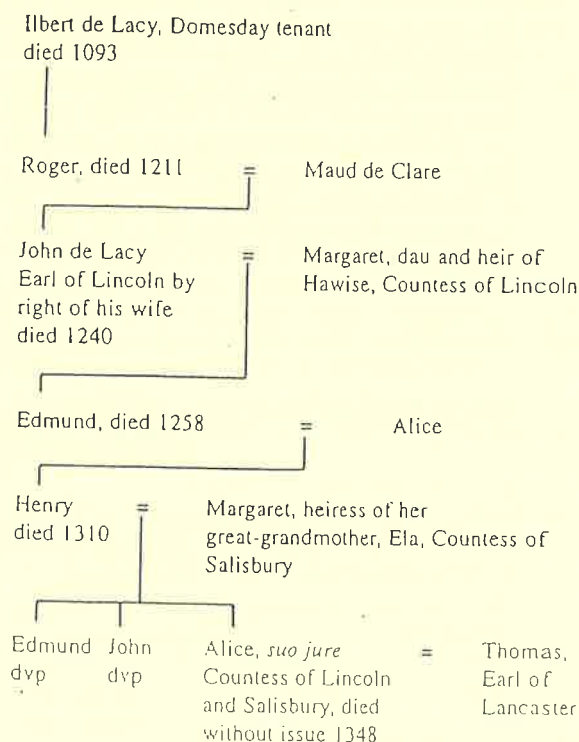
THE LORDSHIP OF the Manor of Bowland can be found at the southern part of what is today still known as the Forest of Bowland, a wild and little populated moorland area, even today. It receives its name from the practice of archery which was anciently performed as a custom of the forest. Bowland itself forms a township within the extensive parish of Whalley and in parts rises to over 1,200 feet. It is bounded by the Rivers Hodder and Loud.

Historically, the Lordship has always been associated with the Honor of Clitheroe and was a manor within this large feudal estate. The Honor had been erected by the Normans after their invasion of 1066 and it was presented as a reward to the de Lacy family who had arrived with William. Ilbert de Lacy was thought to be the first Lord of Clitheroe though it is not entirely certain. Ilbert was succeeded by his son Robert, who was granted Bowland forest by Henry I and this grant may well have included the Lordship of the Manor of Bowland. Robert was succeeded by his son, Ilbert, who was loyal to King Stephen (1135-1154) during that king's chaotic and violent rule. Ilbert died childless and Bowland then passed to his brother Henry and then to his son Robert, who is thought to have founded Clitheroe Castle in the 1190s. Robert died childless and his estates eventually passed through his sister Aubrey to his cousin Roger de Lacy. This branch of the family were also powerful magnates. Roger was constable of Chester Castle in 1191 and, although he was at first opposed to Prince John while Richard I was on crusade in the Holy Lands, once John became king, Lacy swore loyalty to him and remained a favourite of his. In the first few years of the 13th century Lacy was sent to France to help to defend England's Normandy interests and in 1203 he was besieged at Chateau Gaillard by King Philip Augustus of France. The siege lasted several months and was the chateaur only forced to surrender when Robert and his garrison were threatened with starvation. He was eventually allowed to return to England on payment of £1000 and John made Lacy sheriff of Cumberland and Yorkshire. His presence was required there since the North was seething with rebellious intent and Lacy remained loyal, becoming in the process a close friend of the King. He spent the next few years almost on constant military duty as John was threatened by the Welsh, Scots and French as well as English enemies. He was particularly active against the Welsh and his harsh and brutal tactics earned him the name 'Roger of Hell'. He died in 1211.



Lacy

Descent of the de Lacys, Earls of Lincoln



The Lordship of Bowland then passed to his eldest son John, who became Earl of Lincoln and from him to his son, Edmund, who did not appear to have assumed this dignity. He died in 1228 and the Lordship then descended to his son Henry, Earl of Lincoln. He was one of the great barons of the 13th century and was one of Edward I's most trusted and reliable servants. He served the King in France, where he became Lieutenant of Aquitaine in 1295. On his return to England in 1298, he fought extensively in Scotland. After Edward's death, Henry quickly became disillusioned with the intemperate and ill-advised rule of Edward II (1307-27). He died in 1311 at the residence in London which still bears his name, Lincolns Inn.

After Henry's death the vast wealth of the Lacy estates passed to his only daughter Alice and in turn to her husband, Thomas, Earl of Lancaster. Bowland then became part of the vast Lancaster estates which, with the accession of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, to the throne as Henry IV in 1399, became a Crown property. The Lordship of Bowland remained part of the Duchy of Lancaster until the 17th century when it appears to have been sold off to Parker family of Browshome. The Parkers also held the feudal title of bow-bearer or parker within the forest of Bowland. They were hereditary Bowbearers of the forest under the Dukes of Buccleuch, Lords of Clitheroe. This was an ancient office in the palmy days of archery, according to Thomas Blount in *Tenures of Land and Customs of Manors*, published 1179, and re-edited in 1908 by W Carew Hazlitt (this has since been republished, in 1999 by A W and C Barsby in association with the Manorial Society of Great Britain). In the ballad of Adam Bel, 1536, Cloudestlie is made King's Bowbearer at 1s 6d

DESCENT of TOWNELEY of TOWNELEY, Lancs

Richard, living 1235, inherited lands near Burnley

Cecilia = John de la Hugh (living 1340)

Richard de Towneley, MP (1361) = Ellen
died 1381

John Towneley, died 1399 = Elizabeth, dau of William de Rixton

Richard Towneley, at Agincourt (14XX) = Alice
died 1454

John Towneley, d 1473 = Elizabeth, dau of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst

Sir Richard Towneley - Knighted by King Edward IV (1471), died 1482 = Jane, dau of Richard Southworth of Salmesbury Lanes

Sir John Towneley, living 1540 = Isobel, dau of Sir Charles Pilkington, of Gateford, Notts

Richard Towneley, died 1555 = Elizabeth, day of Henry Foljambe, of Walton, Derbys (see That family in Burke's landed Gentry (1932))

Sir Richard Towneley, knighted at Siege of Leith, Scotland, 1547, died 1554 = Frances, day of Christopher Wymbush of Nocton, Lincs (see Byron, Baron in Debrett)

Mary Towneley (heiress), living 1572 = John Towneley (1st cousin once removed) he died a recusant in prison, 1608

Richard Towneley, died 1628 = Jane, dau of Ralph Assheton, of Great Leaver, Lancs

Charles Towneley, killed at Battle of Marston Moor, Yorks, 1644, turning point in the English Civil War = Mary, dau of Sir Francis Trappes-Byrmand, of Nidd, Yorks (see Mountgarret, V in Debrett)

Richard Towneley, an early member of the Royal Society, died 1707 = Margaret, dau of Clemont Paston, of Norfolk (see Paston-Bedingield in Burke's LG, 1952)

Charles Towneley, died 1712 = Ursula, dau of Richard Fermore, of Tusmore, Oxon (see Pomfret, E in Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerages 1888, and Hesketh, in Debrett)

Richard Towneley, died 1765 = Mary Widdrington, dau of 3rd Lord Widdrington of Blankney

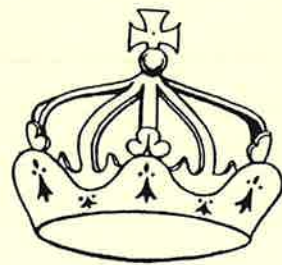
William Towneley, died 1741 = Cecilia, dau of Ralph Standish of Standish

John Towneley, inherited Widdrington Estates in Co Durham, died 1813 = Barbara, dau of Edward Dicconsin of Wrightington, Lancs

Peregrine Edward Towneley, died 1846 = Charlotte, dau of Robert Drummond (see Perth E in Debrett)

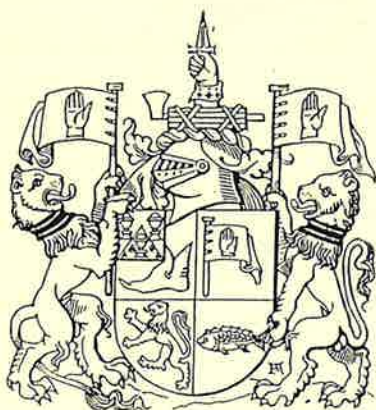
Charles Towneley, died 1876, when his estates were divided among his daughters, see O'HAGAN in this memoir = Lady Caroline Molyneux, dau of 2nd Earl of Sefton, of Sefton Park, Liverpool

Alice Mary = 1st Lord O'Hagan



a day. A stirrup was formerly kept at Bownsholme Hall, through which every dog in the Manor, except those belonging to the Lord, were obliged to be able to pass.

The Parker family originated at Alkincoats in Holme and had lived there in the early 14th century. Robert Parker, son of Edmund, is recorded as Bowbearer of Bowland Forest in the 1550s and he was succeeded by his son Thomas who purchased Bownsholme from the Crown in 1603. In 1630, Thomas was fined for not attending Charles I to receive knighthood, a tax in those days. He died in 1634 and was succeeded in his estates by his son Edward, who appears to have trodden a fine line between support for Parliament and the King during the Civil War, but his son and heir Thomas was a confirmed Royalist and was appointed a captain of the foot on the Restoration of Charles II in 1660. Thomas made great improvements to the family seat at Bownsholme, as did his successor, Edward, who built the east wing in 1711. He died in 1721 and was followed by his son Thomas, but he lived only until 1728 when the family estates passed to his half-brother John Parker. He is recorded as holding the office of Bowbearer in the 1750s and was a well-regarded landowner.



O'HAGAN of Bowland

Edward O'Hagan, of Belfast = Mary, dau of Capt Thomas Bell

Sir Thomas O'Hagan, 1st Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue, Co Tyrone (1870) KP, PC, QR Attorney-General under Lord Palmerston, Lord Chancellor under Gladstone (1868-74) (1st Roman Catholic since King James II to hold this post), died 1888 = (2nd wife) Alice Mary and coheir of Charles Towneley (d 1921)

Hon Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, died 1900 in South Africa, unmarried aged 22, 2nd Lord O'Hagan

Maurice Herbert Towneley-O'Hagan, 3rd Lord O'Hagan, born 1886, died 1961 = (1) Hon Frances Constance Huddalena, dau and heir of 1st Baron Strachie (Strachey), died 1931
(2) Evelyn Violet died 1965

Thomas Anthony Edward Towneley O'Hagan adopted the surname of Strachey on inheriting his grandfather's Somerset estates, also died in 1955 = Lady Mary Sophia Palmer, dau of 3rd Earl Selborne, Lady-in-Waiting to HRH The Princess Elizabeth now Queen Elizabeth II

Charles Towneley Strachey, 4th and present Lord O'Hagan, an MEP, 1977-94, Lord of the Manor of Bowland, Lancashire

The Parker family became increasingly wealthy and aristocratic during the 18th century, but were never formally ennobled. John's successor, in 1754, was his son Edward. His son and heir, John was a patron of the arts and accompanied the Rev William Gilpin on his celebrated trips around England which produced his theory of the 'picturesque' in the English landscape. John was the first member of the family to enter Parliament, as the Member for Clitheroe, in 1780. This was one of the infamous 'rotten boroughs' dominated by the Curzon and Lister families, and John was elected after a bitter dispute between the two. After two years, and having never once spoken in the House, he resigned his seat after the two warring families were reconciled. John died in 1797 and was followed by his son, Thomas Lister Parker, who was a lover of the arts was a patron of J W M Turner, one of England's greatest painters and perhaps a precursor of the Impressionists who flourished in France in the second half of the 19th century. He lived the life of a rich aristocrat, with a lavish town house in London and a set of wealthy friends, but he quickly overspent and was forced to sell Bownsholme and much of the family estates in 1824. It is likely that the Lordship of Bowland was sold during this time, to Peregrine Towneley, who also became Bowbearer of Bowland. "The Bowbearer was called the Parker and this feudal office was held for three centuries the ancient family of Parker, and prior to the purchase by the late Peregrine Edward Towneley." (Baines' History of Lancs, Vol III)

The Lordship of Bowland remained with the Towneley family and their descendants, the Lords O'Hagan until today. The present Lord of the Manor is the 4th Baron O'Hagan.

The Lordship of Beara Devon

Lot 16

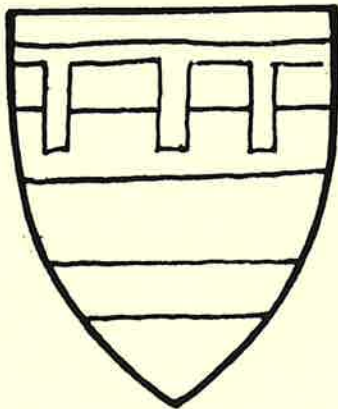
THIS LORDSHIP lies in the parish of Rattery in the beautiful South Hams area of Devon which is home to the only community of nuns which was formed before the Dissolution of the monasteries during the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47). The Bridgettine house was formed in 1415, and the order was introduced by Henry V. After the house was finally suppressed during the reign of Elizabeth I (1558-1603) the nuns fled to Lisbon where they established themselves. In 1861 they were invited to return to England and eventually settled in Rattery.

At the time of Domesday Book in 1086, Beara was held by William de Falaise and the entry reads;

Roger holds this of William in 1086

if it Roger has a demense for 1/2 a plough.
There Roger has 2 bordars and 1 serf and 100 sheep and
3 acres of meadow and one length of pasture.

A short time after this it passed into the hands of Robert FitzMartin, who, in 1115 gifted Beara as well as the Lordship of Rattery to the Abbey of St Dogmells, or St Dogmaels near Cardigan, in Pembrokeshire, Wales. This was the only house of the order of Thiron which has been recorded and was set up by Bernard of Abbeville in 1109 at Thiron, in France. St Dogmaels was founded by FitzMartin and Beara formed part of the Abbey's estates. The identity of St Dogmael is obscure and he was thought to have been a companion of St Columbanus at Luxeuil. Little remains of the early history of this abbey except for one manuscript in St John's College, Cambridge. This chronicles an encroachment made by the burgesses of Cardigan on the house in 1242 and their repulse, successfully undertaken by the monks. At the time of the abbey's dissolution in the 1530s its income was calculated at £ 87 a year and it housed eight monks.



FitzMartin

The history of Beara after the Dissolution is opaque, but by the end of the 17th century it is found in the possession of the Palk family.

On the marriage of Elizabeth, the only daughter and heir of Walter Palk, to Sir Henry Carew, Bart. the Lordship of Beara passed into the hand of this ancient Devon family. The Carews originated at Pembroke, in Wales, with William Fitzgerald of



Carew

Carru Castle. Sir Edmund, Baron Carew served in the wars against Scotland at the beginning of the reign of Henry VIII (1509-47) under Thomas, Earl of Surrey. He commanded the English at Flodden in 1513, when James IV was killed with the flower of the Scottish Nobility. A story is recounted in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon* about an incident involving Thomas Carew. Before the English and Scottish sides engaged in the battle, a Scottish knight challenged any English gentleman to fight him for the honour of his country. Thomas Carew pleaded for the chance to answer the challenge and, having been granted it, proceeded to win, a foretaste of the subsequent English victory.

His brave deeds did not end there, however. Prince recounts that he was riding with the son of the Earl of Surrey, Lord Howard, who was then Lord Admiral of England. They came to a narrow pass, and realized that they were surrounded by Scottish forces. To prevent the capture of Lord Howard, Thomas swapped armour with him and rode ahead, eventually drawing the Scots and engaging them in battle. Thomas was taken prisoner, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard, and taken to Dunbar Castle. He was kept prisoner in poor conditions and his health suffered before his release. Lord Howard was forever grateful for this sacrifice and on his return made Thomas his vice-admiral. Thomas left a son, John, by his first marriage, and was succeeded by his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son, Peter, was succeeded in turn by his son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters as heirs. The eldest, Elizabeth, married Sir Thomas Carew, of Haccombe, thus uniting the two branches of the family which had split four generations before.

Sir Thomas had been created Baronet in 1661 and died in 1676, being succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Carew. His first marriage was to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh. On his death in 1695 the estates passed to Sir Henry, who died unmarried, and then to Sir Thomas, who died before 1746. His son, Sir John, 5th Baronet, succeeded him and the title passed through his son, Sir Thomas, to his son, Sir Henry, 7th Baronet.

The current Lord of Beara is Sir Rivers Carew Bart of Haccombe, Devon, whose descent lies on page 6 of this catalogue.

The Lordship of Polscoath, St Winnow Cornwall

Lot 17

THIS LORDSHIP was originally known as Polscoe, and is mentioned in Domesday Book:

Andrew holds Polscoe from the Count. Aelfric held it before 1066, and paid tax for 1 f; 1 v of land ther however.

Land for 1 plough; 1/2 plough there.

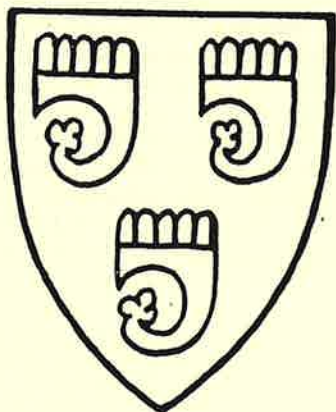
2 villagers and smallholders.

Woodland, 3 acres; pasture, 5 acres.

Value formerly and now 3s. 3 cattle

The Manor now forms part of the Lanhydrock Estate, originally in the possession of the Viscounts Clifden, and now offered for sale by the trustees of the estate. The descent of the Clifden lies on the following pages.

Before the Agar-Robartes family, Viscounts Clifden, owned the Lordship it had passed through the Lyttleton and Trenance families who also had large landholdings in St Winnow parish. Polscoath was purchased in 1620 by Sir Richard Robartes along with the Manors of Lanhydrock and Treffry, which former, later became the Cornish seat of the Robartes family. Sir Richard was created a baronet and afterwards a baron, by James I (1603-25). His son John, (Lord Robartes) sided with Parliament, and was one of *the generals of the west* during the Civil War. His estates were seized by the King and given to Sir Richard Greville. As the Royalist cause waned, Lord Robartes was reunited with his estates and retired into private life during the Protectorate of Oliver Cromwell. On the Restoration, he was received favourably by Charles II (1660-1685) and became successively, Lord Privy Seal, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and President of the Council. In 1679 he was created Viscount Bodmin and the Earl of Radnor. The Earldom of Radnor died out in 1764 and the estates were inherited by the last Lord Radnor's great-niece, Anna-Maria. Through her marriage to the Hon Charles Begenal Agar, son of Viscount Clifden, they passed to the present owners.



Greville

The Agar-Robartes family also held the famous Wimpole Hall estate in Cambridgeshire, before it passed to the National Trust, but the 6th Viscount Clifden preferred their residence at Lanhydrock.



Clifden

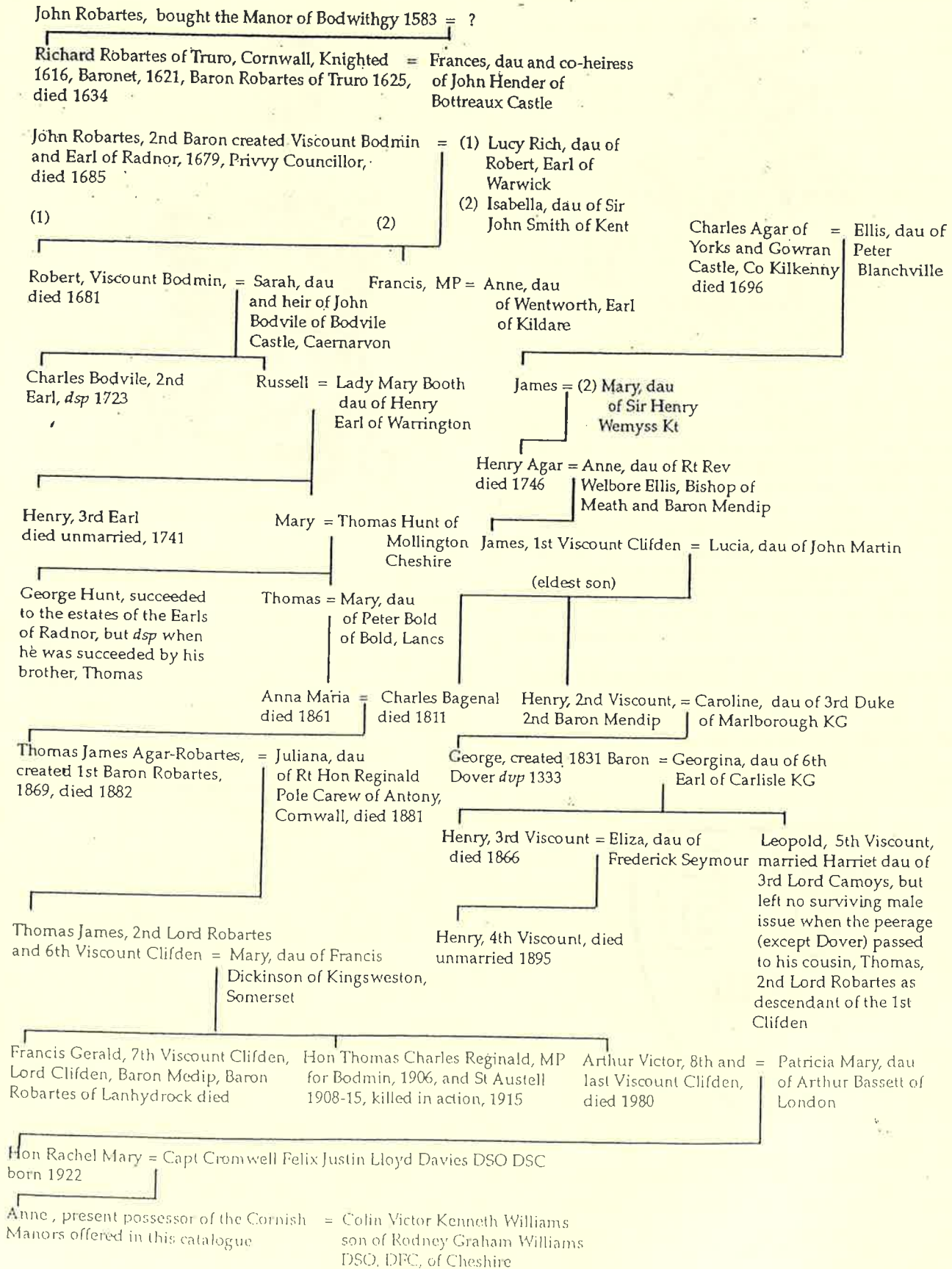
The village of St Winnow, two and a half miles north of Polscoe, contains the parish church of the same name: *an ancient building of stone and granite, in the Early Perpendicular style, and consists of chancel, nave, south aisle, small north transept, south porch and An embattled western tower containing five bells: the chancel and the north wall are said to be the oldest part of the church and date from about the end of the 12th century: the chancel-screen is a fine specimen of ancient carving, and 29 of the bench ends are ornamented with various devices: the pulpit is also richly carved; the fount of granite dates from the 14th century, and the basin bears the following inscription 'Ecce karissimi de deo vero baptizabuntur spiritu sancto'...*

The church has memorials to many famous local figures, including Licutenant Teignmouth Neville, who died, together with Lieutenant Coghill, at the Tugela river, South Africa, while endeavouring to save the colours of the 24th regiment, after the disaster at Isandlwana, January 22, 1879.

Documents associated with this manor:

Survey and Valuation	1792	Cornwall RO
(with other manors)		

DESCENT OF THE AGAR-ROBARTES, EARLS OF RADNOR, BARONS BODMIN AND ROBARTES of TRURO, VISCOUNTS CLIFDEN and BARONS MENDIP, Lords of Polscoath, St Winnow



The Lordship of Pickwell Leicestershire

Lot 18

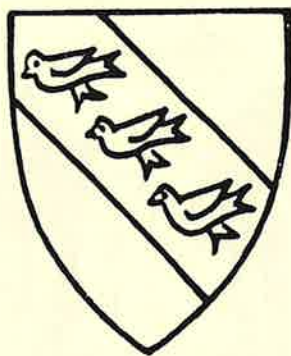
DURING the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042-66), this Lordship is recorded as belonging to Ordmar, a Saxon thegn. His ownership would have ended soon after the Normans conquered England in 1066 and by the time Domesday Book was compiled, on the orders of William I, in 1086, it was found that Pickwell was held from the King by Geoffrey de Wirce. The entry reads:

Geoffrey (holds) 1 house which belongs to Little Dalby and another which belongs to Pickwell.

Butter holds of Geoffrey, 14 carucates of land in Pickwell and Leesthorpe.

There were 10 ploughs. In demesne are 4 ploughs and 14 slaves: and 7 villains with a priest and 26 sokemen and 9 bordars have 13 ploughs.

There is a mill rendering 4d and 50 acres of meadow. It was worth 40s, now £4.



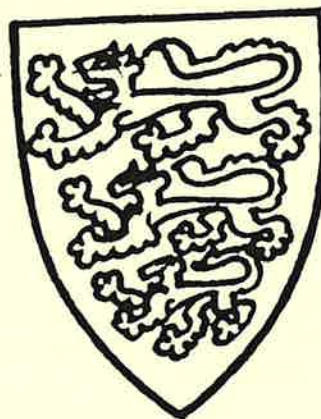
Brabazon

Within 40 years Wirces ownership Pickwell had passed to the powerful Mowbray family of whom Roger is recorded as the Lord of Pickwell in 1129. After this time though the Mowbray possession appears to have become an overlordship and the Manor itself was granted out. Its history over the next 150 years is obscure and it may be that the estate was divided between a number of tenants before coming together under the ownership of the Curzon family. One moiety of the Lordship, known as the Camville Fee, remained with this family, who were a cadet branch of the landowning family which had arrived with the Conqueror. Walter de Camville was the first recorded owner, in the early 13th century and he was succeeded by his son, Roger, who was holding it in 1279 for three knights fees. The Camville Fee passed to John of Sproxton.

A second estate belonged to the Morwic family whose ancestors had received an estate in Pickwell from the Camvilles during the reign of Henry II (1154-1189). Later in the 13th century the majority of the Morwic lands then passed into the possession of the John of Sproxton after the death of Hugh de Morwic in about 1269. The remainder was divided between his three daughters, Sybil, Tiffany, and Beatrice.

The complicated relationships between landowner and tenant in Pickwell is illustrated in the evolution of the Sproxton family. In 1226, John de Sproxton held land from Hugh de Morwic

and the Astley family. After the death of a later John de Sproxton in 1276 his lands were divided between his two daughters, Beatrice and Constance. The former married Sir Roger de Brabazon, and in 1304 he is recorded as Lord of the Manor of Pickwell having probably taken over the Camville and the Morwic lands. Brabazon, was born at Mowsley in Leicestershire and was employed as an attorney in the service of Edward I's brother, Edmund of Lancaster. Between 1285 and 1288, he was appointed to inquire into wrongdoing by Edmund's other bailiffs and stewards and into suspected widespread poaching in his masters parks. In 1291 Sir Roger was employed by the King, Edward I to act on his behalf at a hearing established to propel the Scots into accepting Edwards overlordship over them. As a reward, Brabazon was promoted to be a judge to the King's bench in 1295 and he held the position of chief justiceship for more than 20 years until his retirement 1316.



Camville

As well as his inheritance of the Manor of Pickwell, Brabazon also held land at West Allington and Coleby, in Lincolnshire, East Bridgford, in Nottinghamshire, and Mowsley in Leicestershire. He died in 1317 and Pickwell was subsequently granted out to Thomas Curzon.

Thomas was succeeded by his son William Curzon who was Lord of the Manor in 1346 and Pickwell remained in the hands of this family for the best part of 200 years. In 1532, Thomas Curzon sold the estate to Richard Cave and it descended within this family until 1638 when it was purchased by Elizabeth, Viscountess Campden. Her husband was Edward Noel, the 2nd Viscount, who died in 1642. Pickwell was by then part of the Campden estates and Baptist, the 3rd Viscount, succeeded to the the Manor. Baptist served in the Royalist army as a colonel in the horse regiment and was later fined £9,000 by Parliament for his involvement in the war. In 1645, his house at Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire, was burnt down by a fellow Royalist, Lord Bard, in a seemingly pointless attempt to prevent it being captured by Parliamentary forces. Baptist died in 1682 and was succeeded by his eldest son Edward who was elevated to the Earldom of Gainsborough in the same year. Eight years later his son Wriothsley, died and the titles and estates, including Pickwell passed to his cousin, Baptist Noel, the 3rd Earl.



Gainsborough

He lived until 1714 and was followed by his son, also Baptist, the 4th Earl. On his death in 1750, the Earldom descended first to his eldest son Baptist, who died while travelling in Switzerland in 1759 and then his second son, Henry.

On the latter's death without male issue, the Earldom became extinct and the estates devolved to his nephew, Sir Gerard Noel Edwards. When he died in 1838 his son, Charles became Lord of the Manor of Pickwell. Three years later he was raised to the peerage with the reactivated title of Earl of Gainsborough. His son Charles was the second Earl, and his son Charles the third. The 3rd Earl died in 1926 and his estates passed to Arthur, the 4th Earl and who served as a private secretary to the Pope. His son Anthony is the 5th and present Earl and the Lord of the Manor of Pickwell. The descent of the Gainsboroughs is to be found on page 13 of this catalogue.

The village of Pickwell is located 13 miles north-east of Leicester and 5 miles south-east of Melton Mowbray. It borders this county and Rutland. This is an upland parish, with most of the land being above 500 feet.

Documents associated with this manor

Courts 4 - 7 EdwIV National Archives



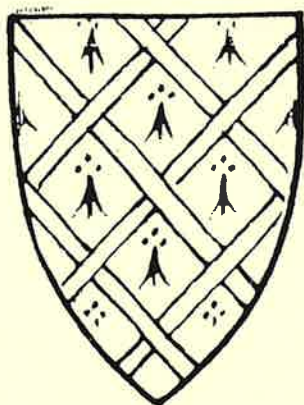
The Lordship of East Hall

Essex

Lot 19

THE PARISH of Ramsey lies on the eastern side of a small navigable creek, three miles west-south-west of Harwich, extending north-ward to the south bank of the estuary of the river Stour, where a small projecting point of land called Ray Island, juts into the estuary at the mouth of the creek, and forms the western side of Harwich Harbour. A fair is held in the village on the 15th June. The parish has generally a fertile soil, and extends eastward to the sea, including many scattered farmhouses. Many Manors are in the area, including East Hall.

Like other estates here, it was held by the De Vere family, one of the leading families of medieval England, who possessed the ancient Earldom of Oxford, except under their attainder in the reign of King Edward IV (1461-83). Richard at Pantry and Thomas Holbeck were possessed of it in 1406. Thomas Holbeck who died in 1480, held the Manor of East New Hall (as it was sometimes known) of Sir Thomas Montgomery, as of his Manor of Great Tey, by fealty, and rent of 5s a year. He had also the Ray in this parish. His heirs were Christiana and Alice, two of his daughters, and Thomas Wilkokys, and Margery, another daughter.



Whitmore

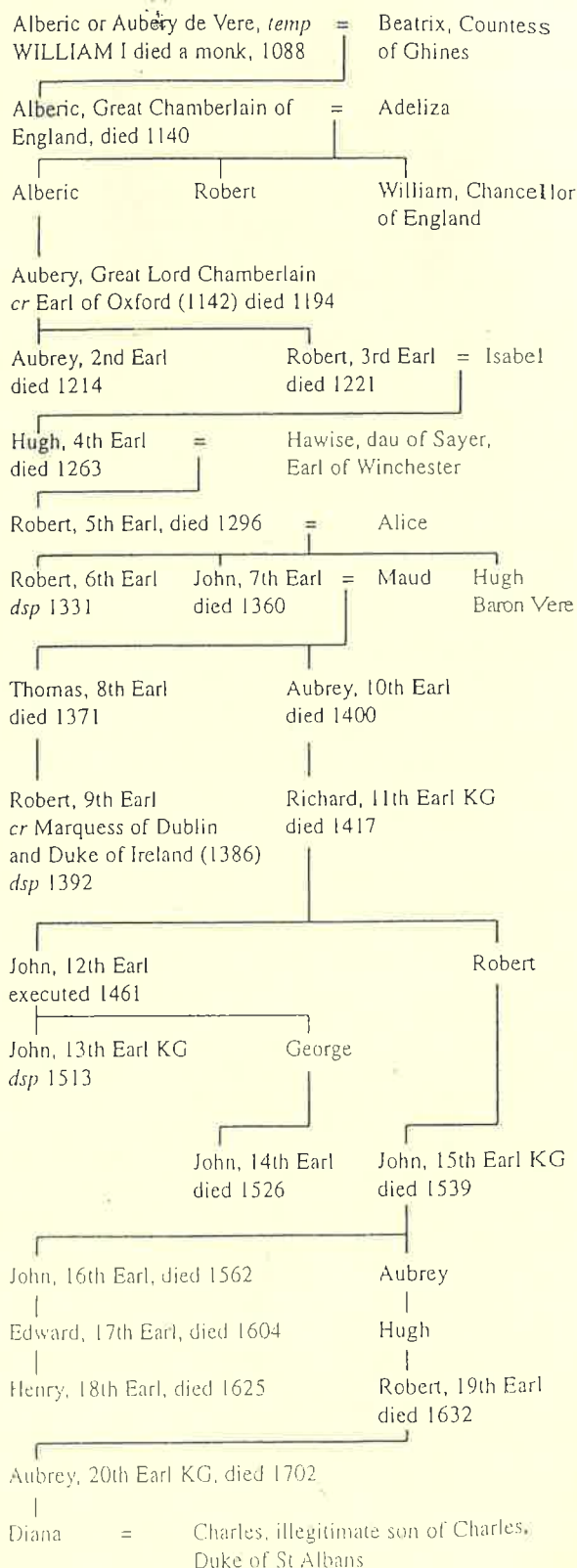
A fine passed in 1543, between King Henry VIII, plaintiff, and William Burnynghyll and Elianor his wife deforciant of the Manors of East New Hall, and le-Ray, and 300 acres of arable, 31 of meadow, 100 of pasture, 150 of marsh, 80 of wood and £ 5.00 rent in Ramsey, to be the King's right. The families of Whitmore, Davall, and Burr had it afterwards and then to Lewis-Peak Garland.

In 1557, this estate was granted, among many others, to Sir Thomas White, as parcel of the possessions of William Burnegill, Henry Willcocks and John Broke, co-partners. The Lordship is offered by the Garland Trustees.

The following note has been taken from the 1937 edition of Burke's Landed Gentry, where the family are described as Garland late of Michaelstow Hall.

Nathaniel Garland, of Woodcote Grove, Epsom, Surrey was born in 1657, he married Mark Peak and died in 1700 leaving issue. His son, also called Nathaniel is described as of Michaelstow Hall, Essex, and Woodcote Grove, Epsom, Surrey. He was born

Descent of the de Vere Earls of Oxford



in 1684 and married Anne Pettit. He died in 1756 having had issue. One of the last of this family was Edgar Walter Garland who was born in 1814 and who died without issue in 1902 at the old age of 88. He is describe as a JP for Essex and High Steward of Harwich.

Mr Arthur Nathaniel Garland, late of Michaelstow Hall, Essex, Lord of the Manors of Harwich, Dovercourt, Ramsey, New Hall, Wix Abbey, and Ray, sold Michaelstow Hall and the greater part of the landed estate in 1921.

DESCENT OF GARLAND, Lords of East Hall

Nathaniel Garland of Epsom, Surrey = Mary Peak

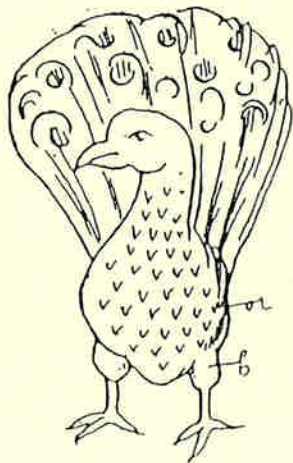
Nathaniel, of Michaelstow Hall, Essex = Anne Pettit

Lewes Peak Garland, died 1780 = Indiana, daughter of Maj-Gen Sherington Talbot, grand-daughter of William Talbot, Bishop of Durham

Nathaniel, died 1845 = Anna, sister and heiress of Arthur Walter Cope of Armagh

Edgar, Lord of the Manor and High Steward of Harwich, dsp 1912 = Mary, daughter of Revd Ferdinand Faithfull
Nathaniel died 1911

Arthur Nathaniel Garland, = Ellen daughter of Thomas Scott of Edgbaston last of the family to live in Essex and had three sons by Ellen and a fourth by his third wife, Evelyn, daughter of Victor Chevallez de Rivaz. The Garland Lordships in Essex are now held by Trustees



Documents associated with this Manor

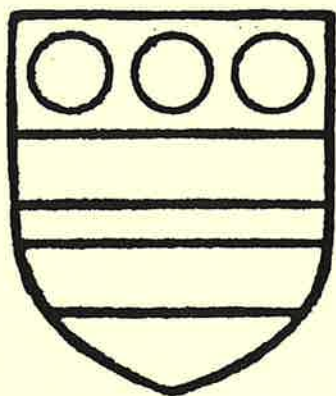
Court Rolls	1616-1714	British Museum
Draft Court Rolls	1696-1838	Essex Record Office
Court Book	1878-1916	
Minute Book	1832-1916	
Steward's Book	1841-1934, 1743-1840	
and Papers		
Steward's Solicitor's and Estate Papers and Correspondence		
(with other manors)	1751-1813	
Rental	1762	British Museum
Quit Rental	1859-1885	
Map of Copyhold	1825-1827	Norfolk Record Office
Court Books	1650-1875	Essex Record Office
Minute Books	1774-1831	
Minutes and Presentments	1721-70	
Survey	c1608	
(with other manors)		

The Lordship of Ridings Court Buckinghamshire

Lot 20

THIS MANOR was first mentioned, along with others in the area, in the 14th century. It came to John de Moleyns through his wife Gille, who was daughter and co-heir Sir Robert Pogeys of Stoke Poges, and was part of the 13 1/2 hides of land in Datchet owned at Domesday by Giles de Pinkney. John de Moleyns was granted free warren in Riding in 1331. In 1340 John was charged with irregularities regarding the money required for the siege of Tournai (during Edwards I's expedition to France). He was put in the Tower of London and his lands and goods were seized. The Manor remained in the hands of the King until 1345 when John was restored.

John was made Queen's Steward but was in trouble again 1355 and was imprisoned in 1357 along with his wife, Gille. They were held at Nottingham Castle and Cambridge Castle. John's son, William, obtained seisin of his father's land in 1359 and they were later granted to him for life. Gille was pardoned in 1360 (John having died in prison) and her lands were restored. They passed to her son William, who died in 1380. His son, Richard, died in 1385. Richard's son, William, was only seven at the time of his father's death and was placed in the custody of Thomas, Earl of Buckingham (later Duke of Gloucester). William was knighted and died in 1424, and his effigy can still be seen today in Stoke Poges church. His son, also William, gave proof of his age in 1427 and was slain two years later at the siege of Orleans. He had only one child, a daughter, Eleanor, who was three years of age at his death. She married Sir Robert Hungerford, later Lord Hungerford and Lord de Moleyns. Lord Hungerford obtained a grant of her lands in 1441 and served in the French wars. He was taken prisoner at Chatillon in 1453 and held captive for seven years, being released on payment of a substantial ransom. He fought for Henry VI at his defeat at Towton in 1461 and was consequently attainted. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Hexham in 1464, was beheaded soon after at Newcastle and buried at Salisbury Cathedral. His son and heir, Sir Thomas Hungerford, was also attainted and beheaded in 1469, again for his involvement in the conspiracy to restore Henry VI. Sir Robert's lands were for the most part given to Richard, Duke of Gloucester (afterwards Richard III)



Hungerford

His Widow, Eleanor, married Sir Oliver de Manningham and received a general pardon and restoration of most of her lands in 1472. Ridings Court was however excepted from this. Dur-



Montagu

ing this time it was farmed as the Manor of Riding Court for £12 8s. 4d. Yearly. It was granted in a lease to Sir Maurice Berkely in 1544 and this lease was renewed in 1557 and 1576. Richard Hanbury succeeded him as lessee and obtained a renewal in 1586. He later obtained a grant and the Manor passed to his daughter, Elizabeth, upon his death in 1608. Elizabeth was the wife of Sir Edmund Wheeler and the Manor passed to him. He left the Lordship to his son, William, who left it upon his death to his executors for the provision and education of his children, with a reversion to his son, William, and his heirs.

The Manor then passed through several hands and was eventually conveyed to John, second Duke of Montagu, in 1742. After the death of his son-in-law, George, Earl of Cardigan and later Duke of Montagu, Ridings Court passed to his daughter, Elizabeth, who was the wife of Henry, third Duke of Buccleuch. Elizabeth died in 1827 and the Manor devolved her second son, Lord Montagu of Boughton. He died without issue in 1845. His widow survived him and on her death the Manor passed to his Nephew, Walter Francis, fifth Duke of Buccleuch. He was Lord Privy Seal from 1842 to 1846 and afterwards Lord President of the Council. His widow, Charlotte, Duchess of Buccleuch, held the Manor until her death in 1895, when it passed to her second son, Henry, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu. The Manor then passed through that family to the present Lord Montagu, who held Ridings Court until recently. A descent of that family lies on the following page.

Ridings Court is in the Parish of Stoke Poges, approximately 40 miles west of London. The present Lord Montagu lives at Palace House, Beaulieu, where he founded the National Motor Museum thus creating the most successful stately home in the British Isles.

DESCENT OF THE MONTAGUS, sometime Lords of Ridings Court

The Most Noble Walter Francis Douglas-Scott-Montagu, 5th Duke of Buccleuch and = Lady Charlotte Anne Thynne, dau of 2nd Marquess of Bath KG
8th Duke of Queensberry, KG KT PC DCL ADC to QUEEN VICTORIA, ob 1884

William Henry Walter, succeeded to the Dukedoms and the bulk of the family's vast estates, now represented by Walter Francis John, 9th Duke of Buccleuch and 11th Duke of Queensberry

Lord Henry John Douglas-Scott-Montagu, was gifted the Lordships = Cecily Susan, dau of 2nd Lord Wharnccliffe of Ridley Court and Ditton (together with the Beaulieu estate, Hampshire) by his father, the 5th Duke of Buccleuch, created Baron Montagu of Beaulieu, 1835, ob 1905

James Walter Edward, 2nd Lord Montagu, ob 1929 =

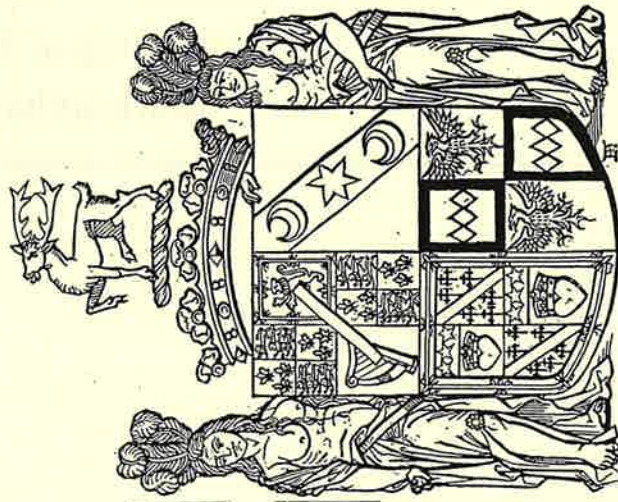
(1) Lady Cecil Victoria Constance, dau of 9th Marquess of Lothian KT
(2) Alice Pearl, dau of Maj Edward Barrington Crake, who remarried (1936) Capt the Hon Edward Pleyden-Bouvierie MVO, 2nd son of the 6th Earl of Radnor

Edward John Barrington Douglas-Scott-Montagu, 3rd Lord Montagu sometime =
Lord of the Manor of Ridings Court, Bucks, founder of the National Motor Museum at Beaulieu, Chairman of English Heritage 1982-91

(1) Elizabeth Belinda, dau of Captain the Hon de Bathe Crossley, son of Lord Smerleyton
(2) Fiona Margaret, dau of Richard Herbert

(1) The Hon Ralph, b 1961
(2) The Hon Jonathan Deane, b 1975

The Hon Mary Rachel, b 1964

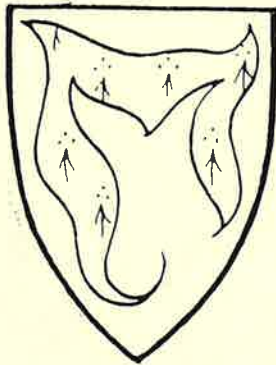


The Lordship of Haccombe, Newton Abbot, Devon

Lot 21

THIS MANOR was formerly the property of the Carews, whom we meet elsewhere in this Catalogue, and Haccombe House was their principal residence until the 1940s. The representative of this ancient Devonish family, Sir Rivers Carew, takes his Baronetcy title, 'Carew of Haccombe' (created by King Charles II in 1660) from this place, which lies about three miles south-east of Newton Abbot.

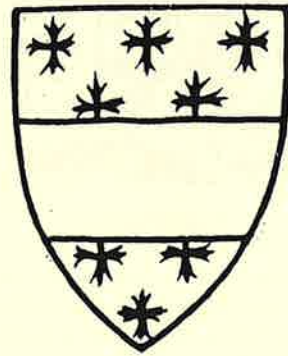
Sir John Carew, Baron Carew of Mullesford, was born at Mohuns Ottery, formerly Ottery Fleming from its early medieval Lords, a family name still represented by Stoke and Bratton Fleming, in the county. The Mohun house lay in the hamlet of Luppit, later Low-pit, near Honiton, and was an ecclesiastical holding, held by monks who were transferred by Lord Reginald Mohun to Newenham abbey, in Axminster.



Mohun

The family came to prominence about 50 years after the Norman invasion of England in 1066. The first was Walter de Windsor, so-called from his being Chastellain of Windsor Castle, a residence of King Henry I (1100-35). He was the son of Otto or Otho. Walter's two sons were William, from whom the later Lords Windsor were descended, and Gerald, from whom the Carews and the FitzGerald, the latter furnishing the lines of Earls of Kildare and Desmond, in Ireland. Gerald was the King's representative in Pembroke and, on his marriage to Nesta, the daughter of Rees, Prince of South Wales, obtained as dowry the Castle of Carru in that county. Some historians suggest that the Carews were Norman, though there is no evidence of this; others that they were English or Anglo-Welsh, taking their name from Nesta's dowry. The second is by no means impossible since, by the reign of King Henry I, the English formed the greater part of the royal army in Henry's tussle over Normandy with his brother, Robert Curthose, Duke of Normandy, a dispute finally settled with Robert's defeat at Tinchebrai, Normandy, in 1106. Henry was also to rely on Englishmen as the instruments of his effective government for the rest of his reign.

Gerald's grandson Raymond married Basilia, sister of Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, who led the English attack on Ireland in 1169. There was no issue from this marriage and the Carew estates passed to Raymond's cousin or nephew William, to whom King John (1199-1216) confirmed his ancestor King Henry I's grant of Carew castle. William was the first of the



Peverell

family to use 'Carew' as his surname. William's grandson, Sir Nicholas was Baron of Carew and Mullesford (Berks) and was summoned to Parliament by King Edward I (1272-1307). Lord Nicholas married the unnamed sister and heir of Sir John Peverell, of Western Peverell, near Plymouth, when the family became finally seated in the West Country.

Their eldest son Sir John married twice: Eleanor, daughter of Sir William Mohun, of Mohuns Ottery and Baron of Dunster, Somerset; and Joan, daughter of Gilbert, Lord Talbot. The son and eventual heir, also Sir John, by Joan took part in the early stages of the Hundred Years' War and was at the great English victory over the French at Crécy in 1346. King Edward III later made him Lord Deputy (Governor) of Ireland and he died in 1363.

Sir John's grandson Edmund, by Alice, daughter of Sir Edmund FitzAlan, second son of Edmund, Earl of Arundel, was also a soldier, and placed in charge of the protection of the Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund, on that monarch's visit to England at the beginning of the reign of King Henry V (1413-22). He was at the battle of Agincourt in 1415 and was made Governor of Harfeur, the principal port for English supplies to France during the conquest of much of that kingdom. He died in 1431, just as the tide was turning against the English, leaving a son and heir, Sir Nicholas, Baron Carew of Mullesford, who married Joan, daughter of Sir Hugh Courtenay, Lord of Haccombe. His son and namesake, Lord of Mohuns Ottery, married Joan, daughter of Thomas Carminow, a family still extant in Devonshire. Nicholas's son Edmund succeeded to the Barony, while his second son Thomas succeeded to the Lordship of Bickleigh, Devon, in the reign of King Henry VII (1485-1509).

The Carew link with the Courtenays, Earls of Devon today, was cemented around this time, Bickleigh having been a Courtenay possession. This seems to have occurred after the death of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Haccombe, toward the end of the 15th century, for he gave custody of his grand-daughter and heir Philippa to Sir William Carew. Thomas Carew, apparently, became very friendly with this lady and courted her, against the wishes of her late grandfather. One story has it that they eloped, another that Thomas spirited her off at night. Either way, they married and



Courtenay

Thomas and his wife made themselves scarce in Devon for some years, he joining the royal force put together by Queen Katherine of Aragon and the Earl of Arundel, to face a Scottish invasion at Flodden in 1513, King Henry VIII being on campaign in northern France. James IV, King of Scots, was killed, and Carew saved the Earl of Arundel's life. Everyone forgives a hero, and Thomas eventually settled at Haccombe with his second wife. From this union sprang the Carew Baronets given in the pedigree chart.

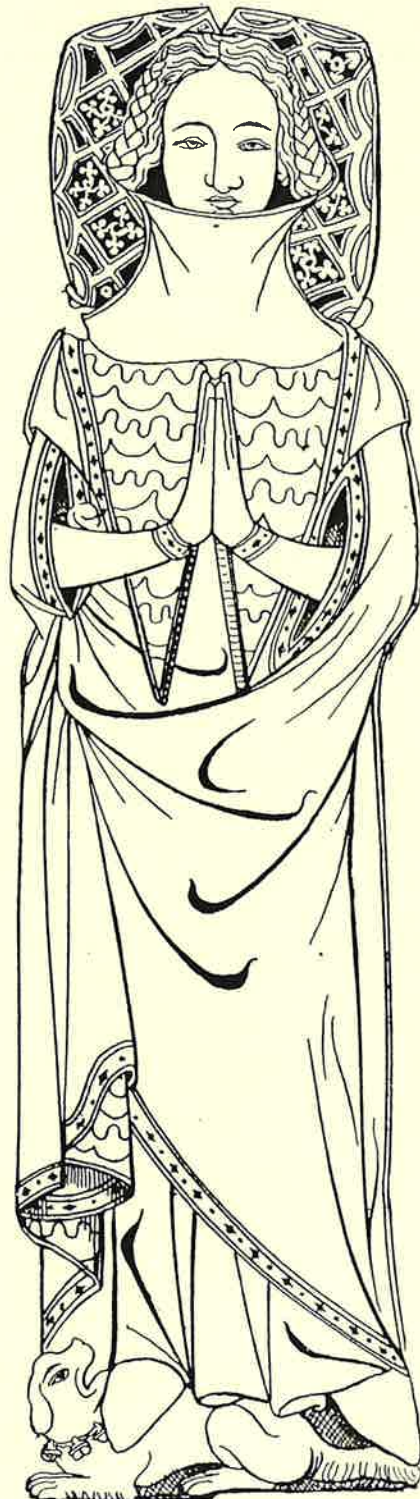
There are numerous memorials in Haccombe and Bickleigh churches to the Lords and Ladies of the Manor:

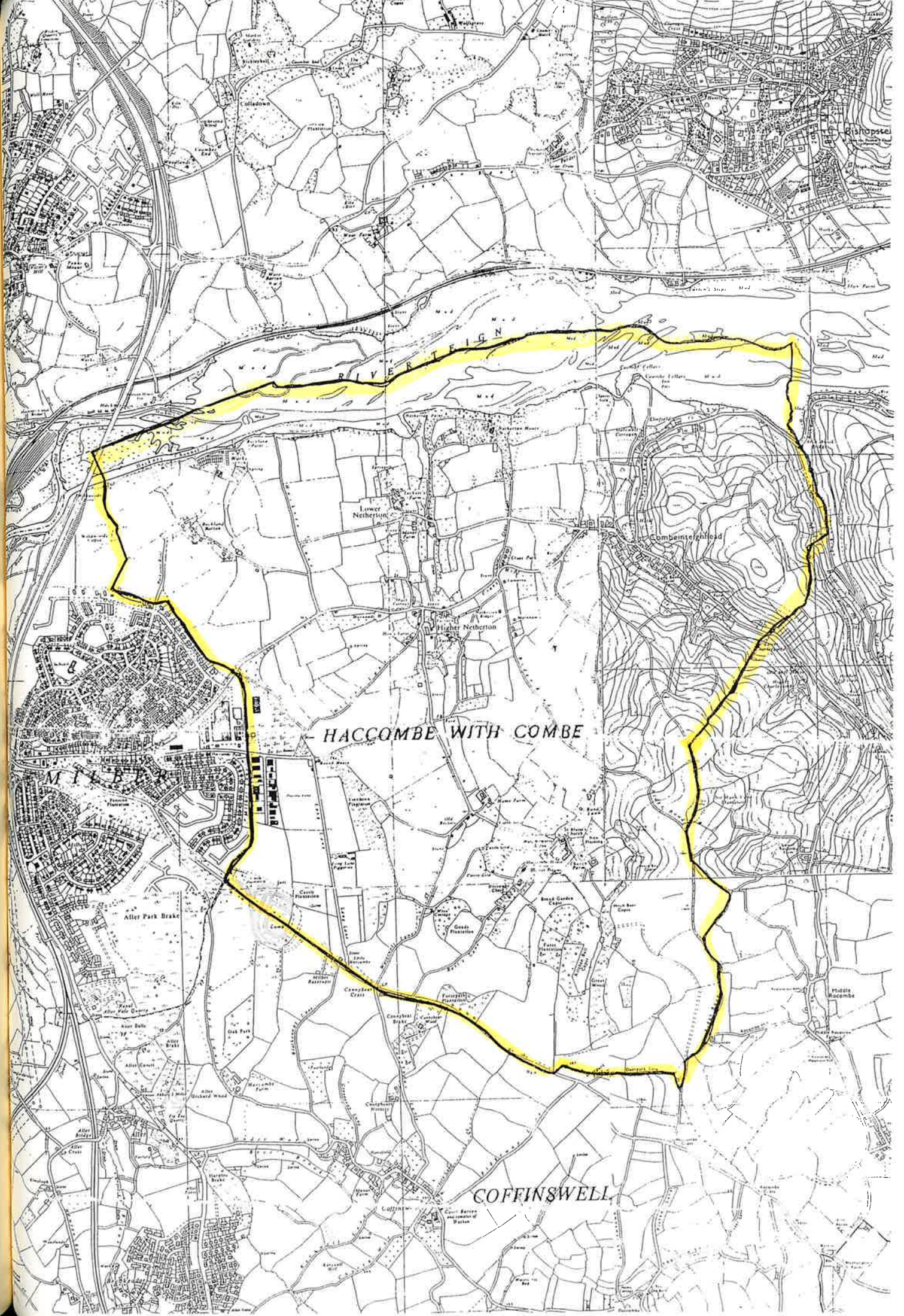
Carew's* daughter, Erize's Wife, her Name Elizabeth;
 By pleasure of Almighty God, in Child-bed found her Death.
 Which suddain, unexpected Chance, with Grief did kill the Joy
 Of gladdened Parents, and her Mate, in bringing forth a Boy.
 To God she liv'd, to God she di'd, young year'd, in Vistrues old:
And left, until it rise again, this Tomb her Corps to hold.

* Peter Carew

There are memorial windows and effigies in the church of St Blaise, Haccombe, to the Courtenay and Carew families: Sir Stephen de Haccombe (1250-1332); effigies of two ladies in wimples and hoods, with flowing skirts of the 14th century; Sir Nicholas Carew (d 1469); an alabaster figure of a youth, and many others, some carved in plate armour. To the door of the porch are attached two horseshoes, the legend of which is that a Carew of Haccombe bet one of the Champernowns that he could swim his horse faster to Torbay than the other. Not only did he win, but the Champernown youth got into difficulties and was saved by the Carew boy. The bet, of some land, was paid promptly. Originally, the loser had nailed up all four shoes of his horse, but two have since disappeared.

This family also supplied the Carew Barons of Clopton and Earls of Totnes, and there is much more that could be written of this family and its Lordships in the county. The Auctioneers have copies of an early printed book (c 1650) which can be supplied to the new Lord or Lady. Haccombe, including Combe, covers about 2,000 acres. A map of the boundary of the Manor, for identification purposes, is included.





HACCOMBE WITH COMBE

COFFINSWELL

RIVER TELFORD

MILBURN

Aller Park Brake

Lower Netherpton

Higher Netherpton

Combestonhead

Aller Court

Oak Park

Castle

Goods Station

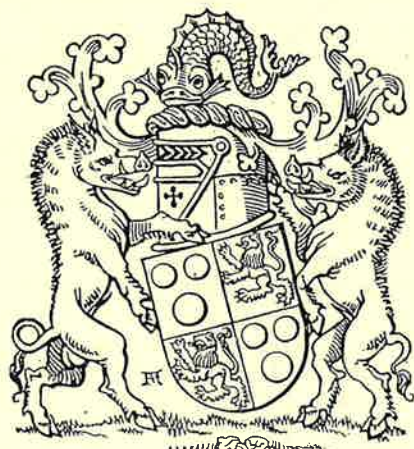
St. Peter's

Little Haccombe

The Lordship of Newhall, St Teath Lot 22

Cornwall

THIS Lordship was originally held of the Manor of Polrode, whose Lord into the early 19th century was Lord Grenville. The present holder of Newhall is the Lanhydrock Estate Company, of Lanhydrock, Cornwall, which is owned by the great grandson of the 8th Viscount Clifden. It is situated in the parish of St Teath, about 10 miles north of Bodmin, seven miles north-east of Wadebridge, which parish takes its name from St Eata or St Tetha as does the ancient church here. St Tetha was a Briton of Wales by birth and Bishop of Lindisfarne, the predecessor of St Cuthbert, founder of Durham cathedral.(AD678). The district was taxed under the jurisdiction of Dundagell at the Domesday Survey of 1086.

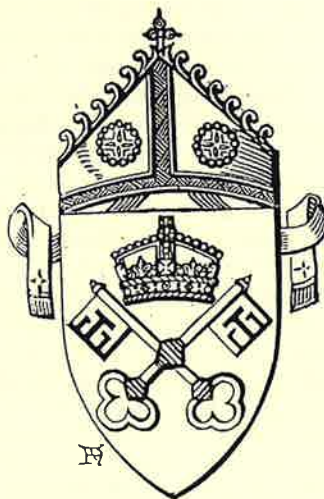


Courtenay

It came early in the Courtenays of Boconnoc, sometime Earls of Devon. They appear to have inherited it through marriage from the Carminows who, likewise, inherited from the Tintens, who acquired it from the earlier medieval Bloyow family. The Carminows hailed from Carminow in Mawgan, Cornwall, and are said to have been settled there before the Norman Conquest of 1066. The family is traced with some certainty from the reign of Henry III (1216-72) and there were numerous branches. One coheirress married the Arundells, later Lords Arundell of Wardour, Wiltshire. Others settled at Resprin, in St Winnow, Cornwall, and married into the family of Prideaux of Place, at Fentongollan, Trenowth, and Champernown. Some members of these families are interred in the graveyard of St Tetha, or St Etha, and their Coats of Arms in the church stained glass.

Sir Edmund Courtenay, second son of Sir Philip of Powderham Castle, Devon, by Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Lord Hungerford, and brother Piers Bishop of Winchester, married the Carminow heiress of the Manor and settled at St Germans, Cornwall. His eldest son Richard lived at Loswithiel, Cornwall, and left three children: Lawrence, the eldest, was Lord of Etyh, in St Winnow, which was sold by his descendant, Francis Courtenay, in 1634; William, the second son, who lived at Deviock, Cornwall; and Richard, the youngest, who settled at Tremere.

Edward, second son of Sir William Courtenay of Powderham, and Mary, a daughter of Lord Bonville, married the heiress of the Wottons of Wotton, in Landrake, Cornwall. Lord Bonville was Sir William Bonville, son of John by Elizabeth, Lady of



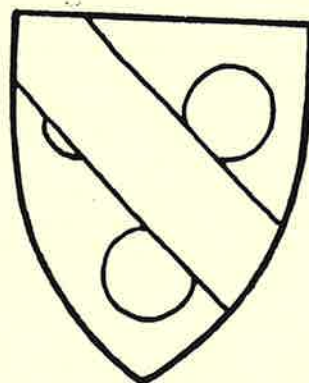
Winchester

Chuton in her own right. He accompanied Henry V to France in 1418 in the retinue of the Duke of Clarence, the King's brother, and was appointed Seneschal of the Duchy of Aquitaine. He was summoned to Parliament as Baron Bonville of Chuton from 1449. Lord Bonville supported the Yorkist cause during the Wars of the Roses and being captured by the victorious Lancastrians after the battle of Northampton in 1460 was beheaded and attainted along with the Duke of Exeter and the Earl of Devon. Another branch of the family lived at Trethurfe, in Landock, Cornwall, and it is probable that these lines united again. The Manor of Newhall and other Courtenay estates passed to William, son of Sir Peter Courtenay who, in 1683, bequeathed his property to his brother-in-law, Humphrey Courtenay of Tremere. Humphrey's son William married an heiress of the Kellands of Devonshire, but this branch became extinct in the male line with the death of Charles Kelland Courtenay in 1761. The estate was broken up and sold, Lord Robartes acquiring Newhall as well as Tremere.

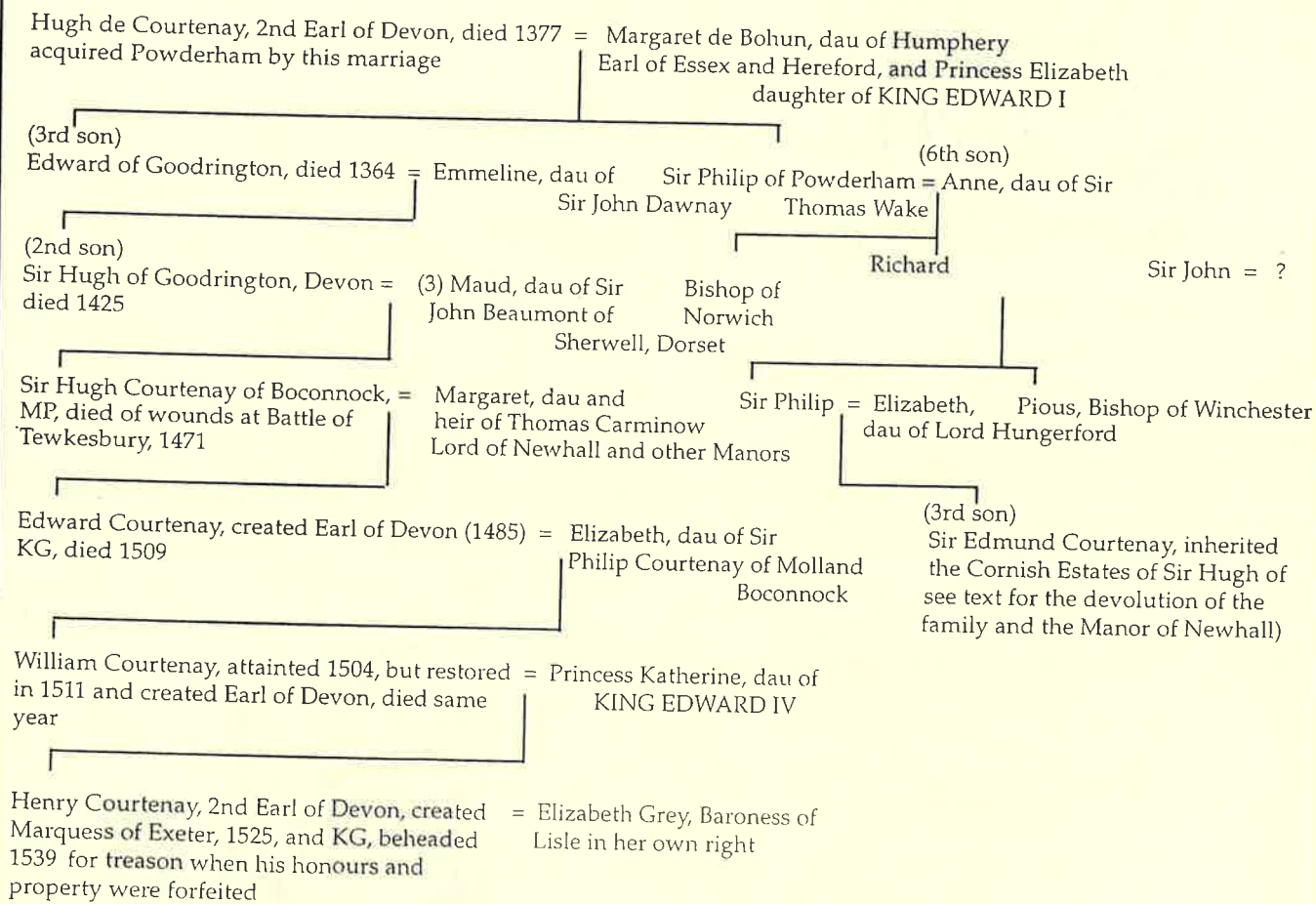


Clifden

The first of the Robartes family of whom we have any account is Richard Robartes, a merchant at Truro, whose grandson and namesake married a coheiress of the Bottreaux Castle estate. He was created a Baronet in 1621 and a peer four years later as Baron Robartes of Truro. His son John was created Viscount Bodmin and Earl of Radnor in 1679. It is said that his title was originally Earl of Falmouth, which he retained only six days, 'by reason of a jest; Lady Mohun having complimented his lady on having acquired the title of Countess of Penny-come-quick, a name given in derision to Falmouth by some of the neighbouring towns which had opposed its rise.' However, it is more probable that the Falmouth title was abandoned being already a Viscounty held by George FitzRoy, Earl of Northumberland. Ironically, the Mohun Barony of Okehampton was lost in 1712 with the death of Charles, Lord Mohun, Lady Mohun's son mentioned above. He was killed in a famous duel in Hyde Park by the Duke of Hamilton who was also killed. The Lordship passed to the Honourable Mrs Agar and thence by marriage to the Viscounts Clifden in the second half of the 19th century as Captain William Bligh, of the *Bounty*, was born here, and of whom several films have been made by Charles Lawton and Mel Gibson called *Mutiny on the Bounty*.



PARTIAL DESCENT OF THE COURTENAYS OF CORNWALL



Documents associated with this Manor:

Rents and receipts, mid-18th century Cornwall Record Office with other Manors

The Lordship of Rossendale Lancashire

Lot 23

WHEN THE NORMANS invaded England in 1066, they brought with them a system of feudal law which they imposed on a Saxon land. One of their institutions was Forest Law whereby a stretch of land, not necessarily wooded, was reserved for the use of king. Hunting and the taking game was restricted and severe penalties imposed on transgressors. The forest of Rossendale, where this Lordship can be found, originally belonged to the great forest of Blackburn and covered an area of 30 square miles. It lies to the south of Burnley and includes the villages of Bacup and Rawtenstall. An aside: it was long thought that England remained well wooded into the 19th century. This is something of a myth and Norman Kings started a tree-planting programme, best known of which was the New Forest in Hampshire. Forests were created for the Kings' pleasure of hunting. By the early 18th century, timber of sufficient lengths was mostly unavailable in England for the Navy and merchant shipping, and most was imported from Scandinavia. In the sense that England was part of a wooded island, this may have some voracity upto the Stone Age, long before the Romans. What earlier historians were pleased to think of was a wooded medieval England was probably large areas of waste, or scrub, covered with thickets, and much gause, the latter still occupying tracts of the New Forest today. A tree-planting programme in this country and indeed, Western Europe, did not properly start until after the end of the Second World War in 1945. Now mature, many of these trees in England were planted in cities, and not in the countryside. Where trees were planted as 'forests' - in Scotland, and North Wales, they are largely firs, beneath which almost nothing else will grow and the firs themselves, except for the very tops of them, are derelict trunks. A cure, perhaps, for the privatization of the Forestry Commission, founded in 1918.

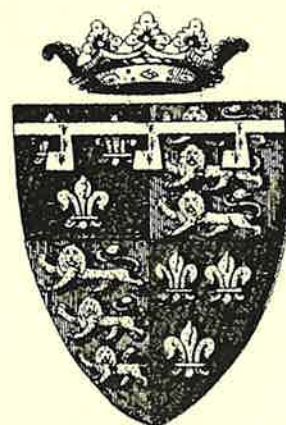


Stephen

Soon after the Norman Conquest the Lordship of Rossendale, as well as the forest was granted, as a parcel of the Honour of Clitheroe, to the de Lacy family, in whom it remained for three centuries. Their descent lies on the following page. Ilbert de Lacy is considered to be the first Lord of Clitheroe though it is not entirely certain. He was succeeded by his son Robert, who in turn was succeeded by his son, Ilbert, a loyalist of King Stephen (1135-1154) during the chaos which characterized his rule. When he died childless Rossendale passed to his brother Henry and consequently to his son Robert, who is said to have begun the building of Clitheroe Castle in the 1190s. Robert d

ied with no heir and his estates then passed descended his sister, Aubrey to his cousin Roger de Lacy, Constable of Chester Castle. Roger was loyal to King John (1199-1216) and served as Sheriff of Cumberland and Yorkshire. He was prominent in the war against the Welsh and his use of brutal tactics earned him the name Roger of Hell. He died in 1211,

Rossendale then passed to his eldest son John, who was created Earl of Lincoln and from him it passed down to his son, Edmund, who died in 1228. It then descended to his son Henry who was one of the most powerful barons of the 13th century and a trusted advisor of Edward I. He fought in France and was made Lieutenant of Aquitaine in 1295. On his return to England in 1298 he fought extensively in Scotland. He died in 1311. At the inquest into his death it was found that that he was Lord of Rossendale and this Lordship then passed to his daughter, Alice, the wife of Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster and grandson of King Henry III. She was born at Denbigh and although married to Thomas in name their marriage was an aristocratic convenience and they spent very little time together. Alice was reported to have actively hated her husband. The most notable event in their marriage was when Alice was abducted by one of Thomass enemies, Earl Warrenne, in 1317. Warrenne did not covert Alice sexually, but took her as an act of spite against Thomas. She was soon released and yet despite the antagonism she displayed against Thomas, when he fell from power in 1322, she was imprisoned at York. After being freed she married Ebulo Lestrangle in 1324, again through convenience, as she sort to gain control of her estates and fortune. Lestrangle lived for only a few more years before his death and once more Alice became the object of baronial intent. She was kidnapped for a second time, in 1336, by Sir Hugh de Freyne of Hertfordshire. However this was almost certainly at her own bidding since the two were soon married with the blessing of King Edward III (1327-77). At her death in 1348, her estates descended to the nephew of her first husband, Henry De Grosmont. He was made Duke of Lancaster for life and when he died childless in 1361 Rossendale, together with the rest of the Duchy of Lancaster estate passed to his son- in-law, John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, favourite son of Edward III. He was succeeded by his son, Henry Bolingbroke who deposed King Richard II and became King Henry IV.



Thomas Plantagenant

DESCENT OF THE DE LACY'S.

Ibert or Ibert De Lacy = Hawise
 Lord of Pontefract
 of 159 Manors in
 Yorkshire, 10 in
 Notts, and four in
 Lincs

Robert
 (exiled
 for
 rebellion
 by
 HENRY I)
 = Matilda
 Hugh

Ibert, Restored to his English = Alice, dau. of
 lands by KING STEPHEN Gilbert de Gand
 or Ghent
 (*dsp*)

(1)

Robert (*dsp* 1193) = Isabella

John, Baron Malton and = Alice de Vere, dau. of 2nd
 Pontefract, Constable of Earl of Oxford
 Chester (*ob* 1179)

Roger de Lacy, present with = Matilda, dau. of Eustace de Clare,
 RICHARD THE LION Earl of Clare,
 HEART at the Siege of
 Acre 1192 (*ob* 1211)

John = Margaret, dau. and heir of Robert = (2) William Marshall, Earl of Pembroke
 (*ob* 1240) de Quincy, Earl of Winchester

Edmund, Earl of Lincoln = Alice of Savoy
 (*ob* 1257) Maud = Richard de Clare, Earl of Gloucester

Henry = Margaret, dau. and co heir of William
 (*ob* 1312) Longspee, Earl of Salisbury

Alice de Lacy = Thomas Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster

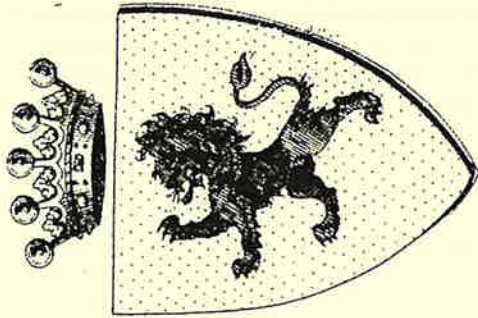
Henry (1) Albreda = (2) Eudo de Lissours

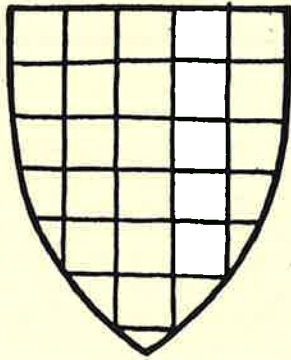
Albreda de Lissours = Richard FitzEustace,
 Feudal Baron of Halton Cheshire

Robert the Hospitaller

Sarah = Robert de Alford

Audrey = Henry Biset





Warrenne

The Lordship of the Manor of Rossendale therefore became a possession of the Crown. During the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509) orders were given which resulted in the cutting down of trees in many of the Royal woods. This was apparently carried out at the behest of the forest dwellers and continued into the reign of Henry VIII (1509-1547). Indeed a decree issued during the reign of Edward VI (1547-1553) describes the whole process as taking 44 years, having begun in 1506. It went on to note that both king Henrys had agreed that the protection of deer in the forest should cease then the land could be *applied to some good purpose*. As a result the forest was largely cleared of trees and brush and the deer killed. Fertile ground was produced and a farming population soon developed.

In a survey taken in 1611 it was found that the Lordship of the Manor of Rossendale was still in the hands of the Crown, as a parcel of the Honour of Clitheroe but from this time the Crown began to hive off land and manors from the estate. Rossendale was sold off and it passed to the Towneley family, who owned and lived at nearby Towneley Hall as well as a number of other estates in the area. It has remained with this family to the present day and the current Lord of the Manor is the 4th Baron Lord OHagan.

O'Hagan of Rossendale



Edward O'Hagan, of Belfast = Mary, dau of Capt Thomas Bell

Sir Thomas O'Hagan, 1st Baron O'Hagan of Tullahogue, Co Tyrone (1870) KP, PC, QR Attorney-General under Lord Palmerston, Lord Chancellor under Gladstone (1868-74) (1st Roman Catholic since King James II to hold this post), died 1888 = (2nd wife) Alice Mary and coheir of Charles Towneley (d 1921)

Hon Thomas Towneley O'Hagan, died 1900 in South Africa, unmarried aged 22, 2nd Lord O'Hagan

Maurice Herbert Towneley-O'Hagan, 3rd Lord O'Hagan, born 1886, died 1961 = (1) Hon Frances Constance Huddalena, dau and heir of 1st Baron Strachie (Strachey), died 1931
(2) Evelyn Violet died 1965

Thomas Anthony Edward Towneley O'Hagan adopted the surname of Strachey on inheriting his grandfather's Somerset estates, also died in 1955 = Lady Mary Sophia Palmer, dau of 3rd Earl Selborne, Lady-in-Waiting to HRH The Princess Elizabeth now Queen Elizabeth II

Charles Towneley Strachey, 4th and present Lord O'Hagan, an MEP, 1977-94, Lord of the Manoe of Bowland, Lancashire

The Lordship of Fardell

Devon

Lot 24

LYING IN THE VILLAGE of Cornwood, Fardell is a agricultural area about a mile from the parish church of St Michael's. Anciently it formed part of the Manor of Cornwood which was included in Domesday Book, the entry being;

Reginald holds Cornwood from the Count. Edmer held it before

1066. It paid tax for two hides. Land for 5 ploughs. In Lordship 1 1/2 ploughs, 8 slaves; 1 virgate.

8 villagers and 8 smallholders with 2 ploughs and 3 virgates. Pasture 1 league long and 1/2 league wide. woodland 2 leagues long and 1/2 league wide. 3 unbroken mares; 10 cattle, 3 pigs, 22 goats.

*Value formerly and now 40s.

Little is known of the early history of Fardell but by the reign of Henry III (1216-1272) it was the property of Warren FitzJoell.

He was the last male heir of this family, who may have held it a far back as the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), and was succeeded by his daughter. On her marriage to a member of the Newton family it passed to these local landowners who held it for many generations. Eventually Fardell passed to the Raleighs of Smallridge, a prosperous local family, who built a home here in the 15th century. Wymond Raleigh was Lord of Fardell at the end of the 15th century and he was succeeded on his death by his eldest son, Walter, who was born at Fardell. Walter's son, Sir Walter, is perhaps one of the most famous names in English history and there was some speculation that this great Elizabethan was born in Fardell, but it seems more likely to have been at the Raleigh's other residence at Budleigh Salterton. Sir Walter Raleigh certainly spent much of his early life at Fardell and in later life it was his occasional residence.



Elizabeth

Raleigh attended Oriol College, Oxford, as a commoner, but initially eschewed a legal or clerical career to become a soldier.

He fought with the French Huguenots as a volunteer at the Battle of Jarnac in 1569, but returned to London to enter the Inner Temple as a lawyer. His appetite for adventure overcame him and in 1578 he accompanied his half-brother, Sir Humphrey Gilbert, on a expedition to plunder Spanish ships in 1578. He gained a great reputation as a pirate and attached himself to the

Earls of Leicester and Oxford, entering Court in their retinue.

He was quick to establish himself as a popular member of the Court and in 1581 he was famously supposed to have laid his cloak over a puddle in order for Queen Elizabeth to avoid wetting her shoes. Though this story is probably apocryphal but it may well be true Raleigh went out of his way to flatter the Queen.

Another story tells how Raleigh, in a bid to get Elizabeth's attention, scratched verses onto a window pane with a diamond. He certainly succeeded in his aim and the Queen reward his wit and elegance with plentiful rewards. Not only was he granted the status of being her favourite he was given lucrative export licences for wool and alehouses, land grants, and was knighted in 1584.

In that same year, he used his new found wealth to instigate a series of colonial adventures in America. He received a patent giving him and his heirs the proprietary right over all territory they occupied on payment of one fifth of all the produce of precious metals. He sent off an exploratory expedition which discovered and claimed a huge, undefined territory which Raleigh named Virginia, after the Queen. Settlers were sent. The venture was ill-fated. The colonists fought with the native Americans and the colony collapsed after two years, forcing Raleigh to sell his rights to a company of merchants.

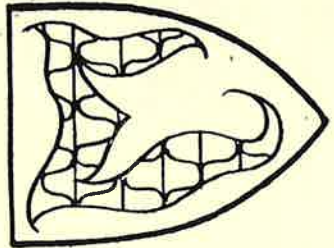


Two years after this débacle, Raleigh was granted 40,000 acres of land in Ireland where he fatefully introduced the potato and tobacco plants which he had found in America. In 1587, Raleigh reached the zenith of his favour at Court but he was never much more than an amusing companion for Elizabeth, never being allowed any political influence or granted any office. From this point on he began to lose his position of favourite to the Earl of Essex and he went on a series of largely unsuccessful voyages. In 1592, after sailing on a mission to intercept Spanish trade, he was recalled to England and accused of seducing Elizabeth Throgmorton, one of Elizabeth's Maids of Honour. He was placed in the Tower and only allowed out on a promise to marry her, which he duly did. In 1595 he retired to Dorset, but his wanderlust overcame him and he organised a expedition to South America, hoping to discover the mythical and golden city of El Dorado.

Towards the end of Elizabeth's reign he became more involved in politics and took part in the suppression of Essex's rebellion

DESCENT OF THE CAREW BARONETS, Lords of North Filham and Fardell, Devon

William FitzGerald of Carru (Carew) Castle, Pembroke, Wales, son of Gerald FitzWalter, Constable of Pembroke Castle temp HENRY I (1100-35), by his wife Nesta, the daughter of Rhys ap Gryfdd ap Tudor Mawr, Prince of South Wales, and heiress of Carew Castle. William was the grandson of Walter FitzOther, Castellan of Windsor (ancestor of the present Duke of Leinster) and died in 1173, leaving with other issue Otho, ancestor of the Carew Baronets, and William, ancestor of the present Lord Gerard



Mohun

John Carew, of Carew, Baron of Idrone, Ireland, ob 1363 = Margaret, dau of John Mohun of Dunster

Sir Leonard Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1371 = Alice, dau of Sir Edmond FitzAlan, of Arundel

Thomas Carew, Baron of Idrone, ob 1431 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Bonville, of Shute

Sir Nicholas Carew, ob 1446 = Joan, dau of Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Hacombe, Devon

Sir Thomas, ancestor of the Carews of Bickleigh, Mohun's Ottery, and Earls of Totnes

Elizabeth, dau of Sir John Croker of Lydeard St Lawrence, Somerset

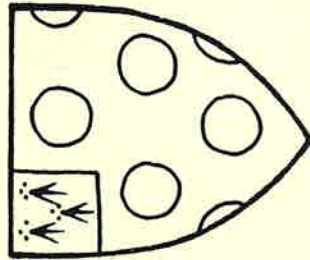
John Carew of Hacombe = Elizabeth, dau of John, Lord Zouche, of Haringworth

John Carew, commander in Francis I's army to rescue Pope Clement VII, who had been imprisoned by the Emperor Charles V, killed at the Battle of Pavia, 1527 = Elizabeth, dau of Sir William Martin, of Dorset

Thomas Carew, ob 1586 = Mary, dau of William Huddle, of Pillesden, Dorset

John Carew, living 1620 = Elizabeth, dau of Robert Hill, of Shilston, Devon

Thomas Carew, ob 1656 = Anne, dau of Rev John Clifford DD, of Ugborough



Zouche

Sir Thomas Carew, created 1st Baronet of Haccombe, 1661, *ob* 1676 = (1) Elizabeth, dau and co-heir of Sir Henry Carew of Bickleigh, thus united two branches of the family
 (2) Martha, dau and co-heir of Nicholas Dack

(1) Sir Henry Carew, 2nd Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Bickleigh = (1) Elizabeth, dau of Thomas, 1st Lord Clifford of Chudleigh
 from his mother, *ob* 1695 (2) Katherine, dau of John Fownes, of Whiteleigh
 (3) Gratiana, dau of Thomas Darrell, of Treworman, Cornwall

(3) Sir Henry Carew, 3rd Baronet, *ob* ~~1708~~ 1708 Sir Thomas Carew, 4th Baronet, = Dorothy, dau of Peter West, of Tiverton Castle
ob before 1746

Sir John Carew, 5th Baronet, inherited the Lordship of Tiverton from his mother = Elizabeth, dau of the Rev Henry Holdsworth, of Dartmouth
ob before 1773

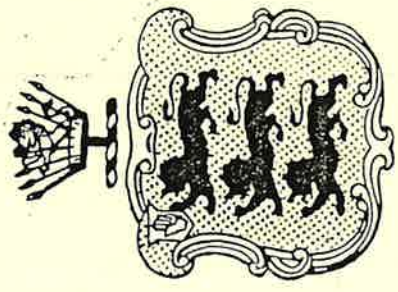
Sir Thomas Carew, 6th Baronet, *ob* 1805 = Jane, dau of Rev Charles Smalwood

Sir Henry Carew, 7th Baronet, *ob* 1830 = Elizabeth, dau of Walter Palk

Sir Walter Palk Carew, 8th Baronet, = Anne, dau of Maj-Gen Taylor CB
ob 1874

Sir Thomas Palk Carew, 10th Baronet, *ob* 1976 = (1) Ivy Madeline, Laura, dau of Col Arthur Breakey OBE (marriage dissolved)
 (2) Phyllis Evelyn, dau of Neville Mayman, of Sydney, Australia

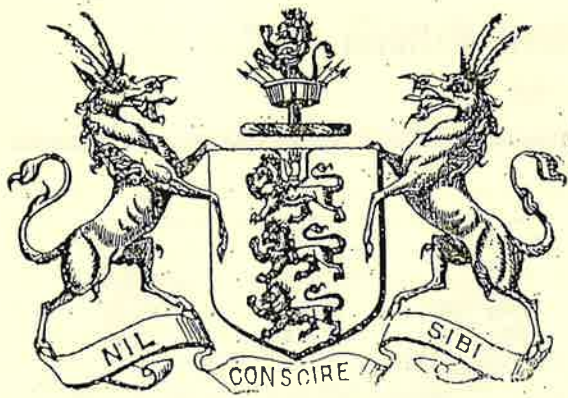
Sir Rivers Carew, 11th and present Baronet



Carew



Frances Gertrude, dau of Robert Locke-Roe, Lord of Lynmouth, Devon



Carew

on 1600. On the accession of James I, in 1603, Raleigh's reputation at Court dimmed. He was not only the most popular man in England, but also a voice of religious tolerance and believed to be an atheist, neither trait endeared him to the new monarch. He was very quickly expelled from his formal positions and was forced to sell his estates in Ireland.

That year Raleigh was arrested and charged with conspiracy against the new regime. The prosecution was led by the Attorney-General, Sir Edward Coke, whose brutal questioning and misuse of flimsy evidence aroused public sympathy for the defendant. Popularity counted for nought and Raleigh was sentenced to death and committed to the Tower. He spent a number of years in confinement, carrying out chemical experiments and composing poetry. He finally won his freedom after promising James that he would find gold in South America without encroaching on Spanish Territory. James informed the Spanish Ambassador of the plan and he too promised that Spanish interest would not be harmed. Raleigh set off on March 1617 and his party reached the Orinocco on 31 December, while Sir Walter lay ill with fever in Trinidad. His fleet discovered a Spanish settlement and became involved in a skirmish in which his son and several Spaniards were killed. In despair at the loss of his son, Sir Walter was forced to return home in disgrace and was arrested on his arrival in England for breaking the King's promise to the Spanish. He was executed on October 26 1618.

On Sir Walter's death his estate, including the Lordship of Fardell, passed to his son, Carew, who then sold the Lordship to Elizabeth Hele, who was the heiress to a considerable local estate. The Lordship remained with the Hele family until 1740 when it was given to the Pearce family of Bigbury. The Pearces had several Manors in the Ermington Hundred, including Fardell, which was sold by the executors of John Pearce's will, to Sir Robert Palk, Bart.

John Pearce's grandfather was infamous in the county for his unorthodox religious views. He converted to Arianism and preached in London. He opened a new meeting house in the Mint in 1719. Arianism was an ancient Christian heresy which argued that Jesus was not divine, but a created being, and therefore denied the trinity. Arianism died out as a religion in the Dark Ages, but in the 17th century it was revived by some Unitarians and Baptists who moved to it as the ultimate extension of their deism. Pearce was a member of a dissenting schism which began with non-conformists in Exeter, in 1715, and spread throughout the country. Pearce began preaching a form of Arianism in the city and was ejected from his church by the congregation. He and a Mr Hallet established a chapel in the Mint, in Southwark, which at the time still retained its rights as

a sanctuary. During his ministry there, Pearce wrote numerous controversial tracts and pamphlets and it was held by many to be one of the leading champions of dissenting thought. His epitaph, since removed from the Mint to the George Meeting House, reads, *a rational, judicious and sagacious interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, a singular lover of truth, a courageous sufferer for maintaining the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and for asserting the liberty of Christians.*



The Lordship of North Filham Lot 25

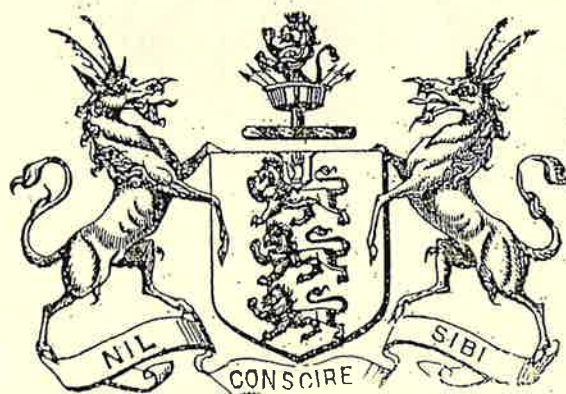
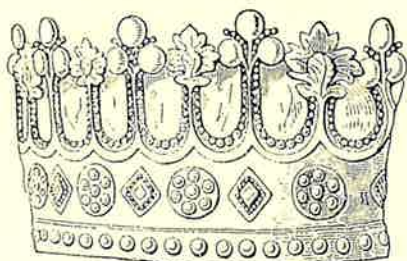
Devon

THE LORDSHIP of North Filham, or anciently Fileham, lies in Ivybridge, a small market town situated on the River Erme, 12 miles from Totnes and and 11 miles north-east of Plymouth. The area has always been popular with tourists, particularly in the 19th century when it was famed for its scenery. The area was also well known in the last century for the manufacture of high quality note paper. Two large mills in the parish employed more than 200 people.



Arundell

Anciently, the Lordship passed down through several local families, including the Filehams and Toppas. In 1551, North and South Filham were granted to William Gibbs of Fenton by Edward VI for his services in suppressing the rebellion in Devon of 1549. Led by Humfrey Arundell, a minor member of the aristocratic family, Arundell of Wardour, the revolt had fermented in a general atmosphere of discontent with laws of enclosure, which had been enacted in quantity in the south-west and with the process of Anglicizing the Church. The rebels gathered at Crediton and marched on Exeter, laying siege to the city, at the beginning of July. Their demands included the return to the Latin Mass, the distribution of holy bread and holy water, and the repeal of the tax on sheep. William Gibbs was sent with a force led by Sir Peter Carew, ancestor of the family which now holds North Filham, to Bodmin. Carew failed in his attempt to placate the rebels and his replacement, Lord Russell, proved more capable and ruthless. His army attacked at Clyst St Mary, just east of Exeter, on 2 August. The rebels were routed and Exeter was relieved two days later. For the rest of the month, Russell suppressed small pockets of resistance, and parcelled out land to his supporters, Gibbs among them.



Carew

At the beginning of the 18th century, the Lordship was in the hands of the Pearce family. The Pearces had a seat at Bigbury and several Manors in Ermington Hundred, including Fardell, which along with North Filham was sold by the executors of John Pearce's will, to Sir Robert Palk, Bart. John Pearce's grandfather was notorious in the county for his unorthodox religious views. He converted to Arianism and preached in London. He opened a new meeting house in the Mint in 1719. Arianism was an ancient Christian heresy which argued that Jesus was not divine, but a created being, and the belief, therefore, denied the Trinity. Arianism died out as a religion in the Dark Ages, but in the 17th century it was revived by some Unitarians and Baptists who moved to it as the ultimate extension of their deism. Pearce was part of a dissenting schism which began with non-conformists in Exeter in 1715, and spread throughout the country. Pearce began preaching a form of Arianism in the city and was ejected from his church by the congregation. He and a Mr Hallet established a chapel at the Mint, in Southwark, which at the time still retained its rights as a sanctuary. During his ministry there, Pearce wrote numerous controversial tracts and pamphlets and was held by many to be one of the leading champions of dissenting thought. His epitaph, since removed from the Mint to the George Meeting House, reads *a rational, judicious and sagacious interpreter of the Holy Scriptures, a singular lover of truth, a courageous sufferer for maintaining the doctrines of the Gospel of Christ, and for asserting the liberty of Christians.*

As mentioned above, North Filham was purchased by Sir Robert Palk at the beginning of the 19th century. The Palk family and Carew family became joined with the marriage of Sir Henry Carew and Elizabeth Palk, in 1806. Their son, Sir Walter Palk Carew inherited North Filham and his ancestors are the present day owners.

Documents associated with this Manor:

Rentals	1605	British Museum
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The Lordship of Denstone Staffordshire

Lot 26

THE VILLAGE of Denstone lies between the market towns of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire and Ashbourne in Derbyshire, a few miles from Alton Towers, Britains most visited tourist attraction. It is a largely rural parish and is bounded by the River Churnet, which separates it from the Roman settlement of Rocester. Denstone is surrounded by the Weaver Hills which reach a height of 1200 feet and lead into the Derbyshire Peak. It is also home to Denstone College, established by Nathaniel Woodward in 1873.

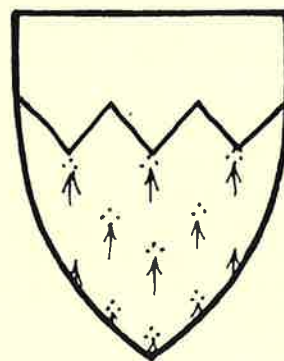
The Lordship of the Manor of Denstone is an ancient one and is recorded in Domesday as being a royal manor, consisting of 2 ploughs in the occupancy of Iwar. It is likely that it was retained by the Crown until the end of the reign of Henry I (1100-1130) by which time it had been granted out to the powerful Verdon family, who had arrived in England with the Conqueror. Bertram de Verdon was the son of Godfrey, Comte de Verdon, and was succeeded in his estates by his son Norman. At this time Denstone formed part of a baronial estate based on Alton Castle, then known as Alveton, and it likely that it was Norman who instigated its construction.



Verdon

After his death, Norman was succeeded by his son Bertram. He was an influential national figure, sitting as a judge, and in 1175 as a baron during a sitting of the *Curia Regis*. He was Sheriff of Warwickshire from 1168 to 1183 and accompanied Richard I (1189-1199) on his crusade to the Holy Land in 1190. On his death he was succeeded by his son Nicholas, who took part in the Barons rebellion of 1216, resulting in his estates being confiscated. On the accession of Henry III in that same year these were all returned to him. He was reputedly a great favourite of the new King and enjoyed the security of his estates until his death in 1231. His only child was a daughter, Roseia, who married Theobald de Botiller, and on his death his huge estates, in Buckinghamshire, Leicestershire, and Staffordshire passed to his son-in-law, who retained his wife's maiden name as his own.

On Theobald's death Denstone and the rest of the estates passed to their eldest son John. He married Margaret de Lacy, joint heiress of that family's huge estates in Shropshire, Wales, and



Botiller

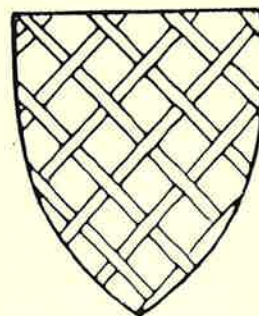
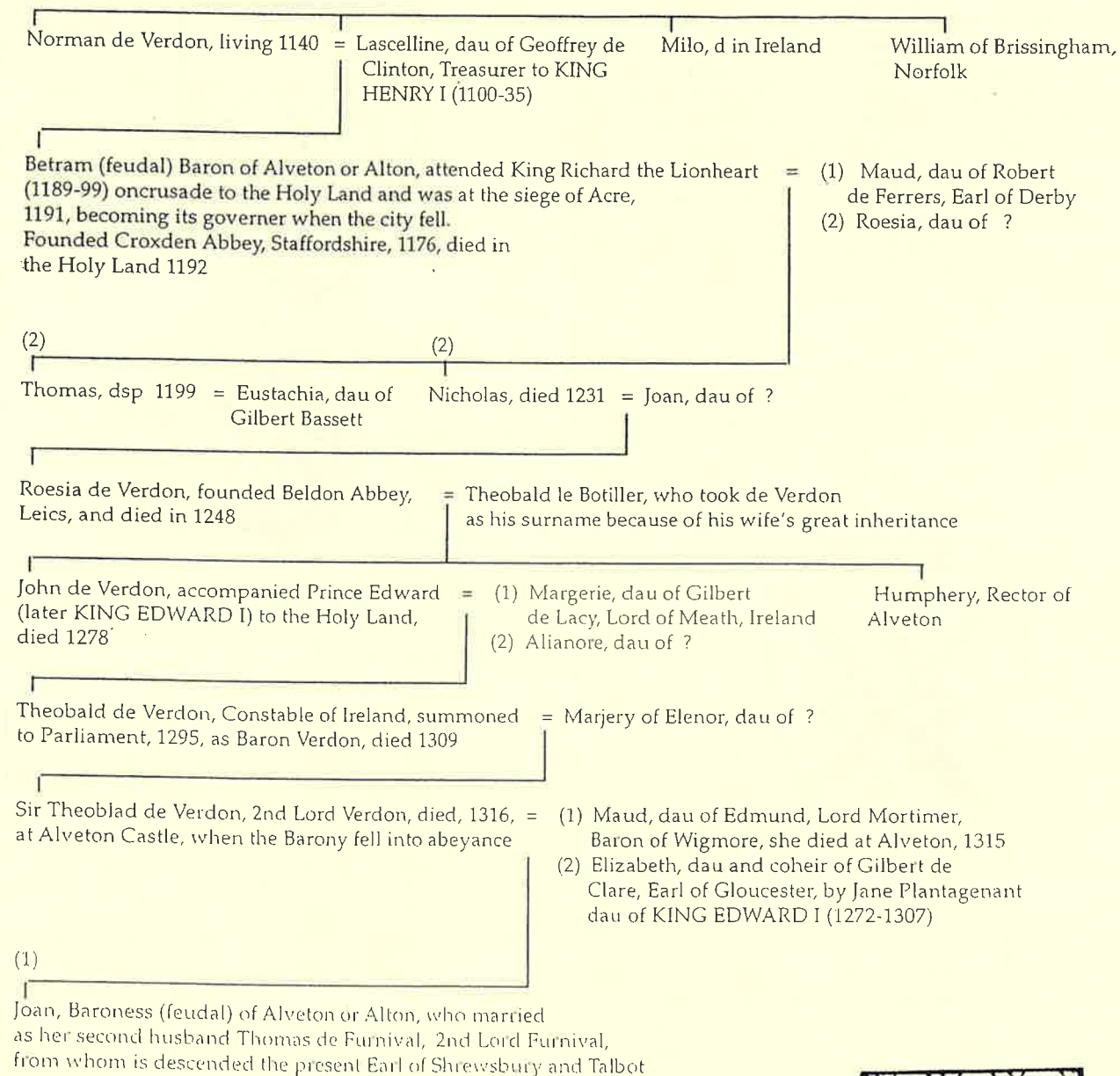
Ireland. John was therefore able to combine his already vast possessions with many English Lordships as well as half of the Lacy Palatinate of Meath in Ireland. His wealth made him one of the great barons of the age and his military might was put to good use by Henry III (1216-72) in order to check Welsh advances on the borders. During the civil war between Henry and the Barons, which erupted in 1264, Verdon remained loyal to the initially defeated King, and fought with Prince Edward, who defeated the Barons at the Battle of Evesham in 1265, and led the forces which destroyed Simon de Montfort's last bastion at Kenilworth, Warwickshire.

On his death in 1274 John de Verdon was succeeded in his estates, including the Lordship of Denstone, by his son Theobald. Theobald immediately travelled to Ireland to organize his lands in Meath and to serve as constable of Ireland. He enjoyed great favour with Edward I (1272-1307), but in 1291 he was called before the King to answer charges of transgressions and disorders. He failed to appear at the court and was eventually captured and imprisoned. Such was his standing with Edward however, that he was able to obtain his freedom with a payment of 500 marks. He later served Edward in France and Ireland and sat as a Baron in the King's parliaments. He died in 1309 and is buried at Alton Castle in Staffordshire. He was succeeded by his son Theobald, who had been knighted by Edward I after the Battle of Falkirk, in 1298. In 1313, he was made Justice and Lieutenant of Ireland but was recalled in the aftermath of the Battle of Bannockburn, to fight the Scots. He died in 1316 after what was described as a *short but brilliant career*; and was succeeded in the Lordship of Denstone by his son-in-law Thomas Furnivall, who was granted the Lordship by King Edward II (1307-27).

The Furnivalls continued to possess Denstone for almost 100 years. In 1332 William Furnivall is recorded as its Lord, and he was succeeded by his son Thomas, who was Lord in 1346. By the early 15th century it had become the possession of John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury, and ancestor of the present holder the 22nd Earl of Shrewsbury. Born in 1388, Talbot was the 4th Baron Talbot and on his marriage to Joan Furnivall, that family's heiress, became the Lord of Denstone. In 1404, Talbot's life was one of battle. He fought in Wales as teenager

THE DESCENT OF DE VERDON sometime Lords of Denstone

Bertram de Verdun, said to be the son of Godfrey, Count of Verdun, held the Lordship of Farnham Royal, Bucks, by the service of providing a glove on the day of a King's coronation for his right had = ?

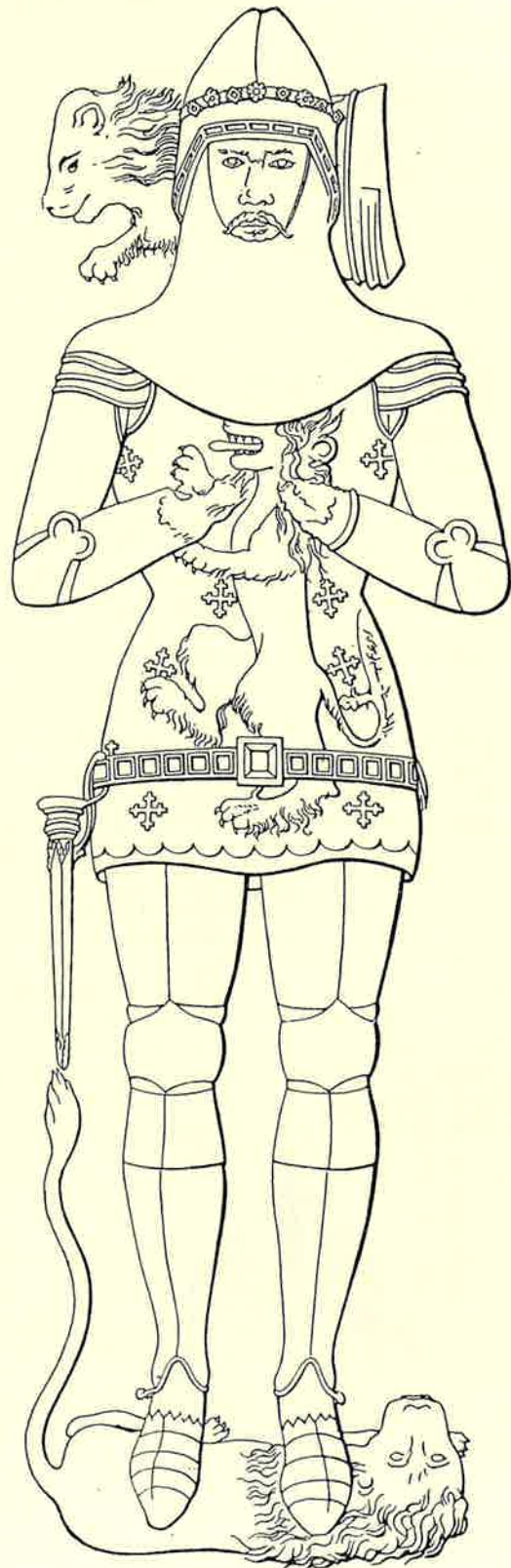




Shrewsbury

and by 1413 he had been made Lieutenant of Ireland by Henry V. In 1419 Talbot travelled to France, fighting at the sieges of Melun and Meaux, and later, after warring with his adversary in Ireland, the Earl of Ormonde, he returned to France where he took part in the siege of Orleans. His fame and repute as a warrior was such that Joan of Arc was said to have believed that Talbot led the English forces. He was later captured by the French at Patay where he had fought against overwhelming odds. He remained a prisoner until 1433 when, on his release he joined forces with the Duke of Burgundy, England's ally. He remained in France and is considered to have done much to keep Normandy in English hands. In 1442 he was created Earl of Shrewsbury and made Constable of France. The next year he finally returned to England and was made, for the third time, Governor of Ireland, as well as receiving the Earldom of Waterford and the Hereditary Lord Stewardship of Ireland. In 1452, as the French threatened Calais, Shrewsbury was sent to France as Lieutenant of Aquitaine, with almost regal powers. After a bloody campaign, Shrewsbury made a stand with his English and Gascon troops at Castillon. Despite a brave charge from his men, to cries of Talbot, Talbot, St George the battle was lost and Shrewsbury killed. Despite this loss Shrewsbury remained one of the most famous warriors of his age, on both sides of the Channel. Apparently, French workers would try to make their children behave as late at the Napoleonic Wars, at the beginning of the 19th century, with threats of 'A Talbot will come to get you!'.

The Lordship of Denstone remained in the possession of John Talbot's descendant, the present Earl of Shrewsbury, Talbot and Waterford. The Manor occupies about 1,700 acres. Denstone College is located here, formed in the 19th century, and re-formed as a foundation for the education of 11-18 year olds. It is something in which the new Lord or Lady of the Manor may wish to become involved.



The Lordship of Walton by Kimcote Lot 27

Leicestershire

THE LORDSHIP OF THE MANOR of Walton or Walton-by-Kimcote has run for most of its history under the same ownership as that of Kimcote, the exception being at the time of Domesday Book, compiled in 1086 at the command of William the Conqueror as an inventory of his new kingdom of England. The entry for Walton reads:

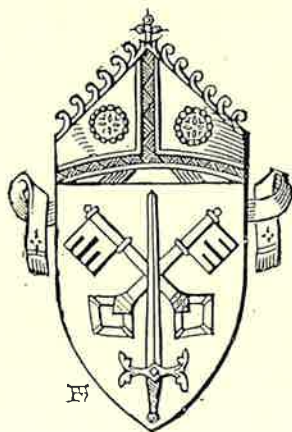
Norman holds four and a half carucates of land in Walton (by Kimcote). Land for two ploughs. Ten freemen have them.
Meadow 1 furlong long and 1 wide.
Value was (1066) 10 shillings, now 25 shillings

The Domesday entry for Kimcote reads:

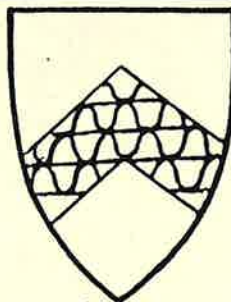
Ralph holds of the Bishop of Lincoln in Kimcote 13 1/2 carucates of land.
There is land for 8 ploughs.
In demesne is 1 plough and 6 sokemen and 6 villans with 7 bordars have 4 ploughs.
There are 10 acres of meadow.
It was worth 30s before 1066, now 40s.

We do not know who Norman or Ralph were and the descent of the Lordship after this time is rather vague, but by 1276 it was in the possession of Alan Fitz Roald. He is recorded as holding an assize of bread and view of frankpledge for the Manor.

The descent from this period is again obscure and Walton-by-Kimcote is next recorded in the possession of a descendant of Fitz Roald, John Champernown, in 1475. The Champernown family hailed from Devon and may have come into Walton and Kimcote with the marriage of John's great-grandfather Thomas, to Eleanor the only daughter of Sir Roger Roald of Kimcote. Thomas Champernown had an estate at Suddon in Somerset, where his son, Richard was born in 1344. In 1386 Richard was appointed by Thomas Brantyngham, Bishop of Exeter, to perambulate and lay out the borders of Devon and Cornwall. This was an attempt to settle a number of land disputes between the two counties. He died in 1419 and was succeeded by his son Alexander. Little is known of him save for the date of his death; June 30, 1441. His son and heir was John Champernown, Lord of the Manors of Walton, Kimcote, and Worthington in the same county. Certainly Worthington had been held by Sir Roger Rohaud (or Roald) which lends credence to the theory that the Manors in the parish of Kimcote had descended in the same way.



Exeter



Willoughby

John served as Sheriff of Cornwall and married Elizabeth, the heiress of William Bigbury. He died in 1475 and his estates in Leicestershire passed to his son-in-law, Robert Willoughby, who had married John's only daughter, Blanche. Robert was the eldest son of Sir Willoughby of Clutton in Somerset. His son followed him in receiving administrative posts in the South-west and then as a military commander on behalf of Edward IV (1461-83). One of his first commissions was to lead a force to capture John de Vere, Earl of Oxford, from his stronghold on St Michael's Mount in Cornwall. He became sheriff of this county in 1479 and of Devon in the following year. With the accession of Richard III in 1483, Willoughby involved himself in the abortive revolt led by the Duke of Buckingham. After its failure he was forced to flee to France where he joined the retinue of Henry Tudor, Earl of Richmond, claimant to the English throne. His estates in England, including those here, were seized by King Richard. This proved to be a temporary setback for Robert. In August 1485 he landed with Henry Tudor at Milford Haven, Pembrokeshire, and followed his rapid progress east. Two weeks later, Henry met and defeated Richard at the Battle of Bosworth, Leicestershire, killing the King who was buried at Leicester Abbey. Willoughby fought in the battle and was to be rewarded for his loyalty to the new king, Henry VII, the first of the Tudors. He was made a knight of the body and was admitted to the King's Council in 1486. A number of offices and positions were awarded to him culminating in his being admitted to the Order of the Garter in 1489 and elevated to the nobility as Baron Willoughby de Broke.

In the meantime, as well as recovering his estates he was granted further lands in Somerset and Cornwall. He was not one of the King's most prominent supporters which perhaps explained why he was not offered a higher peerage and given only relatively minor administrative tasks in the South-west. He spent much of the 1490s as a largely ineffectual naval commander. He died in 1502 and was succeeded by his son Robert.

The Lordship of the Manor of Kimcote has remained in the family until today. The present Lord of the Manor is David Verney, 21st Lord Willoughby de Broke.

The Lordship of Walton-by-Kimcote can be found in the parish of Kimcote, which lies some three miles east of Lutterworth and 86 miles from London. Though it is a very rural parish, surveys of the area taken in the 19th century show that the majority of its inhabitants were framework-knitters, a widespread cottage industry in Leicestershire. The Lordship is bisected by the River Swift. The church of All Saints dates from the 12th century and the tower sustains a clock given by the Dowager Lady Willoughby de Broke in the 1920s.

WILLOUGHBY de BROOKE, Lords of Coppenhall and Walton-by-Kimcote

Robert Willoughby, 1st Lord (Baron) Willoughby de Brooke, created 1491, also Lord (Baron) Latimer of Corby, KG, fought at Bosworth (1485), bringing the Tudor dynasty to the throne in the person of KING HENRY VII, Lord Steward of Household, Marshal of the Army, and Admiral, died 1502

= Blanche, dau of Sir John Champenowne

Robert 2nd Lord Willoughby de Brooke, steward Duchy of Cornwall, died 1521 with only daughters and the Baronies of Willoughby de Brooke and Latimer fell into abeyance

(1) Elizabeth, dau of 2nd Lord Beauchamp of Powick

(2) Dorothy, dau of Thomas Grey, Marquess of Dorset

Elizabeth *de jure* Baroness Willoughby de Brooke & Baroness Latimer, = Sir Fulke Greville died 1562

Sir Fulke Greville, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1606 = Anne, dau of Earl of Westmoreland

Sir Fulke Greville, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, died unmarried, 1628

Margaret, *de jure* Baroness Willoughby de Brooke = Sir Richard Verney Baroness Latimer, died 1631

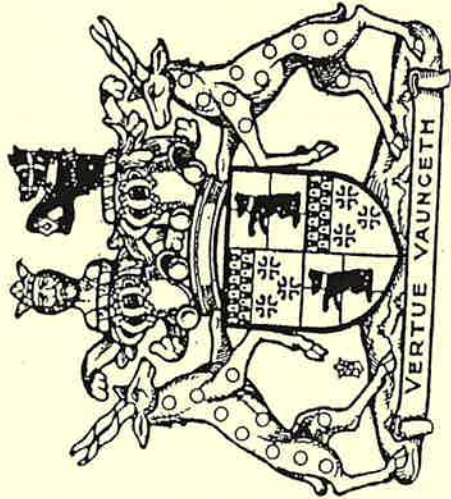
Sir Greville Verney, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1642 = Katherine, dau of Sir Robert Southwell

Greville Verney, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1648 = Elizabeth, dau of Viscount Wenman of Tuam

Sir Greville Verney, *de jure*, Baron Willoughby de Brooke & Baron Latimer, d 1668 = Diana, dau of the Duke of Bedford

William Verney, d unmarried, 1863

Richard Verney, 11th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, (recognised, 1696) = (1) Mary, dau of Sir John Petyman, Baronet of Lodington, Leics died 1711
 (2) Frances, dau of Thomas Dove, of Upton, Northants



(1)

George Verney, 12th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, died 1728 = Margaret, dau and heiress of Sir John Heath of Brasted, Kent

3 sons all predeceased him

Richard Verney, 13th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, John Verney, Privy Counsellor, Attorney = Abigail, sister of the 3rd General, died 1741
married twice, but had no issue, d 1752

John Peyto-Verney, 14th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, = Louisa, dau of 1st Earl of Guilford, who as Lord North was Prime Minister during the American War of Independence
died 1816

John Peyto-Verney, 15th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, died Henry Peyto-Verney, 16th Willoughby de Brooke = Margaret, dau of Sir John
unmarried, 1820 died 1852 without issue Williams, 1st Baronet of Bodelwydden

Louisa, died 1835 = Rev Thomas Bernard, Prebendary of Winchester

Robert John Barnard Verney (by Royal Licence), 17th Lord Willoughby de Brooke died 1862 = Georgina Jane, dau of Maj-Gen Thomas William Taylor CB, of Ogwell, Devon

Henry, 18th Lord Willoughby de Brooke = Geraldine, dau of James Hugh Smith
Barry of Marbury Hall, Cheshire

Richard Greville TD JP DL, 19th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, died 1923 = Mary Frances Lisette OBE (d 1941)

John Henry Peyto Verney, 20th Lord Willoughby de Brooke, MC AFC = Rachel, Chev of the Crown of Belgium, dau of Sir AE JP DL, a great horseman, holding many posts, including Bouchier Sherard Wrey, 11th Baronet
Steward of the Jockey Club, Chairman Tattersalls Committee,
died 1986

David Verney, 21st and present Lord Willoughby de Brooke = Petra Daphne, dau of Sir John Renton Aird, 3rd Baronet
and *de jure* 28/29th Baron Latimer (1299), current Lord of the Manors of Coppenthal and Walton-by-Kimcote
issue

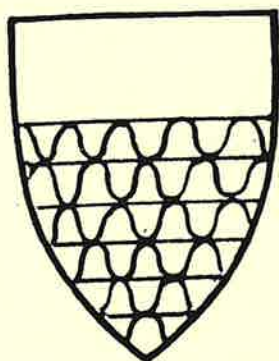
The Lordship of Habergham Eaves Lancashire

Lot 28

HABERGHAM EAVES forms a township within the extensive parish of Burnley. The River Calder forms part of its boundary with the northern part of the township now urbanized to become part of the town of Burnley. Habergham Eaves is dominated by the lofty hill known as Horelaw, or Whorlaw, at the southern end of the township and which reaches a height of 1,153 feet at its summit.

Anciently, the Lordship was closely related to the Manor of Burnley, but a freehold estate forming a separate manor is first recorded in 1211 as being in the hands of Matthew de Habergham and which he held from the powerful lord, Roger de Lacy. From Matthew it descended to his eldest son Peter. There appears to have been some division of the estate between Peter and his brothers although Peter is recorded as holding the estate in 1258, and this was passed down to his son Geoffrey on his death.

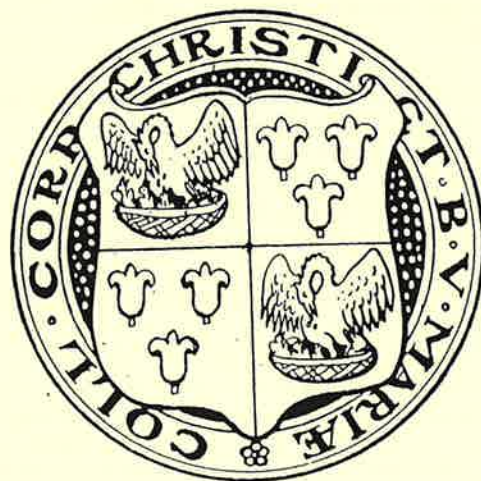
Geoffrey de Habergham made several grants of land, mainly to Adam de Holden, who is recorded as a free tenant here in 1311. From Geoffrey the Manor passed to his son Adam and after his death is descended in turn to his son, John de Habergham.



Halstead

The descent of the estate is then slightly obscure. It is likely that it is passed to John's son Ellis, a chaplain, who was acting as a trustee in 1363 in various grants of land in Habergham. Eventually, it passed to Richard de Habergham, likely to be Ellis' nephew and he is recorded as holding it in 1366. The Manor then remained in the hands of the Habergham family for the next 250 years. In 1615 Lawrence Habergham is noted as holding it together with *lands and coalmine there, part of adjacent Bradley in Hapton and land in Foulridge.*

Lawrence was succeeded by his son, John who was aged just 16. In 1631 John paid a fine of £10 for declining to accept a knighthood, perhaps being unable to afford the fees which usually accompanied such an honour. The family remained Lords of the Manor of Habergham Eaves until the end of the 17th century when it was acquired to the Halstead family. The last of the Haberghams was John, who was born in 1650 and married Fleetwood, the daughter of Nicholas Towneley of Royle. George Halstead who resided at Habergham Hall in 1689 acquired the Manor after a mortgage on the property made to Habergham was foreclosed. Halstead was a doctor from Manchester and was succeeded by his son, also George, a fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. He died childless and Habergham Eaves passed to his uncle, the Rev Henry Halstead, or Halsted, of Stansfield



in Suffolk. After the death of his son in the mid 19th century it was purchased by John Holt of Goodshaw Holt. He bequeathed it to William Preston of nearby Mearley Hall, who took the name Holt. Later the Manor was acquired by the Towneley family, who resided at Towneley Hall and it has remained with their descendants to the present day. The descent of the Towneleys lives on the following page. The current Lord of the Manor is the 4th Lord O'Hagan. The heiress of the Towneleys, the wife of the 1st Lord O'Hagan, sold Towneley Hall, in Habergham Eaves, in 1901 to Burnley corporation.



DESCENT of TOWNELEY of TOWNELEY, Lancs

Richard, living 1235, inherited lands near Burnley

Cecilia = John de la Hugh (living 1340)

Richard de Towneley, MP (1361) = Ellen
died 1381

John Towneley, died 1399 = Elizabeth, dau of William de Rixton

Richard Towneley, at Agincourt (14XX) = Alice
died 1454

John Towneley, d 1473 = Elizabeth, dau of Richard Sherburne, of Stonyhurst

Sir Richard Towneley - Knighted by King Edward IV = Jane, dau of Richard
(1471), died 1482 Southworth of Salmesbury Lanes

Sir John Towneley, living 1540 = Isobel, dau of Sir Charles Pilkington,
of Gateford, Notts

Richard Towneley, died 1555 = Elizabeth, day of Henry Foljambe, of
Walton, Derbys (see That family in Burke's
landed Gentry (1932))

Sir Richard Towneley, knighted at = Frances, day of Christopher Wymbush
Siege of Leith, Scotland, 1547, died 1554 of Nocton, Lincs (see Byron, Baron in Debrett)

Mary Towneley (heiress), = John Towneley (1st cousin once removed) he
living 1572 died a recusant in prison, 1608

Richard Towneley, died 1628 = Jane, dau of Ralph Assheton, of Great
Leaver, Lancs

Charles Towneley, killed at Battle of Marston = Mary, dau of Sir Francis
Moor, Yorks, 1644, turning point in the English Trappes-Byrmand, of Nidd,
Civil War Yorks (see Mountgarret, V in Debrett)

Richard Towneley, an early member of the = Margaret, dau of Clemont Paston, of
Royal Society, died 1707 Norfolk (see Paston-Bedingfield
in Burke's LG, 1952)

Charles Towneley, died 1712 = Ursula, dau of Richard Fermore, of
Tusmore, Oxon (see Pomfret, E in
Burke's Extinct and Dormant Peerages 1888,
and Hesketh, in Debrett)

Richard Towneley, died 1765 = Mary Widdrington, dau of 3rd Lord
Widdrington of Blankney

William Towneley, died 1741 = Cecilia, dau of Ralph Standish of Standish

John Towneley, inherited Widdrington = Barbara, dau of Edward Dicconsin of
Estates in Co Durham, died 1813 Wrightington, Lancs

Peregrine Edward Towneley, died 1846 = Charlotte, dau of Robert Drummond
(see Perth E in Debrett)

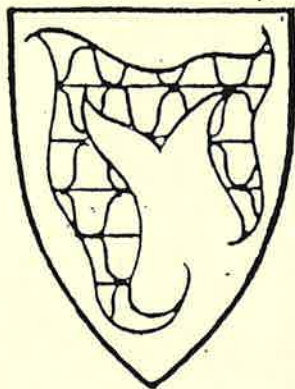
Charles Towneley, died 1876, when = Lady Caroline Molyneux, dau of 2nd
his estates were divided among his Earl of Sefton, of Sefton Park, Liverpool
daughters, see O'HAGAN in this memoir

Alice Mary = 1st Lord O'Hagan

The Lordship of Wrangaton Lot 29 Devon

THE LORDSHIP of Wrangaton lies within the parish of Ugborough, a neat and pleasant village to the East of Plympton. At the time of the Norman Conquest, Wrangaton formed part of the Manor of Ugborough, for which the entry in Domesday Book reads:

Alfred (the Breton) himself holds Ugborough.
Alwin held it before 1066.
It paid tax for three hides and one vigrate of land.
Land for 15 ploughs. In Lordship two ploughs; five slaves;
Nine villagers and nine smallholders with six ploughs.
Meadow; 12 acres; pasture 50 acres; underwood 15 acres.
Value 60s



Mohun

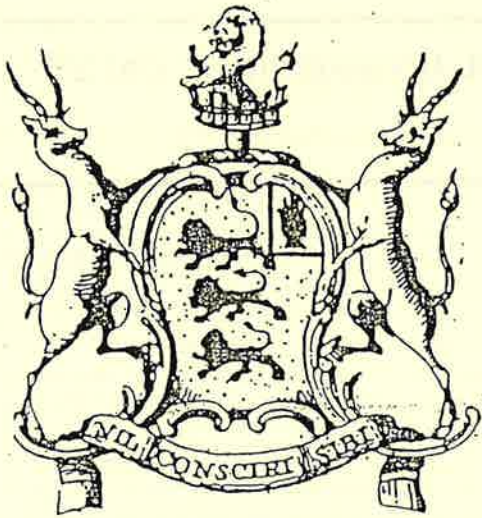
After the Conquest Wrangaton came into the possession of Richard de Redvers, a baron who fought for Henry I against his brother Robert, and later, on the side of Maud in the first English Civil War. King Stephen stripped de Redvers of his titles and gave them to Baron Henry Brewer (sometimes spelled Briwere), Sheriff of Devon. On Brewer's death the title passed to his daughter Alice, who married Reginald de Mohun in 1205. Their son, also Reginald, succeeded to his father's estates in 1213. At this point he was a minor and was placed under the care of Henry Fitz-Count, son of the Earl of Cornwall. Reginald was a religious man who was anxious to leave his mark for posterity. In 1246, with the advice of Alcius of Gisors, Abbot of Beaulieu in Hampshire, he founded the abbey of Newenham at Axminster in Devon. The foundation was confirmed by Pope Innocent IV that same year, and Mohun travelled to Lyon to receive a blessing. At the papal court, the Pope is said to have asked Mohun of what degree he was, and Mohun replied that he was a plain knight bachelor. Innocent IV presented him with a gold rose, telling him that this gift could only be made to kings, dukes or earls, therefore, hence forward, he would become the Earl of Somerset. Though Mohun is supposed to have carried the arms of this earldom, he never held this as a legitimate English title.

Wrangaton was sold by the Mohun family to Sir Nigel Loring, who left his daughter, Isabel, as his sole heir. She married Robert de Harrington. Through the Harringtons, Wrangaton passed to the family of William, Lord Bonville who married Elizabeth Harrington, sole heir to her father, William. The Bonvilles were succeeded by their daughter Cecily, who married Thomas Grey,

Marquess of Dorset. Dorset was a prominent supporter of Edward IV (1461-83), and Edward V (1483), but when Richard III (1483-5) seized the Throne in 1483 Dorset was found guilty of treason and fled to Brittany. As a supporter of Henry VII who defeated Richard at Bosworth two years later, he was reinstated to his former position, and made Knight of the Garter in 1501. His son Thomas, a loyal servant of Henry VIII (1509-1547), succeeded him. Thomas' son Henry, to whom Wrangaton passed, in 1530, was created Duke of Suffolk, in 1551. Henry Grey was among the most powerful men at Henry VIII's court. He was said to have carried the sceptre at Anne Boleyn's coronation, was present at Princess Elizabeth's christening and was the chief mourner at Henry's funeral. He was made a Knight of the Garter on the accession of Edward VI (1547-1553). He played an important role in the government of England during Edward's minority and on the extinction of the Brandon line of the Dukedom of Suffolk, he was conferred with that title, thanks to his wife, Frances, being the eldest daughter of Charles Brandon, the last Duke. He was, however, much under the influence of the Duke of Northumberland, Protector of the Realm, who persuaded him to marry his daughter, Jane Grey, to Northumberland's son, Guilford Dudley, and to promote Jane as queen. On 9 July, 1553, three days after the death of Edward VI, Northumberland and Suffolk proclaimed Jane queen. Suffolk, in the face of defiant support for Mary in London, effected an immediate *volte face* and voiced his support for Mary. Suffolk deeply resented Mary's reign and in the following year organized and abortive revolt. He was found guilty of treason and executed on Tower Hill, in February 1554.

Suffolk's estate were forfeited to the crown, and bought by Thomas Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, in the 1560s. Wrangaton remained with the Williams family until, through the Harris family, it was purchased by Walter Palk MP. On his death it passed to his heir, Elizabeth, the second wife of Sir Henry Carew, in whose family the Lordship still remains.

The Carew family are of ancient lineage. They seem to have arrived in England with the Norman Conquest. The family settled in Devon and their descendants included the Barons Carew, Barons Clopton, and the Earls of Totnes. The first of one of the main branches of the family, was Thomas, the second son of Sir Edmund, Baron Carew. Thomas served under Thomas, Earl of Surrey, in Henry VIII's wars with Scotland. He is mentioned in James Prince's *The Worthies of Devon*, as playing a legendary role before the battle of Flodden, in 1513. A Scottish knight challenged an English gentleman to meet him in hand-to-hand conflict to secure the honour of his country. Carew begged for the chance and was granted his wish. In the ensuing fight he defeated the Scottish knight, thus signalling the eventual English victory, it was believed. During the battle, Carew was riding with Surrey, and Lord Howard, then Lord Admiral of England. At a narrow pass they became surrounded by the Scottish. To prevent Howard's capture, Carew swapped armour with him and rode ahead. He was captured for his troubles, and imprisoned at Dunbar Castle, the Scots assuming him to be Lord Howard. After his eventual release, the grateful Admiral made Carew Vice-Admiral. Thomas Carew was succeeded by his son Peter, who in turn, was succeeded by his half brother, Sir Humphrey Carew. His son Peter, was succeeded by his own son, Sir Henry, who left two daughters, Elizabeth, the eldest, in marrying Sir Tho-



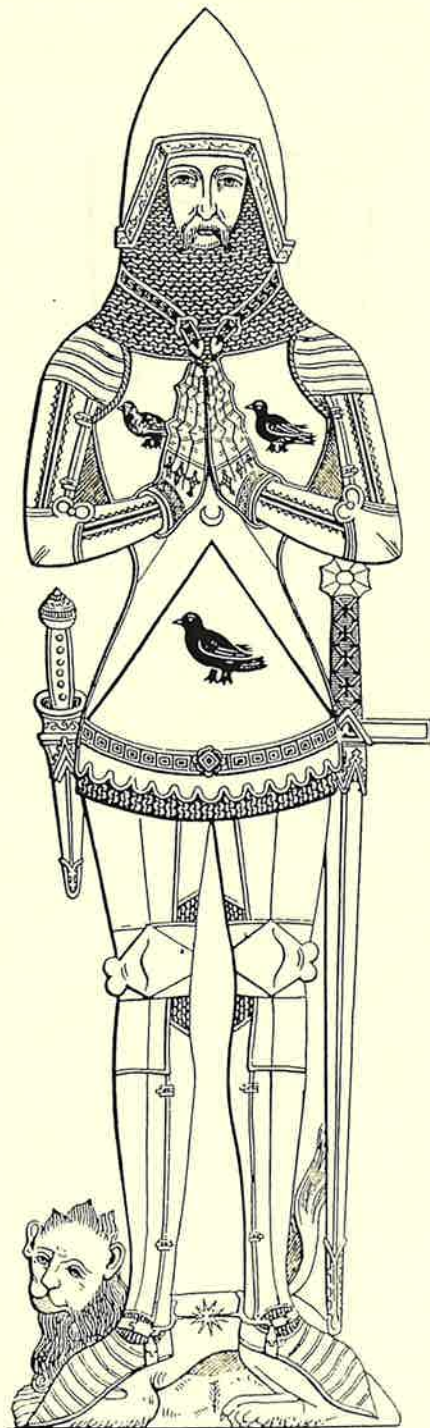
Carew

mas Carew, united two branches of a the family after they had been split for four hundred years. Sir Thomas was created a Baronet in 1661 and was succeeded by his son, Henry, in 1676. On Henry's death the estates passed to Sir Henry, who died unmarried. Sir Thomas inherited them and died some time before 1746, to be succeeded by his son Sir John., the 5th Baronet. The title passed through his Sir Thomas, to the 7th Baronet, Sir Henry, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Walter Palk, as mentioned above.

The Manor is presently in the possession of the 11th Baronet, Sir Rivers Carew and his descent can be seen on page 67 of this catalogue.

Documents associated with this manor:

Manorial Documents No Date Exeter City Library



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MEMORANDUM OF CONTRACT

I,
of

do hereby acknowledge that I have this day purchased the property described as Lot

For the sum of £ _____
and having paid the sum of £ _____
to the Auctioneers as a deposit and part payment of the purchase money I HEREBY AGREE to pay the balance
thereof and complete the purchase in accordance with the Special Conditions of Sale annexed hereto.

Dated this 20th May 2008

Purchase money £ _____
Deposit money and part payment
(Payable to: Manorial Auctioneers Client Account) £ _____
Balance £ _____

As Agent for the Vendors we hereby confirm this Sale:

Buyer's solicitors are:
.....
.....
.....
.....

Purchaser's Signature:

Buyer's premium £ _____
VAT on Buyer's premium £ _____
Total (Payable to Manorial Auctioneers) £ _____

